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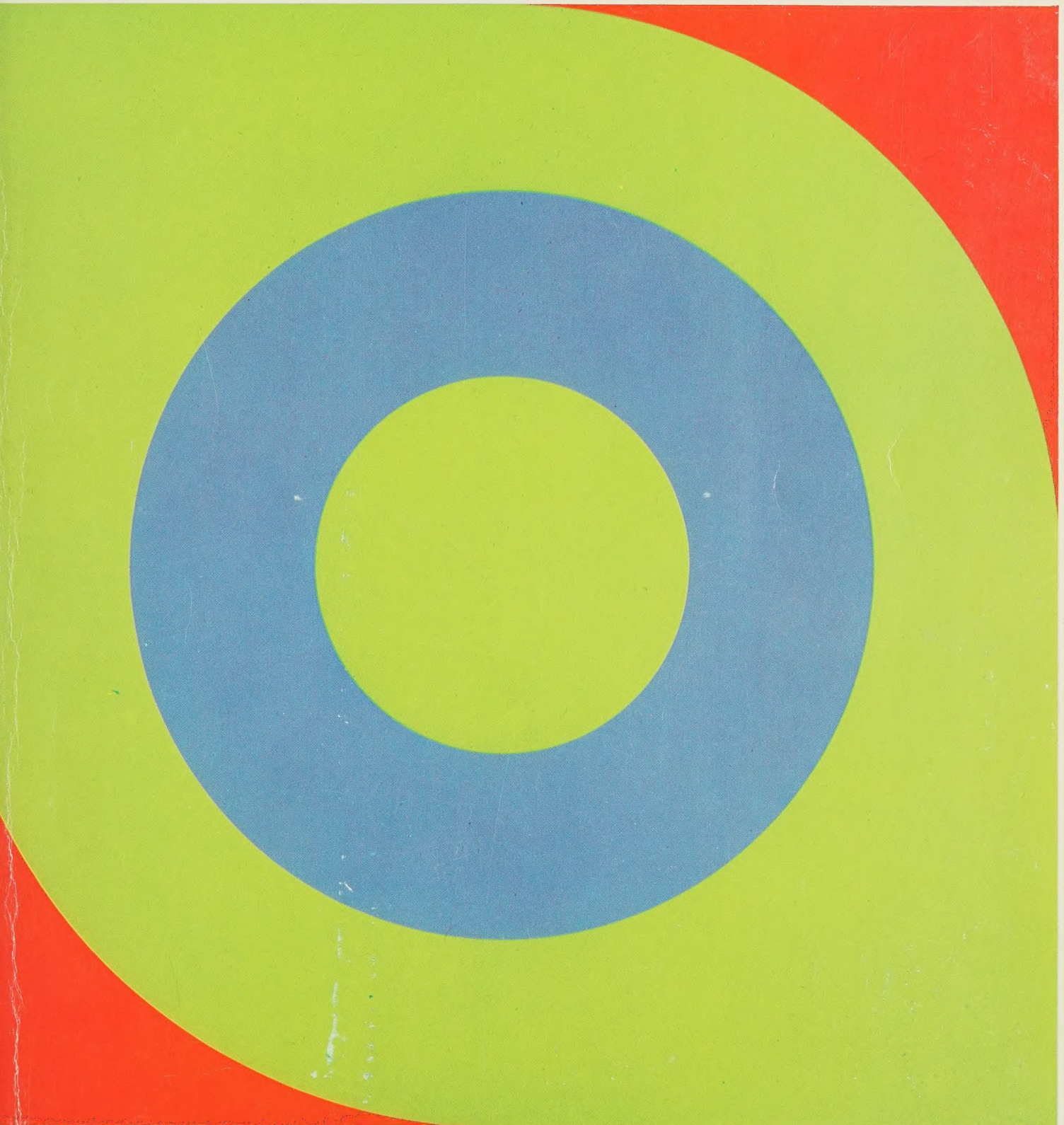
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PERSPECTIVE CANADA II

ENGLISH EDITION



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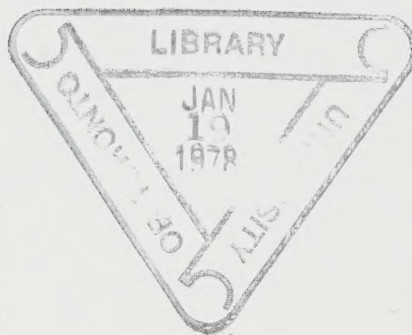
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PERSPECTIVE CANADA II

A COMPENDIUM OF SOCIAL STATISTICS 1977

prepared in the Office of
the Senior Adviser on Integration,
Statistics Canada

published under the authority of
the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce



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This is the second issue of *Perspective Canada*, the first having been published more than two years ago. The publication remains basically a compendium of salient social statistical series available in Canada. The demand for the production of social indicators has not abated in the interval between the two publications, and the passage of time has not brought a consensus — either among statisticians or academics — as to what precisely constitutes a social indicator. However, the improvements incorporated here will make a contribution toward a more precise delineation.

This volume is not only an update and enlargement of the original *Perspective Canada*, but might also be viewed as its companion piece. The reasons for choosing the concerns as well as many of the series have largely remained constant. *Perspective Canada II* therefore endeavours to avoid repetition of the textual material contained in the first issue.

Much of this report was prepared and edited by the Office of the Senior Advisor on Integration, comprising at various times:

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Comments and suggestions should be addressed to H.J. Alder, Senior Advisor on Intergration.

Peter G. Kirkham,
Chief Statistician of Canada

SYMBOLS

- . figures not available
- .. figures not appropriate or not applicable
- nil or zero

In some tables figures will not add to totals because of rounding.

The data in *Perspective Canada II* are the most recent available at press time.

New and more recent data are, however, continually being released by Statistics Canada.

Readers wishing to ascertain whether more recent data have become available for any particular table or chart in this publication, or wishing to make further queries are advised to contact

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Table 15.23	Homicide Rates for Canada and Selected Countries

INTRODUCTION

Despite the resurgence of concern over economic problems since the publication of the first edition of *Perspective Canada*, many of the social concerns treated in that volume have not been overshadowed. These social concerns are of only of interest in themselves, but they are so interrelated with various political and economic factors that their identification and description is necessary for the essential comprehension of the political and economic character of our society. This continuing interplay underlines the need to pursue discussion and examination of the varied and sometimes uneven social regressions and advances.

The first *Perspective Canada* attempted to meet the need for a pertinent description of the main areas of social concern by providing a body of salient social statistics grouped under general headings. The positive reaction of the general public, as well as academic and government circles, to the first edition has led to the publication of such a companion by Statistics Canada on a regular, though not annual basis.

This second edition is again aimed not at the specialist researcher, but at the general public, including statisticians, broad policy makers, students at universities and at the more senior levels of high school, and those Canadians who wish to inform themselves of the texture of the social fabric. Like all compendia of data, both editions present a compromise of innumerable choices. We have, however, attempted to incorporate here many of the suggestions we received with regard to the first volume. Volumes I and II of *Perspective Canada* should be regarded as companion publications. The detailed rationale for the inclusion of each social concern is included within the first volume rather than repeated here.

The debate regarding the nature of social indicators and the difference between social indicators and other social statistics has not become much clearer since the last publication. However, it is within the context of a second compendium that there is a firming of intuitions about social indicators, at least insofar as indicators are composed of data of recurrent interest, and data which are fundamental to a description of our social concerns. Some of the more important tables from the last publication have been updated and present a common core of basic trend series that have been shown to pass the tests of time and use. These recurring series will serve as the frame for the statistical portrait that is presented here, and will provide both historical continuity and similarity of context from volume to volume. Also, the most persistent of these repeated series may, over the years, come to be accepted as a fundamental set of social indicators to which new and more specialized data series will be added. Those tables that are updates have been indicated by an asterisk in the list of tables, charts and maps at the beginning of *Perspective Canada II*.

The statement in the previous volume that, "it may very well turn out that, for a period of time at least, social indicators will be those social statistics which by constant use in analysis and reference will be perceived as barometers of social change", is still as applicable today as it was then. However, in addition to that statement, one can now suggest further characteristics of social indicators. They are those social statistics which concentrate on the measurement of the final outcome or results of social, and to some extent, economic processes, and are comprised of data which deal with, and take as their subject matter, individuals rather than institutions or organizations. They must generate information which can be aggregated, but which allows itself to be displayed in its distributional aspect; that is, with some details relating to, for example, geographical occurrence, the educational and social characteristics of a population, the distribution of income and assets of relevant groups, and, where necessary, the ethnic and family characteristics of the universe. Above all, however, and at the risk of being tautological, social indicators should "indicate"; that is, the data displayed should portray a wider subject than the very matter they endeavour to measure. For instance, life expectancy figures are used not only as information about the expected length of life, but changes in a positive direction of these data are generally viewed as an improvement, not only of the quality of life, but in many instances of the medical services provided in a country, the nutritional and safety standards generally adhered to, and they have even been taken as reflections of cultural and educational achievements. Literacy rates provide perhaps another good illustration of a series which reflects a much wider subject than that which it is narrowly designed to measure.

In speaking of social indicators, we cannot overstate the serious caveat that the series presented in both volumes of *Perspective Canada* are not organized as a result of concordance with established social theories or in-depth conceptual explication; neither are they indicative of implicit causal relations relating to the quality of life nor of definite correlations within subject matter data fields. They may often support opposing or competing views, as their degree of "indication" is tenuous and intuitive to the degree that they are not selected on the basis of a definite preconceived framework and specific overall context. The overriding value of these data at present lies in their obvious saliency to the discussions of both theory-makers and ordinary interested citizens.

Another way in which one could candle these data for their adequacy as social indicators is in their comparison to the parameters of existing social theories and models that exist within both government and academia. Specific output measures and information demanded with some constancy throughout these fields have demonstrated descriptive value and utility. It is likely that the series that are loosely characterized as social indicators here should not diverge

radically, at least in general terms, from the nature and subject matter of other forms of fundamental social description.

Social indicators will gain in coherence to the degree that we satisfy the need for adequate statistical description in three areas; public discussion of social concerns, theoretical and conceptual development of the processes and modelling and measurement. We have made advances, but it is worthwhile to point out just how much of the proverbial iceberg is still hidden from view. From a statistical point of view, the context of human values in which the notion of a "social concern" is at home is almost totally obscure, as are the outward manifestations of these values — stated perceptions and attitudes. Further, we lack what some would consider real output measures even in some of the most fundamental of our concerns — we do not have recourse to educational achievement tests to gauge just how much our children know and are learning over time, and our embrace of technology has not as yet extended to the measurement of the outputs of our scientific establishment.

Many conceptual difficulties also persist; for instance, positive health is much talked about, but is at present ill-defined and not directly measurable; and the concepts of thresholds of permissible damage to and overall resiliency of the ecological systems pose urgent problems of identification and quantification.

The statistical material in each chapter is prefaced by a short introduction which outlines very briefly why the topic was selected, gives some indication of the stories which the tables tell, and explains as concisely as possible those terms and concepts which may be of a technical nature. The provision of brief descriptive commentary about some of the patterns that are shown in the data series, or some explanation concerning the basic nature of the series themselves, is provided because it is an important truism that data do not "speak" for themselves. Even though data can often be made to appear to indicate a variety of messages in different interpretive contexts, it is important to assist those users who find it difficult to rapidly grasp at a glance the main patterns shown in statistical charts and tables. The basic purpose of the very brief commentary provided is to help readers to know what to look for as they approach a particular chart or table.

The descriptions are not of a uniform pattern throughout the volume. In some chapters it is only the substance of the tables which is outlined, while in others, some of the more important interrelationships are highlighted. The emphasis in the chapters has been on brevity for all three of the above aspects because this is a compendium of statistics, not a work on social problems or methodological and conceptual issues. The topics are so vast and complex, both in subject matter and measurement, that it was simply impossible to treat all areas at great length. Furthermore, not all problems can be easily or adequately quantified. Many problems are of recent origin and evolutionary in nature, and the creation of relevant statistics not to mention time series, is a process which requires a long lead period.

The editors have endeavoured to keep the written material as free from misleading or unnecessary value judgments as

possible, but absolute objectivity is an ideal rather than an obtainable goal, and value judgements as to the importance and saliency of the statistics included here have certainly entered the selection process.

Some general features of chapter sections below seem worthy of mention at this point because they represent substantial departures from the general strategy pursued in the first issue of *Perspective Canada*. There is some improvement in the attention to international comparisons, as well as to the distribution of certain phenomena over key sub-groups within the Canadian population. International data were sought for every chapter and have been included where the search proved successful. It should, of course, be realized that to obtain precise international comparability is indeed very difficult. Most of the international data contained here have been taken from the publications of international statistical agencies, and as much as these agencies endeavour to obtain correct and comparable data, it should still be borne in mind that these statistics do not have the same degree of comparability as information emanating from the same country or the same sources. Since social statistics are largely circumscribed by the institutional, cultural, economic and educational development of a country, the international comparison in most instances has been limited to countries which are reasonably similar to Canada with respect to those characteristics.

Unlike *Perspective Canada I*, this volume contains two theme chapters; one concerns urban living in three large cities, and the other deals with some of the problems of the older population. Theme chapters were included in order to delineate aspects of special groups or phenomena by bringing together data which cut across the other concern chapters, or which would normally have appeared piecemeal or only in part within several chapters.

The chapter on urbanization addresses itself to one of the major issues of the present decade — the critical social, economic, and environmental impact of the urbanization process. We have attempted to provide a description, at the micro-level, of the urban structure as experienced by the inhabitants. The chapter explores five physical areas that should be recognizable to individuals living in urban communities. Each of these zones, while broad, exhibits structural, social, and economic characteristics somewhat different from the others. The data presented are to provide statistical profiles of each of Canada's three largest cities — Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver — rather than yield major comparisons of one city vis-à-vis another.

The second theme chapter on the older population views the elderly as a disadvantaged special group open to the assault of cumulative disabilities. They have a social welfare problem that is uniquely theirs insofar as many of them are strongly dependent upon special supportive resources supplied by the community and government. Viewed as special cases of a nuclear family system, the elderly may be seen as having difficulty in adjusting to the withdrawal from some of the major life challenges that still face the young generations. The chapter provides a selection of avail-

statistics covering the number and distribution of the family population, the health of the aged, income and expenses, housing and living arrangements, and also includes data on employment.

A chapter on Cultural Diversity that appeared in *Perspective Canada I* has been dropped from this volume, as it consisted primarily of census data which cannot be updated at this time. The chapters on Justice and Allocation of Time appear, though now more aptly titled, "Crime and Justice" and "Leisure". The Leisure chapter highlights data from the recent survey of selected leisure activities carried out in 1985 by Statistics Canada in conjunction with the Department of the Secretary of State. As a unifying feature, and for easier reference, a subject-matter index to all tables and charts has been included at the end of the volume.

The caveats and remarks of *Perspective Canada I* regarding the general limitations and deficiencies of data in all subject areas still apply to this volume, although they are repeated here. Suffice it to say in many areas more data exist than could be fruitfully displayed here, while in others there is a paucity of information, or in some cases only administrative statistics that are not suitable for the purpose of sketching an outline of the quality of life in Canada.

The statistics presented here are meant to assist readers in forming their own perceptions of the quality of life in Canada, and anyone who wishes to pursue certain subjects in greater detail may refer to the list of data sources as well as to a list of predominantly Canadian writings which comment on each chapter, and which are given at the back of the volume.

POPULATION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide basic population data so that the material in the later chapters may be viewed in a proper perspective. It is not intended to be an examination and explanation of the dynamics of population growth and distribution. Our aim is to provide an overview of the objects of all our concerns, i.e. people — the number there are now, were before, and possibly will be; where they live in the country; the contribution made to growth and distribution by natural increase, immigration and internal migration; and the age, sex and cultural mix of the population.

In this country of vast unsettled areas and relatively small population, it seems incongruous to consider questions of the degree of crowding, pollution and competition for goods and services. These problems and others do exist, however, and are due in part to the relationship of the geographical and age distribution aspects of the population with respect to existing physical and economic resources. In 1971, 76% of the population lived in what are classified as urban areas and one third of all Canadians were between the ages of 15 and 35 — the period of job seeking, family formation and relocation. Children of the birth cohorts of the post-war "baby boom" have largely moved out of the educational system into the labour market. This, coupled with an increase in working women, will affect many facets of Canadian life — for example, leading to migration of the young in response to differing regional economic conditions. The encouragement of early retirement and longer life spans would increase leisure time for more people, resulting in greater demands on recreational and health resources. These consequences of population growth, distribution, and redistribution should be borne in mind when considering the data in the chapters which follow. The reader is also referred to the first edition of *Perspective Canada* in which the topics of population change and cultural composition of the population were treated in more detail.

DATA

The basic age, sex, and spatial population data are contained in exhibits 1.1 to 1.6. The significant role of immigration in population growth is indicated in Table 1.2, and the changing age distributions between 1901 and 1974 can be easily seen by comparing the population pyramids in Chart 1.1. For example, the difference between the narrow-based 1941 pyramid and the broad-based 1961 pyramid may be noted. They illustrate the war-time postponement of births and the subsequent post-war "baby boom". The bulge caused by these later large birth cohorts can be followed in the 1971 and 1974 pyramids; it also emphasizes the smaller birth cohorts resulting from the declining birth rates of the late 1960's and 1970's.

Indication of the possible future population is needed to make decisions about future economic and social programmes. Table 1.5 presents population projections for Canada and the provinces for the year 2001 based on four different sets of

assumptions. Care should be taken when using these figures. Projections are *not* predictions. They are complex calculations based on analysis of the trends in the components of population change.

Tables 1.7 to 1.9 deal with internal migration. Canadians are a mobile people and information on the amount and direction of internal migration was collected in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Approximately 46 and 48 per cent of the 1961 and 1971 populations respectively moved within Canada. In both national censuses, people were asked where they have lived five years previous to the censuses. Table 1.7 compares the internal movement of the 1956-1961 period to that of 1966-1971. Although the trend of moving from a rural to a more urban setting continued in the latter period, by far the greatest amount of movement was between similar areas, particularly between urban centres. The provinces which gained or lost population due to migration between 1966 and 1971 are shown in Table 1.8. In looking at these figures it should be noted that in a large number of cases, people did not state their 1966 place of residence. If it were possible to distribute these people, then the net gains of some of the provinces might be different. Differences in migration patterns by age and sex groups are highlighted in Table 1.9. Table 1.10 shows the proportions of the 1971 population which were born in Canada and abroad, and indicates the differences in timing of immigration from the major donor nations.

DEFINITIONS

Natural increase: The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

Net migration: The difference between the actual increase in population and the natural increase.

Total fertility rate: The number of births a woman would eventually have during her lifetime if she remained subject to the fertility rate of the given year.

Interprovincial migration: The movement into or out of a province.

Non-migrant: Person who was residing in the same municipality five years prior to the census, even though he may have changed dwellings within the municipality (mover), or have moved out of the municipality and returned to it within the five year period.

Table 1.1

POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES

	1931	1951	1961	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	000's							
Newfoundland	...	361	458	522	532	541	542	549
Prince Edward Island	88	98	105	112	113	115	117	119
Nova Scotia	513	643	737	789	794	805	813	822
New Brunswick	408	516	598	635	643	652	662	675
Quebec	2,875	4,056	5,259	6,028	6,051	6,081	6,134	6,188
Ontario	3,432	4,598	6,236	7,703	7,824	7,939	8,094	8,226
Manitoba	700	777	992	988	992	998	1,011	1,019
Saskatchewan	922	832	925	926	916	908	907	918
Alberta	732	940	1,332	1,628	1,654	1,683	1,714	1,768
British Columbia	694	1,165	1,629	2,185	2,247	2,315	2,395	2,457
Yukon	4	9	15	18	19	20	19	21
Northwest Territories	9	16	23	35	36	38	38	38
Canada	10,377	14,009	18,309	21,568	21,821	22,095	22,446	22,800

Table 1.2

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration
	000's			per cent		
1851-1861	793	611	182	100.0	77.0	23.0
1861-1871	460	610	- 150	100.0	132.6	- 32.6
1871-1881	636	690	- 54	100.0	108.5	- 8.5
1881-1891	508	654	- 146	100.0	128.7	- 28.7
1891-1901	538	668	- 130	100.0	124.2	- 24.2
1901-1911	1,835	1,025	810	100.0	55.9	44.1
1911-1921	1,581	1,270	311	100.0	80.3	19.7
1921-1931	1,589	1,360	230	100.0	85.6	14.4
1931-1941	1,130	1,222	- 92	100.0	108.1	- 8.1
1941-1951	2,141	1,972	169	100.0	92.1	7.9
1951-1961	4,228	3,148	1,080	100.0	74.5	25.5
1961-1971	3,330	2,608	722	100.0	78.3	21.7

Figure 1.3

POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND SEX, BY PROVINCE, 1971

	0-14 years		15-64 years		65 years and over		All ages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	per cent							000's
Newfoundland	19.1	18.2	29.0	27.6	2.9	3.2	100.0	522.1
Prince Edward Island	16.3	15.5	29.1	28.1	5.1	5.9	100.0	111.6
Nova Scotia	15.6	14.9	30.5	29.8	4.2	5.0	100.0	789.0
New Brunswick	16.4	15.6	30.0	29.4	3.9	4.7	100.0	634.6
Quebec	15.1	14.5	31.5	32.0	3.0	3.9	100.0	6,027.8
Ontario	14.7	14.0	31.6	31.3	3.6	4.8	100.0	7,703.1
Manitoba	14.8	14.2	30.8	30.5	4.5	5.2	100.0	988.2
Saskatchewan	15.5	14.8	30.2	29.3	5.1	5.1	100.0	926.2
Alberta	16.2	15.4	31.0	30.1	3.7	3.6	100.0	1,627.9
British Columbia	14.3	13.7	31.7	30.9	4.4	5.0	100.0	2,184.6
Yukon	17.9	16.9	34.2	28.3	1.6	1.1	100.0	18.4
Northwest Territories	22.1	20.7	29.3	25.6	1.2	1.1	100.0	34.8
Canada	15.1	14.5	31.3	31.0	3.6	4.5	100.0	21,568.3

Figure 1.4

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX

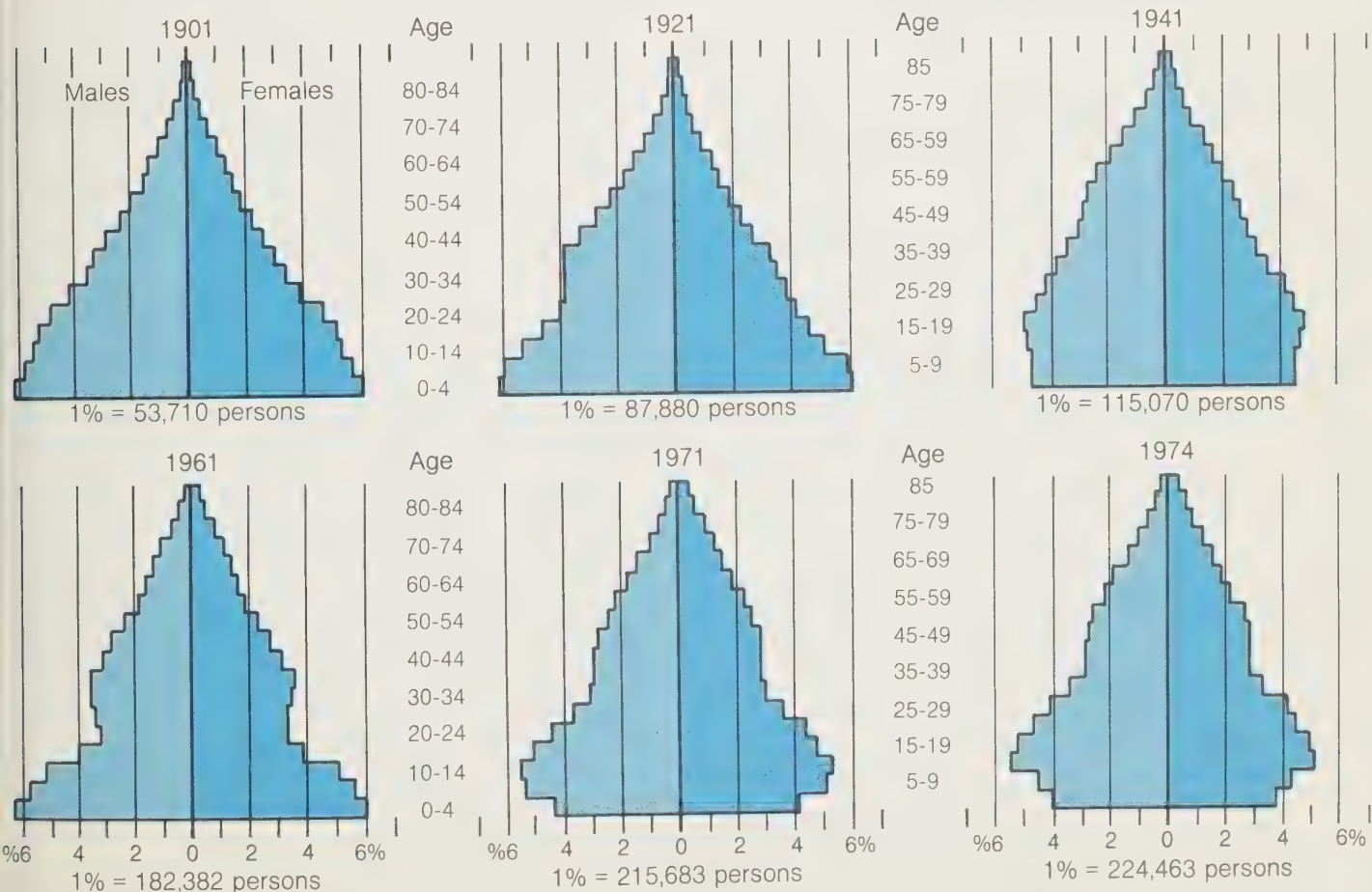


Table 1.5

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, 2001:
BASED ON FOUR DIFFERENT SETS OF ASSUMPTIONS

	Projection(1)			
	A	B	C	D
	000's			
Newfoundland	819.0	756.2	682.7	734.2
Prince Edward Island	144.1	135.3	123.2	129.7
Nova Scotia	986.5	877.2	803.8	883.9
New Brunswick	795.3	741.9	677.1	720.9
Quebec	7,471.0	6,918.7	6,383.4	6,737.8
Ontario	14,698.0	12,518.1	11,628.7	11,183.2
Manitoba	1,249.2	1,066.3	972.0	1,148.5
Saskatchewan	492.2	615.4	546.5	840.8
Alberta	3,033.8	2,640.4	2,449.5	2,383.6
British Columbia	4,757.5	4,255.0	3,984.1	3,492.4
Yukon	48.5	38.8	35.5	31.1
Northwest Territories	116.3	92.2	83.1	74.0
Canada	34,611.4	30,655.5	28,369.7	28,360.0
(1) Assumptions underlying projections A, B, C, D.				
Assumed total fertility rate for Canada by 1985	2.60	2.20	1.80	1.80
International migration (net gain of population each year)	100,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Interprovincial migration (gross movement of people each year)	450,000	435,000	435,000	218,000

The mortality assumption is that the expectation of life at birth for males and females will rise from 68.7 and 75.2 years in 1966 to 70.2 and 78.4 years in 1986 respectively and will then remain unchanged until 2001.

Table 1.6

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1971

	Urban				Rural	
	500,000 and over	100,000 to 499,999	10,000 to 99,999	1,000 to 9,999	Non- farm	Farm
			000's			
Newfoundland	—	—	136.0	162.8	218.8	4.5
Prince Edward Island	—	—	37.6	5.2	47.7	21.1
Nova Scotia	—	190.3	122.5	134.6	315.3	26.3
New Brunswick	—	—	242.6	118.5	247.8	25.6
Quebec	2,664.8	522.1	969.4	704.9	861.2	305.3
Ontario	2,768.5	1,357.4	1,502.5	715.3	995.8	363.6
Manitoba	528.2	—	72.0	86.2	171.4	130.4
Saskatchewan	—	265.9	106.6	118.1	202.3	233.3
Alberta	—	858.1	122.5	215.6	195.6	236.0
British Columbia	926.1	164.8	356.0	207.5	456.7	73.5
Yukon	—	—	11.2	—	7.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	16.8	18.0	—
Canada	6,887.6	3,358.5	3,679.1	2,485.5	3,737.7	1,419.8

Table 1.7

INTERNAL MIGRATION(1) BY TYPE AND PERIOD

	1956-1961		1966-1971	
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Rural to urban	538,154	20.8	585,130	16.3
Nonfarm to urban	141,507	5.5	396,560	11.1
Farm to urban	244,278	9.4	153,750	4.3
Farm to nonfarm	152,369	5.9	34,820	1.0
Urban to rural	494,734	19.1	562,095	15.7
Urban to nonfarm	371,711	14.4	399,005	11.1
Urban to farm	75,075	2.9	125,250	3.5
Nonfarm to farm	47,948	1.9	37,840	1.1
Circular movement	1,552,521	60.0	2,434,500	68.0
Urban to urban	1,467,326	56.8	2,281,080	63.7
Nonfarm to nonfarm	65,287	2.5	125,270	3.5
Farm to farm	19,908	0.8	28,150	0.8
Total	2,585,409	100.0	3,581,725	100.0

1) Population 5 years of age and over.

Table 1.8

INTERNAL MIGRATION(1), CANADA AND PROVINCES FROM 1966 TO 1971

	Non-migrants		Within same province	Migrants(2)		Net gain
	Non-movers	Movers		In to province	Out of province	
			000's			
Newfoundland	302.6	77.4	55.6	13.6	29.0	- 15.4
Prince Edward Island	67.3	14.4	8.3	8.5	9.5	- 1.0
Nova Scotia	435.0	139.7	69.0	46.2	53.9	- 7.7
New Brunswick	355.1	112.6	53.1	36.9	44.5	- 7.6
Quebec	3,062.9	1,354.3	835.8	78.0	148.7	- 70.7
Ontario	3,578.9	1,711.7	994.9	241.2	186.6	54.6
Manitoba	487.9	214.0	97.9	56.9	86.8	- 29.9
Saskatchewan	498.6	171.0	118.8	36.4	104.4	- 68.0
Alberta	715.2	358.0	190.5	127.6	104.8	22.8
British Columbia	856.7	456.5	340.1	194.2	74.2	120.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	11.1	15.8	2.3	12.2	9.1	3.1
Canada	10,371.3	4,625.3	2,766.2	851.5	851.5	-

(1) Population 5 years of age and over.

(2) Excludes persons who came from outside Canada (823,575) and those who moved but did not state their province of residence in 1966 (279,325).

le 1.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS BY MIGRATION STATUS(1), AGE, AND SEX, 1971

	Non-migrants		Migrants		1966 residence not stated	Total
	Non- movers	Movers	Intra provincial	Inter provincial		
	per cent					
Population 5 years and over:						
5-14	55.8	23.9	14.4	4.6	1.3	100.0
15-19	66.0	18.1	10.9	3.6	1.4	100.0
20-24	41.7	28.3	20.3	7.3	2.4	100.0
25-29	21.0	40.5	26.8	8.8	2.9	100.0
30-34	31.9	36.4	22.2	7.3	2.2	100.0
35-44	53.1	26.2	14.4	4.9	1.4	100.0
45-64	68.8	18.8	8.9	2.6	0.9	100.0
65 and over	70.9	17.9	8.4	1.7	1.1	100.0
All males	55.0	24.5	14.4	4.6	1.5	100.0
Population 5 years and over:						
5-14	55.9	23.8	14.4	4.6	1.3	100.0
15-19	61.5	19.9	13.5	3.7	1.4	100.0
20-24	26.4	34.4	28.5	7.8	2.9	100.0
25-29	23.0	39.2	26.9	8.3	2.6	100.0
30-34	41.0	31.4	19.4	6.3	1.9	100.0
35-44	59.0	22.9	12.7	4.2	1.2	100.0
45-64	69.0	18.8	9.0	2.4	0.8	100.0
65 and over	68.3	20.3	8.5	1.7	1.2	100.0
All females	54.7	24.5	14.9	4.4	1.5	100.0
Total	54.9	24.5	14.6	4.5	1.5	100.0

Population 5 years of age and over; migrants from outside Canada are excluded.

Table 1.10

1971 POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

Place of birth	Population		Foreign born by period of immigration				
		Percentage of total	Total	Before 1946	1946-1955	1956-1965	1966-1971(1)
	000's				per cent		
Canada	18,272.8	84.7					
United Kingdom	933.0	4.3	100.0	43.8	20.9	19.5	15.8
Italy	385.8	1.8	100.0	6.2	27.3	46.2	20.3
United States	309.6	1.4	100.0	53.2	7.9	14.8	24.1
Germany	211.1	1.0	100.0	9.6	41.2	35.7	13.5
Poland	160.0	0.7	100.0	43.4	36.9	14.5	5.2
Netherlands	133.5	0.6	100.0	5.0	63.8	23.7	7.5
USSR	160.1	0.7	100.0	51.1	41.3	5.6	2.0
Greece	78.8	0.4	100.0	5.2	13.6	44.9	36.3
Yugoslavia	78.3	0.4	100.0	14.3	21.9	33.2	30.6
Portugal	71.5	0.3	100.0	0.6	3.4	44.2	51.8
Hungary	68.5	0.3	100.0	25.5	17.6	48.7	8.2
Other European	346.1	1.6	100.0	33.5	25.1	22.5	18.9
Other countries	359.1	1.7	100.0	8.0	10.5	26.5	55.0
Total foreign born	3,295.5	15.3	100.0	28.9	24.0	25.6	21.5
Total population	21,568.3	100.0					

(1) Includes only the first five months of 1971.

THE CHANGING FAMILY

Family has always been the basic social unit in Canadian society, but urbanization and the technical and medical advances of the 20th century have given rise to many changes in the life style of Canadian families. These changes have been seen in both the composition and size of the family and the roles of its members.

Progress in medicine has had a striking effect on the composition, size, and life cycle of families. Recent improvements in contraceptive and sterilization techniques, for example, have led to more effective family planning in which conception can be delayed, spaced or completely prevented. Medical advances have also led to an increase in life expectancy beyond 65 years of age. The husband and wife now spend a longer period alone after the children leave home and, in addition, since most women outlive their husbands, there are many more widows than widowers. (See also Chapter 3 on Ageing).

Economic and social constraints and the physical limitations of urban housing make it difficult for most households to meet the needs of an extended family, or a large nuclear family⁽¹⁾. Today the majority of families are still nuclear families.

Urbanization has affected not only the functions of the family, but also the roles of its members. In the past, most families were characterized by a traditional, more rigid division of duties. The husband was the provider, while the wife managed the children and the household, but to an increasing extent, women are sharing in the responsibility for providing for the family's economic needs, necessitating that men accept greater responsibilities relating to the care and socialization of the children and other domestic tasks.

Factors that have encouraged the increased participation of women in the labour market include economic necessity, the predominant position and growth in urban society of service industries (a sector that has been traditionally dominated by women), the elimination of many long, arduous domestic tasks for women as a result of technical progress, the increased education of women, and improved methods of contraception (including the increasing acceptance of birth control methods).

The position of children in the family unit has also been affected by changes in family life and society. Children are more dependent on the family for a longer time because of the increased level of education required to meet the greater demands and complexity of modern society. Children are exposed to various external influences that sometimes conflict with ideas instilled by the family. Some of these influences may come from the school environment (teachers and classmates), the information media, and the multiple stimuli present in an urban society.

Family breakdown also appears to be an increasingly frequent phenomenon in contemporary Canadian society. The integration of family members has been made difficult by such pressures as the urban environment and the increasing economic independence of women. In addition, as a result of social development, roles formerly assumed by the family in earlier times have become more specialized and have often been assigned to institutions outside the family. These roles include the education of children, the care of the old and the seriously ill or disabled, and the economic maintenance of impoverished relatives. To an increasing extent, the government is assuming responsibility for these duties and other responsibilities, such as the care of children and the satisfaction of social needs. These duties are now often delegated to community or private services such as day-care centres and social and recreational services. As well, more tolerant attitudes toward divorce, and legislative changes in this area, have contributed to rising divorce rates. Nevertheless, the family is still the basic unit of this society and still performs various essential functions, including the renewal of the population, the satisfaction of the need for affection, and the socialization of children. It is to these and the other issues mentioned above that this chapter is addressed.

DATA

The tables appended to this chapter attempt to highlight the trends in family composition and size, the changing roles of members within the family — particularly those of the married woman — and the rising divorce rate. The data which are readily obtainable, however, do not reflect the full range of issues related to family life which are of present concern. A number of questions relating to changes in the use of contraceptives and sterilization procedures, changes in trends in the number of voluntary childless couples, changes in the rates of marriage, and changes in the number of children in day-care centres, for example, remain unanswered on a national basis.

The construction of family life cycle tables would also contribute much to the study of trends in family life. Such tables, by giving the average age at which major events occur (for example, marriage, birth of first child, last child's departure from home, divorce, retirement, and death of spouse) would indicate the changing length of stages in family life, such as the average number of years a couple remains childless before the birth of children or alone after the children's departure from home, and the average number of years of widowhood.

The focus of Tables 2.1 to 2.4 is on changes in family formation. The number and rates of marriages are presented in Table 2.1, while Tables 2.2 and 2.3 relate to age at marriage and the age of the mother at the birth of the first

(1) For a definition of census family, see Definitions at the end of the text.

child. Table 2.4 shows a decrease in the live birth rate for all provinces, particularly for Quebec.

The composition of the family is illustrated in Tables 2.5 to 2.10. The decrease in the number of multiple family households and the increase in the number of non-family households are shown in Table 2.5. Table 2.6 provides data on the relationship of household members to the head of the household. Table 2.7 furnishes data on families by the marital status of the head, and Table 2.8 shows the number of widowed females. Table 2.9 illustrates the growth in the number of families and the decrease in the average size of the family. The number of husband-wife, total one parent, and female one parent families is given in Table 2.10.

Tables 2.11 to 2.17 deal with the social and economic characteristics of families. The increased participation of women in the labour force has been of particular significance to family life, and Tables 2.11 to 2.15 relate to this phenomenon and to the ensuing child-care arrangements and participation in household functions by the husband.

Data on the economic characteristics of husband-wife and one parent families are presented in Table 2.16, while Table 2.17 focuses on employment income by the marital status of the head.

The dissolution of families through divorce has risen substantially, as illustrated in Table 2.18. Tables 2.19 to 2.22 focus on other aspects of divorce including provincial rates, divorces by duration of marriage and the results of court cases for custody of children following divorces.

The last three tables (2.23 to 2.25) present international data regarding marriage rates, live birth rates and divorce rates.

DEFINITIONS

Crude Marriage Rate: The crude marriage rate is defined as the ratio of registered marriages in a given year to every 1,000 persons of the mid-year population. The crude marriage rate only measures the relative weights of marriage in the total population. Its denominator includes the population not eligible to marry, such as those already married, separated, or too young to marry.

Crude Divorce Rate: The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces per 100,000 persons of the mid-year population. The crude divorce rate measures only the relative weight of divorces in the total population. The denominator of the ratio includes persons who are ineligible for divorce — e.g., those who are single, too young to be married, and widowed and divorced prior to the year of observation and still not remarried.

Labour Force Participation Rate: Represents the labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. (See also the definition in Chapter 6 on Work.)

Husband-Wife Family: Refers to all families in which both husband and wife were living together at the census date.

One Parent Family: Consists of a parent, with one or more children who have never married; the parent is designated head regardless of age or dependency.

Census Family: Consists of a husband and wife with or without never-married children, or a lone parent, with one or more children who have never married, living together in the same dwelling.

2.1

MARRIAGES

	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1	71,254	7.9
1	68,239	6.4
1	124,644	10.
1	128,408	9.2
1	128,475	7.0
1	191,324	8.9
2	200,470	9.2
3	199,064	9.0
4	198,824	8.9

le 2.2

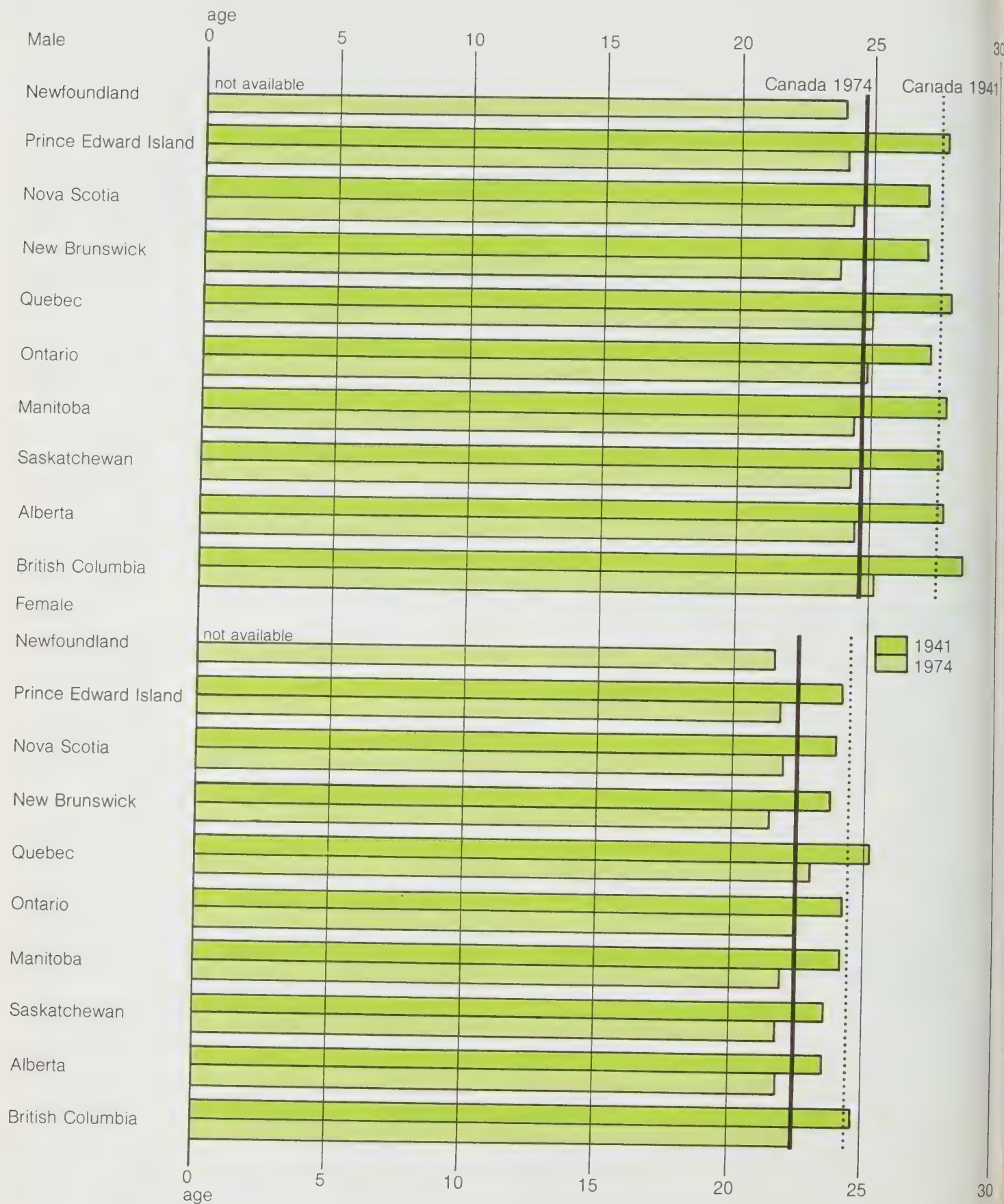
AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY SEX, AND AVERAGE AGE MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD(1)

	Average age at first marriage		Average age of mother at birth of first child
	Male	Female	
51	26.6	23.8	24.5
61	25.8	22.9	23.4
71	24.9	22.6	23.3
72	24.7	22.2	23.4
73	24.7	22.3	23.5
74	24.7	22.4	23.7

Care should be taken in comparing the average age of women at first marriage and the average age at birth of first child, since the latter includes age at birth of first child for all mothers including those never married, and those in other than first marriages.

Chart 2.3

AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY SEX AND PROVINCE



t 2.4

THE BIRTHS BY PROVINCE

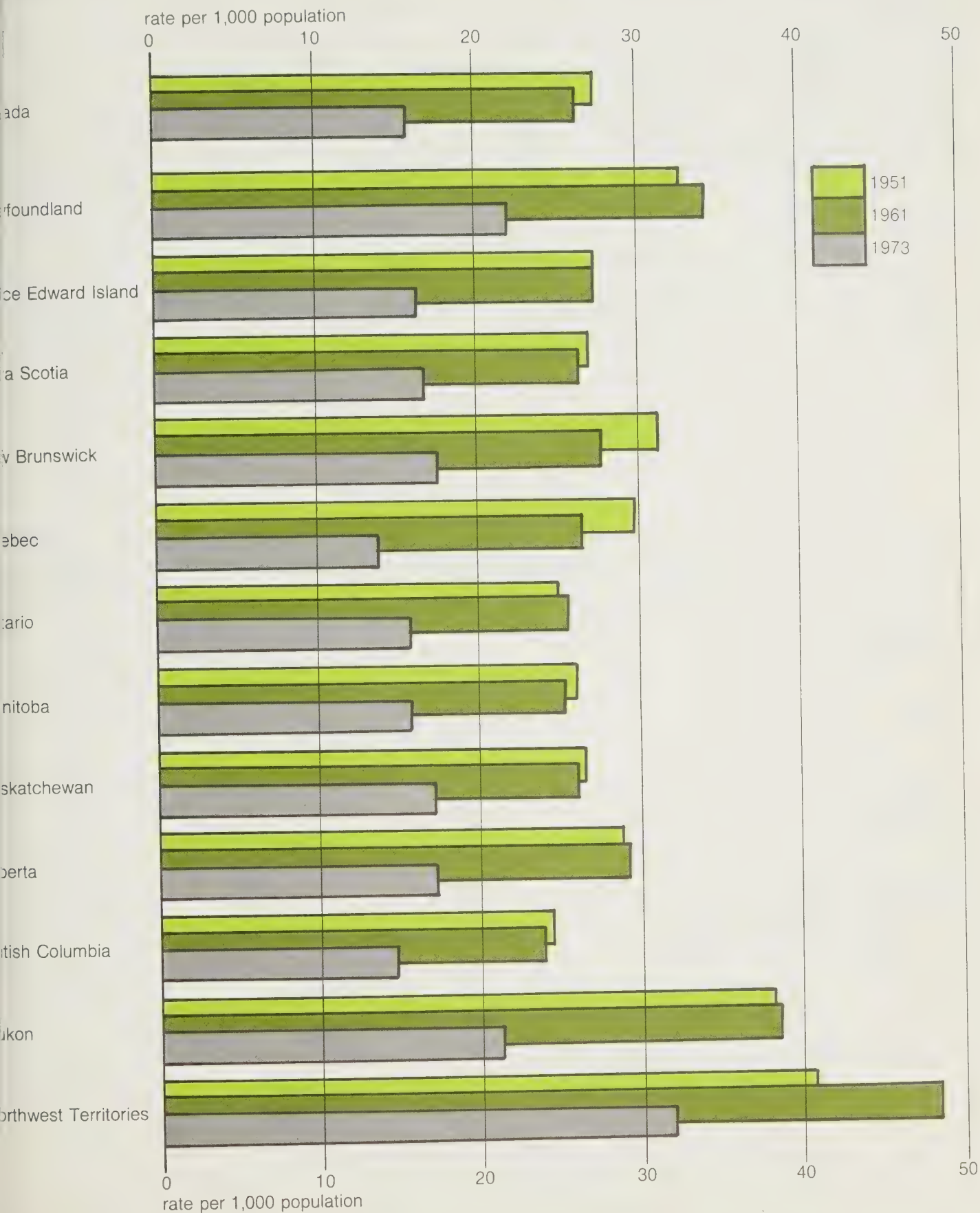


Table 2.5

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

Type of household	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971
	per cent				
Family households:					
One family	82.0	83.1	83.0	82.0	79.7
Two or more families	6.7	5.2	3.7	2.5	2.0
Total family households	88.7	88.3	86.7	84.5	81.7
Non-family households:					
One person	7.4	7.9	9.3	11.4	13.4
Two or more persons	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.9
Total non-family households	11.3	11.7	13.3	15.5	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households	000's				
	3,409.3	3,923.6	4,554.7	5,180.5	6,041.3

Table 2.6

POPULATION BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Household relationship	1956	1961	1966	1971
	per cent			
Head(1)	24.7	25.3	26.2	28.3
Wife	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.9
Son or daughter	42.2	43.9	44.5	42.3
Son-in-law or daughter-in-law	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Grandchild	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Father or mother	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Brother or sister	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Father-in-law or mother-in-law	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Brother-in-law or sister-in-law	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other relative	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Non-relative	7.9	6.4	5.3	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Includes total non-family heads as well as family heads.

le 2.7

FAMILIES BY MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD

Marital status of head		1951	1956	1961	1966	1971
		per cent				
Married(1)		93.0	93.7	94.2	94.3	93.7
Widowed		6.6	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.4
Divorced		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1
Single (never-married)		0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families	000's	3,287.4	3,711.5	4,147.4	4,526.3	5,070.7

Families with married heads include those families in which the husband and wife were living together at the time of enumeration.

le 2.8

LIFE EXPECTANCY OF PERSONS AGED 25, AND THE NUMBER OF WIDOWED FAMILY HEADS, BY SEX

	Life expectancy at age 25		Widowed family heads	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	years		number	
1941	45.2	47.3	61,473	163,027
1951	46.2	49.7	50,992	165,649
1956	46.6	51.0	47,101	169,823
1961	46.9	51.8	42,154	171,503
1966	46.9	52.5	40,143	186,807
1971	47.2	53.3	38,070	184,555

Table 2.9

NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY BY REGION(1)

	Number of families	Persons per family
	000's	
Atlantic:		
1966	415	4.2
1971	453	4.0
1974	485	3.8
Quebec:		
1966	1,229	4.2
1971	1,357	3.9
1974	1,412	3.7
Ontario:		
1966	1,658	3.7
1971	1,882	3.6
1974	2,017	3.5
Prairies:		
1966	771	3.9
1971	834	3.7
1974	863	3.6
British Columbia:		
1966	445	3.6
1971	534	3.5
1974	582	3.4
Canada:		
1966	4,518	3.9
1971	5,060	3.7
1974	5,359	3.6

(1) The figures for 1974 are estimates.

2.10

FAMILIES BY SIZE AND TYPE BY PROVINCE, 1971

	Number of families			Average number of persons per family		Average number of children per family	
	Two parent families	One parent families	One parent families with female heads	Two parent families	One parent families	Two parent families	One parent families
	000's						
foundland	98.6	9.7	7.4	4.5	3.5	2.4	2.1
Prince Edward Island	21.9	2.4	1.9	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.8
Nova Scotia	162.3	19.2	15.2	3.9	3.1	1.8	1.8
New Brunswick	127.0	13.7	10.7	4.1	3.3	2.0	1.9
Quebec	1,222.2	135.2	105.4	4.0	3.2	1.9	1.8
Ontario	1,718.6	165.3	131.7	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.7
Manitoba	213.5	22.3	17.5	3.7	3.1	1.7	1.8
Saskatchewan	198.2	18.1	14.1	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.8
Alberta	348.8	33.8	27.2	3.8	3.1	1.8	1.9
British Columbia	485.0	49.7	38.9	3.6	3.0	1.5	1.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	9.4	1.2	0.8	4.4	3.6	2.4	2.4
Canada	4,605.5	470.6	370.8	3.8	3.1	1.7	1.8

2.11

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR WOMEN 14 YEARS
AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS

	Single	Married	Other(1)	All women
	participation rate(2)			
1961	51.4	20.8	27.4	28.7
1971	48.3	33.0	28.3	36.5
1972	48.9	33.9	28.3	37.1
1973	50.5	35.5	29.3	38.7
1974	51.9	36.7	29.5	39.7
1975	51.9	38.4	30.4	40.9

Includes women who are divorced or widowed.
For a definition of labour force participation see Chapter 6 on Work.

Table 2.12

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(1) OF WOMEN AGED 20-54, BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD AND REGION, OCTOBER 1973(2)

Proportion of women in the labour force					
	Women with no children under age 16	Women with children under age 16 by age of youngest child			Total with children under age 16
		Under 2 years	2-5 years	6 or more years	
per cent					
Atlantic	63	23	27	36	29
Quebec	67	23	28	33	29
Ontario	70	26	36	48	40
Prairies	64	23	34	47	38
British Columbia	65	19	29	47	37
Canada	67	24	30	43	35

(1) For a definition of labour force participation see Chapter 6 on Work.

(2) These data must be interpreted with caution as there has been no reweighting for non-response.

2.13

OUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(1) OF MOTHERS, BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CHILDREN, AND REGION(2)

	Proportion of women in the labour force					
	All women with children			Women with only full-time school children		
	1967	1973	Annual growth rate	1967	1973	Annual growth rate
	per cent					
ntic	17	29	8.5	23	34	6.2
pec	15	29	10.7	20	32	7.5
ario	25	40	7.5	32	47	6.1
ries	23	38	8.0	31	46	6.3
ish Columbia	21	37	9.1	32	47	6.1
Canada	21	35	8.1	28	42	6.4
	Women with only pre-school children			Women with school and pre-school children		
	1967	1973	Annual growth rate	1967	1973	Annual growth rate
	per cent					
ntic	16	29	9.5	12	21	9.0
bec	14	27	10.7	11	23	12.0
ario	23	32	5.2	19	30	7.3
ries	21	32	6.7	17	24	5.4
ish Columbia	15	26	8.9	15	25	8.1
Canada	19	29	6.7	15	26	8.9

For a definition of labour force participation see Chapter 6 on Work.
See footnote 2, Table 2.12.

Table 2.14

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS, 1973(1)

Child care arrangements	Children attending school part-time(2)		Children not attending school	
	000's	per cent	000's	per cent
Mother works only when child is in school	27	14	...	...
Mother takes child to work	—	—	18	5
Total work oriented arrangements	33	17	18	5
Unpaid babysitting:				
By person over 15 years of age living in home	30	16	35	10
By brother or sister under 16	18	9	—	—
By neighbour, relative, friend, etc.	37	19	61	18
Total unpaid care arrangements	84	44	103	30
Paid babysitting:				
In mother's home	26	14	72	21
In home of sitter	30	16	103	30
Day care centre or nursery	—	—	24	7
Total paid care arrangements	63	33	198	57
Other arrangements	—	—	27	8
Total	190	100	347	100

(1) Totals do not add to the figures in the columns because the data have not been reweighted for non-responses.

(2) Includes children who are not yet attending school full-time but who are attending nursery or other schools for part of the day.

2.15

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD WORK BY HUSBANDS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WIFE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD, HALIFAX, 1971-1972

Activity	Wife not working						
	Age of youngest child						
	Under 6 years		6-12 years		13-17 years		average weekly hours
	No children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	
Household care(1)	8.1	9.7	9.7	8.8	9.3	11.0	17.9
Child care(2)	—	4.3	3.6	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.4
Total household work	8.1	13.9	13.3	9.6	11.0	11.5	19.3

Activity	Wife working						
	Age of youngest child						
	Under 6 years		6-12 years		13-17 years		average weekly hours
	No children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	One child 2 or more children	
Household care(1)	11.5	11.6	18.1	11.6	9.5	13.4	7.3
Child care(2)	—	6.0	6.9	1.7	3.4	0.1	0.5
Total household work	11.5	17.6	25.0	13.3	12.9	13.5	7.8

Includes food related activities, cleaning, repairs and maintenance, and marketing and household management.
Includes physical and tutorial child care.

Table 2.16

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT INCOME OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES AND OF FAMILIES
BY TYPE, BY PROVINCE, 1971

	Average employment income		Average family employment income		
	Husbands	Wives	Two parent families	All one parent families	One parent families with female head
			dollars		
Newfoundland	5,815	2,477	7,029	4,904	3,971
Prince Edward Island	5,217	2,322	6,981	4,650	4,081
Nova Scotia	6,543	2,680	8,222	5,022	4,261
New Brunswick	6,118	2,464	7,751	4,839	4,121
Quebec	7,467	3,432	9,624	6,649	5,711
Ontario	8,530	3,347	11,071	6,355	5,331
Manitoba	6,997	2,800	8,931	5,163	4,501
Saskatchewan	5,824	2,772	7,435	4,595	4,061
Alberta	7,749	3,071	9,831	5,375	4,431
British Columbia	8,381	3,092	10,574	5,845	4,691
Yukon and Northwest Territories	8,118	3,246	9,671	6,053	4,691
Canada	7,786	3,204	9,958	6,036	5,071

Table 2.17

AVERAGE FAMILY EMPLOYMENT INCOME BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF HEAD, 1971

	Total number of families	Average family employment income
	000's	dollars
Families with married head(1)	4,764.2	9,873
Families with husband and wife living together	4,605.5	9,958
Families with widowed head:		
Male	36.7	9,069
Female	181.3	6,170
Total	218.0	6,933
Families with divorced head:		
Male	11.4	8,625
Female	46.0	4,841
Total	57.4	5,790
Families with head that has never married:		
Male	12.4	6,066
Female	24.1	4,461
Total	36.5	5,248
All families:		
Male head	4,705.3	9,929
Female head	370.8	5,074
Total	5,076.1	9,775

(1) Includes families in which the head is married but separated from the spouse.

Table 2.18

DIVORCES

	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
1921	558	6.4
1931	700	6.8
1941	2,462	21.4
1951	5,270	37.6
1961	6,563	36.0
1971(1)	20,685	137.6
1972	32,389	148.4
1973	36,704	166.1
1974	45,019	200.6

(1) Legislative changes affecting divorce laws were passed in July, 1968.

Table 2.19

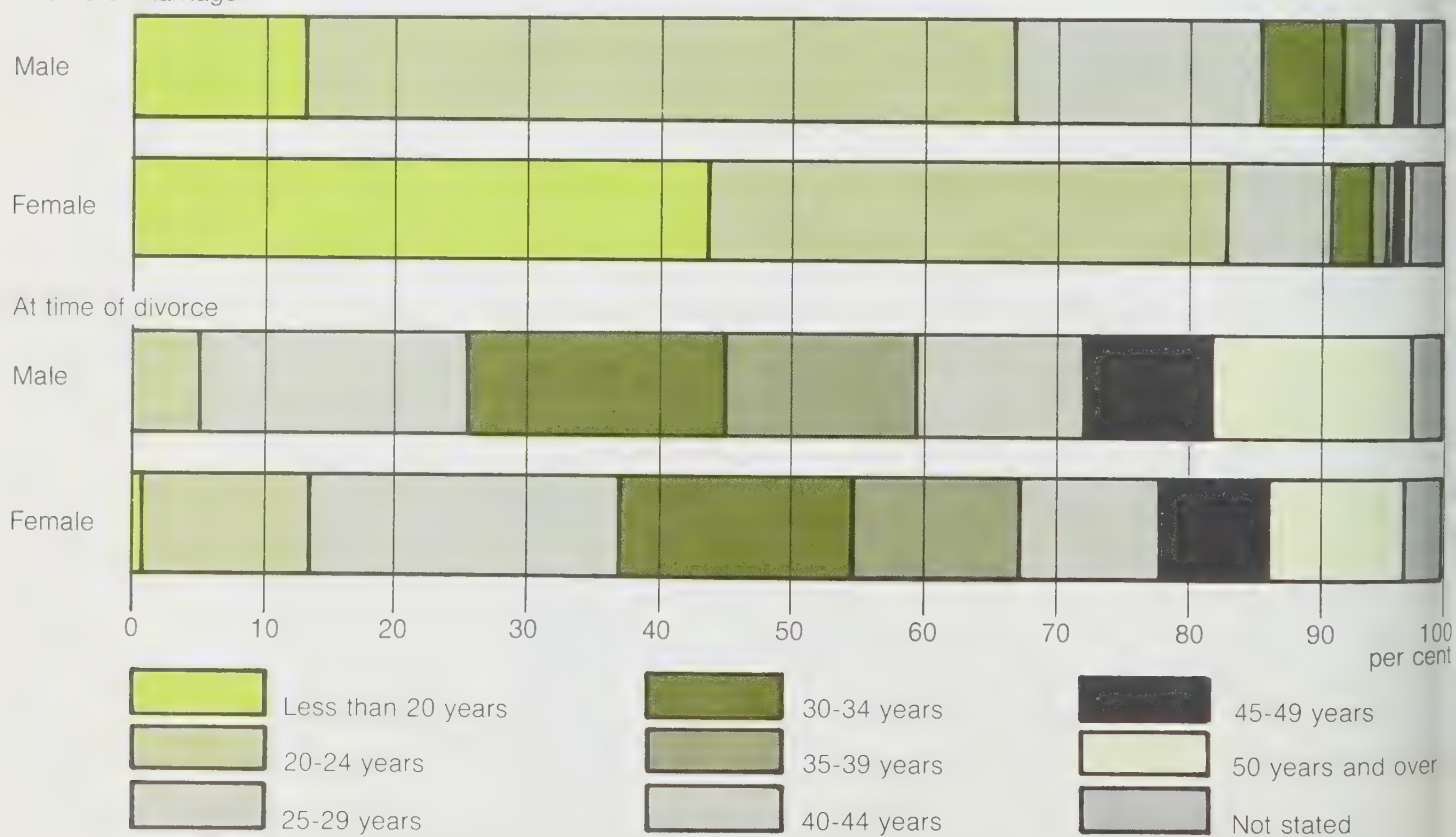
DIVORCES BY PROVINCE, 1974

	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
Newfoundland	301	55.5
Prince Edward Island	96	82.3
Nova Scotia	1,591	195.6
New Brunswick	755	114.1
Quebec	12,272	200.1
Ontario	15,277	188.7
Manitoba	1,796	177.6
Saskatchewan	1,039	114.6
Alberta	4,947	288.6
British Columbia	6,840	285.6
Yukon	46	237.1
Northwest Territories	59	157.3
Canada	45,019	200.6

Chart 2.20

DIVORCES BY AGE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE AT TIME OF MARRIAGE AND AT TIME OF DIVORCE, 1974

At time of marriage



2.21

FORCES BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Duration of marriage years	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	per cent				
Less than 1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
1-4	12.7	14.4	15.3	15.5	15.5
5-9	23.6	25.2	26.7	28.2	28.2
10-14	19.3	18.9	18.2	17.7	18.1
15-19	15.1	14.5	13.7	13.4	13.2
20-24	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.6
25-29	8.6	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.3
30 and over	7.9	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.7
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.22

CUSTODY AWARDS IN DIVORCES INVOLVING DEPENDENT CHILDREN

	Petition by husband		Petition by wife	
Custody Award	1973	1974	1973	1974
	per cent			
By the petitioner	37.2	35.3	88.4	87.7
By the respondent	46.1	48.4	5.3	5.8
By other person or agency	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
Custody award made	16.2	15.5	6.0	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Divorces	6,753	8,007	14,898	19,567

Table 2.23

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1970	1971	1972	1973
	rate per 1,000 population			
Canada	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.0
Mexico	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.3
United States	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.9
Japan	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.0
Denmark	7.4	6.6	6.2	6.1
France	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.7
Italy	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6
Norway	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.1
Sweden	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7
United Kingdom	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.1

Table 2.24

CRUDE LIVE BIRTH RATES FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1970	1971	1972	1973
	rate per 1,000 population			
Canada	17.4	16.8	15.9	15.5
Mexico	43.2	42.5	43.2	46.3
United States	18.3	17.2	15.7	15.0
Japan	19.0	19.3	19.4	19.4
Denmark	14.4	15.2	15.1	14.3
France	16.8	17.2	17.0	16.5
Italy	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.0
Norway	16.6	16.8	16.3	15.5
Sweden	13.7	14.1	13.8	13.5
United Kingdom	16.3	16.2	14.9	13.9

Table 2.25
 RUDE DIVORCE RATES FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1970	1971	1972	1973
	rate per 1,000 population			
Canada(1)	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Mexico	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
United States	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.4
Japan	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Denmark	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
France	0.8	0.9	0.9	..
Italy	..	0.3	0.6	..
Norway	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
Sweden	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0
United Kingdom	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.1

1) The rate for Canada in 1972 was not listed in the World Health Organization Publication which was the source of this table.
 The figure for Canada in that year came directly from Statistics Canada sources (see Table 2.18).

THE OLDER CANADIANS

Canada is ageing. The proportion of its population over the age of 65 — now more than 8% — has doubled in less than a century, and will likely continue to rise. By the year 2001, one Canadian in ten will be 65 or older. With decreases in mortality rates and increases in life expectancy rates, the retiree and the senior citizen are taking on increased significance as a stage of the life cycle. While one of the major goals of modern civilization is the increase of life expectancy, successes in prolonging length of life have not always been paralleled by societal adaptation to the existence or the needs of the growing population group over 65 years of age. The elderly have moved from a traditional role in which they possessed knowledge, experience, and status, to a situation in which they are, in general, less educated than the young, and may be perceived as having a lower status and perceived utility when they leave the labour market.

The elder population is not simply an aged version of the younger. Compared to those in the age group between 15 and 64, the population 65 years of age and over has, among other differences, a higher proportion of females and widows, lower cash income, less education, lower mobility and, like the very young, the older population has a problem of dependency. Both the very old and the very young depend upon the resources of others to satisfy their needs for health, food and shelter, and to some extent psychological well-being.

To a large extent, families shoulder the burden of the dependency of the aged, as well as of children. Unlike children, however, the elderly also rely heavily on supportive resources provided by the community as a whole through the activities of governmental and voluntary agencies. A major aspect of the dependency problem of the elderly is that of income inadequacy. There is a financial penalty attached to ageing in Canadian and other industrialized societies that are based on wage economies. At retirement, labour incomes are curtailed and supplanted with old-age security payments and/or private pensions which provide less income than that previously earned through wages. Although it is sometimes claimed that if the elderly had enough income they could take major steps toward acquisition of the requisite supplies of goods and services needed to help them combat their unique psychological and physical problems, it is clear that the mere provision of adequate income would not be all that is required to help them resolve these problems.

It is often suggested that psychological stresses among the older population may be occasioned by such events as retirement, children leaving the home or moving to another geographical location, excessive concern with the imminence of death, the loss of marital partners and friends and so on. Physical aspects of the dependency of the aged have a partly biological and partly social origin. As old age approaches, bodily functions and physical capabilities become less

and less efficient. The individual becomes increasingly prone to the development of a variety of disabilities, ranging from very mild and transitory to critical and chronic. A significant factor which tends to compound the problems that arise from the growing physical disability that ageing produces is poor design of some man-made aspects of the environment for the needs of the elderly. Such poor design can be found in housing and transportation facilities.

This chapter represents a statistical profile of the characteristics of older Canadians, and attempts to illustrate the differences, and in some cases the similarities, between those on either side of 65. Despite the fact that the extant statistical base relating to the elderly is not rich, some insight into the general magnitude of the dependency of the elderly on the resources of others can also be gained from an examination and discussion of available statistics.

In order to present statistics for the aged, one must first decide the pertinent age range. It is not possible to escape an element of arbitrary choice in selecting the lower limit of the range. As is evident from the discussion so far, the age of 65 has been taken as an operational division point, above which we will consider the population to be at least chronological elderly.

The data presented fall under six general headings; the number and distribution of the elderly; characteristics of the elderly; their housing; their health; income and employment and expenditure; and, finally, international comparisons.

Number and Distribution of the Elderly Population

Table 3.1 depicts the growth in actual numbers of males and females, aged 65 and over, in Canada, from 1881 to 1971, as well as the percentage share of the population comprised by those 65 and over. At the turn of this century, there were approximately 270,000 residents of Canada who were aged 65 and over, and in 1975, there were roughly 2 million Canadians 65 and over. The selected Statistics Canada projections used in exhibits 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 generally assume an accelerated increase in the elderly population as the 21st century approaches. A very rapid acceleration is likely to materialize, barring catastrophes, in the first two decades of the 21st century as the leading edge of the post-war baby boom reaches and passes the age of 65.

One particularly notable aspect of the changing size of the elderly population is the relative increase in the number of females. Around the turn of this century there were similar numbers of elderly males and females. In fact, there was a slightly greater number of males than females; yet, by 1971, females outnumbered males in this age group by 1.2 to 1. The selected projections suggest that by the end of this century the ratio will be about 1.5 to 1. The

increase in females is related to the fact that males are dying earlier than females, and this may in part be due to what might be called differences in life style, such as proportionately greater excess in smoking and drinking, and greater exposure to stress-inducing situations (particularly occupational) among males.

The reader is referred to Chapter 4 on the Health of Canadians for details of the causes of death and the death rates of different age groups and sexes.

Except for a period of massive immigration to Canada between 1901 and 1911, and a temporary resurgence of fertility rates known as the post-war baby boom, the population 65 and over has had a higher than average growth rate since the last third of the 19th century (Chart 3.3). The general decline of Canadian fertility rates since that time, and the increased longevity of Canadians, primarily due to improved health care, have been the major sources of the high growth rate of the number of persons aged 65 and over.

Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, having the largest proportions of the Canadian population, also contained the greatest portions of the nearly 1.9 million Canadians aged 65 and older in 1974 (Table 3.4). Table 3.5 shows that in some provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Prince Edward Island) over 10% of the population is 65 years of age or over, even though it is projected that, overall, this ratio would not be attained nationally until the end of the century. With the exception of British Columbia (with 9.3% of its population 65 years of age or over), the provinces with the largest elderly populations are the lower income provinces with more slowly growing or stable populations. This would suggest that some provinces have greater relative pressures on them for the provision of services to the elderly than others.

The proportions of the elderly living in the rural setting in 1961 and 1971 were identical with the proportions of the total population living in rural Canada at those times. However, both the elderly population and the population as a whole have experienced a decrease of 6 percentage points in the proportion of the population living outside of towns and cities (Table 3.6). Thus, while the rural population is decreasing, it is not becoming more aged.

Selected Characteristics of the Elderly Population

In a society that lauds wisdom and intellect, and often identifies these traits with the number of years of schooling, those 65 years of age and older are at present disadvantaged. Comparison of the educational attainment of those aged 65 and over with that of the population between 25 and 64 years of age indicates that while over 63% of those 65 and over have never attended high school, and just over 10% have undertaken post-secondary training, only 36% of the 25-64 age group have never attended high school, and 26% have undertaken post-secondary training. In evaluating these figures, it must be remembered that the deployment of Canadian resources to formal education has been expanded greatly since the 1940s.

Chart 3.8 indicates that there is a high percentage of elderly among those whose mother tongue (language first

learned and still understood) is neither English nor French. This is not surprising, since a mother tongue is more likely to be retained by the immigrant than by the Canadian-born children of immigrants, and the early part of this century saw a great number of immigrants make their way to Canada. Indian and Inuit elderly constitute less than 1% of Canada's older population and therefore do not constitute a large portion of those elderly whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Tables 3.9 and 3.10 point out some striking characteristics of the marital status and living arrangements of those 65 years of age and older. Seventy-two percent of aged males are married, compared with only 39% of elderly females. It is also noteworthy that 50% of women 65 and over are widows and an additional 11% are single. Just over 16% of men 65 and over are widowed.

Part of the folklore that surrounds the elderly is the belief that most older Canadians live alone, or in institutions and hospitals. This stereotype is misleading. Table 3.10 indicates that 82% of males 65 years of age and over, and 66% of females in the same age group live with their own family or another family or group, and that only 8% of the elderly population lives in what is termed "collective housing" (hotels, motels, nursing homes, staff residences, rooming and lodging houses, and other institutions). It is significant, however, that almost 25% of females 65 years of age and over live alone.

Housing

Table 3.11 shows a predominance of single-detached housing both for the elderly and for the total population of household heads between 25 and 64 years of age. Between 1961 and 1971, this concentration dropped slightly for all male household heads, and much more sharply for all female household heads. For elderly female household heads, the concentration in single-detached dwelling units is much less than the average for the entire population over 24. Its decline between 1961 and 1971 is reflected mainly in a substantial increase in the proportion of female household heads residing in apartment units. In 1971, almost 40% of female household heads over 65 years of age lived in apartments (twice the percentage of elderly males residing in apartments).

Rates of home ownership among households headed by elderly males are higher than the national average (Table 3.12), but the rates dropped slightly between 1961 and 1971. Almost 75% of male household heads 65 and over own a house, and of these, 90% reported no mortgage on the house. Rates of home ownership are substantially below the average (for both sexes) for households headed by females over and under 65 years of age. However, the home-ownership rate for elderly females is substantially above that for all households headed by females. Although the home-ownership rate is substantially higher in the elderly population of household heads than is the case for the whole population, it is apparent that the value of the housing is significantly lower than average among households headed by elderly persons, as are the average monthly rents paid by those over 64 years of age, which would seem to indicate that the elderly rent and own accommodation of a different character from that of younger generations (Table 3.13).

all household heads 65 years of age and over, 56% occupy dwellings that were built before 1945, compared with an average dwelling occupancy of 36% by household heads 64 years of age and under (Table 3.14). The relative presence of a number of household amenities among households headed by elderly persons is indicated in Table 3.15. While the average number of rooms per dwelling is roughly the same for household heads over and under 65, and for both sexes, the proportion of younger-generation-headed households with more than one person per room (11.4%) is over seven times greater than that for the elderly-headed households (1.5%) (Table 3.16).

The Health of the Aged

A measure which generally reflects the health of any group is the chance of any particular member of that group living to a "ripe" old age. Over the last thirty years (1941 to 1971), there has been an improvement in the chances of survival beyond 65. This trend of improvement is particularly sharp among females, who, having reached age 65, may expect, all things being equal, to live another 13.8 years, and who, at age 80, can expect on the average to survive an additional 7.9 years (Chart 3.17).

Hospital separations (case rates), as well as the average length of stay in hospitals, tend to increase for both males and females with advancing age (Table 3.18). This tendency is also reflected in the disproportionate concentration of elderly persons in the hospital population relative to the concentration of elderly in the total national population.

A recent national survey has gathered data on the nutritional adequacy of the diets of Canadians. Table 3.19 shows nutrition deficiency rates with regard to particular nutrients, for each sex and two broad age groups. On the whole, it would seem that the population aged 65 and over has a slightly higher rate of nutritional deficiency, for the nutrients examined, than the population aged 40 to 64. It is noteworthy that females of all ages appear to have a much greater iron deficiency than males.

Exhibits included in the chapter on Health (Chapter 4) provide additional information on the health of older Canadians. Although the death rates for males are initially higher than those for females (Table 4.6), Table 4.4 in Chapter 4 indicates that the major causes of death for both males and females over the age of 64 are coronary heart disease, strokes, and cancers of various types. Generally, the death rates from heart diseases have been declining in the elderly population, especially among persons of advanced age. In contrast, the death rates with respect to cancers of various kinds have been generally on the rise among elderly men between 1951 and 1972. The death rates from cancers have been almost stable among elderly women.

Employment, Income, and Expenditures Among the Elderly

The continuing emergence of retirement as an institution in Canadian society is witnessed by Table 3.20, which indicates that participation in the labour force by males 65 years of age and over has been almost halved over the twenty-year period from 1955 to 1975. While 31% of elderly males were employed in 1955, this decreased to 16% in 1975. Just over 4% of elderly females were employed in 1975, com-

pared with 3.9% in 1955. Only 70% of the elderly employment is full time (Table 3.21), although while elderly males work fewer weeks during the year than younger males, elderly females tend to work the same number of weeks as elderly men and younger women (Table 3.22). The occupational distribution of those over and under 65 years of age is shown in Table 3.23.

With respect to income and expenditures of the older Canadian, it is extremely important to bear in mind that the cash component of income represents only part of the real income flow to the elderly. Income in kind, goods and services received directly without the intermediary of a cash transaction, are important, both in regard to the supportive efforts owing to the families of the elderly and with respect to organized deployment of community resources. Data on these latter aspects are, generally speaking, not available, and the tables presented below pertain to cash income only. The reader should note that the question of the accrued wealth of the aged (as reflected in the distribution of assets and debts) is an essential factor in any evaluation of the well-being of the elderly in comparison to that of younger age groups. Additional reference will be made to this point below.

As one might expect, transfer payments loom large as a source of income for the elderly population — 41% in 1967 and 46% in 1973 (Chart 3.24). In contrast, among individuals aged 25 to 64 transfer payments are a relatively negligible source — 5% in 1973 — and employment income is predominant. An increasing reliance of Canada's elderly upon transfer payments (which include old-age security payments) is partly the result of a major long-term decline in labour-force participation among elderly men (Table 3.20). A part of this decline represents fundamental institutional and cultural changes in Canada connected with retirement practices and pension schemes which permit individuals to withdraw from the labour force earlier. Another part of this decline may represent increasing difficulty on the part of middle-aged and older men in finding new jobs once they have been unemployed.

Tables 3.25 to 3.28 deal with the income of families with heads of 65 years of age and over, and with the income of unattached individuals in the same age group. Family incomes of the elderly have (in constant 1973 dollars) risen over the last ten years, from an average of \$4,971.00 in 1965 to \$8,196.00 in 1975, but have consistently remained at less than 70% (62.7% in 1975) of the average income for all families of all ages (Table 3.25). A similar pattern is seen for the income of unattached elderly individuals, holding on the average at below 70% of that for all unattached individuals of all ages. However, here the average incomes range from \$2,415.00 in 1975 to \$3,508.00 in 1974, again in 1973 constant dollars (Table 3.26).

Dividing all families into income quintiles, one can see that in 1974 over 50% of families headed by individuals 65 and over were in the lowest income quintile — and this trend seems to be increasing slightly. Correspondingly, over 50% of families headed by individuals between the ages of 35 and 54 are in the uppermost two quintiles, and this is also increasing slightly (Table 3.27). The income gap

between the elderly families and those of the younger generations appears to be widening, although this refers to cash payments only.

A similar pattern exists for unattached older Canadians. The lowest two quintiles contain over 65% of the elderly in 1974 — an improvement over the 1951 figure of 72% in the bottom two quintiles — but it is still rising from the low sixty percent figures of the early 1960s and 1970s; and, as might be expected, over 60% of those in the 35 to 54 age group are in the two highest income quintiles in 1974; a situation that has been relatively stable since 1951 (Table 3.28).

The average annual expenditures of elderly families and unattached individuals are well below those of younger spending units (Chart 3.29). While the elderly have less money income to spend, it must also be noted that families headed by older Canadians are smaller than those headed by younger persons, who may have children to provide for, although in certain instances these children may also contribute to family income. Although the actual expenditures of the elderly may be in part determined by their present low income levels, and by their receipt of income in kind, i.e., goods and services supplied without charge to them, the needs of the elderly may also differ from those of the younger generations. The amount of income required by a widow living in a house with no mortgage would appear to be somewhat less than that required by a 35-year old head of a household who is paying on a mortgage and who has two children and a spouse to support.

Chart 3.30 shows why it is important to take into account the question of accumulated wealth when assessing the well-being of the elderly in the context of income. The liquid assets (cash, bank deposits, bond holdings, etc.) of families increase from an average of \$1,209.00 for families headed by persons under 35 years of age, to \$6,978.00 for elderly-headed families. This is coupled with an average consumer debt of only \$172.00 for the elderly families as compared with a debt of \$1,337.00 for families whose household head is under 35 years of age. The reader is also referred to Table 3.12 in which it can be seen that 61% of all household heads 65 years of age and over did not report a mortgage on a single detached dwelling (compared with 33% of those under 65). This predominance of mortgage-free home ownership by the elderly must to some degree offset the low-cash-income status of this same group as a factor in any comparison of the well-being of the elderly with that of the younger generations.

International Comparisons

The growth of the population aged 65 and over in Canada and other selected OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries from roughly 1936 to 1971 is shown in Chart 3.31. Chart 3.32 compares life expectancy at age 65 by sex for selected OECD countries.

Table 3.1

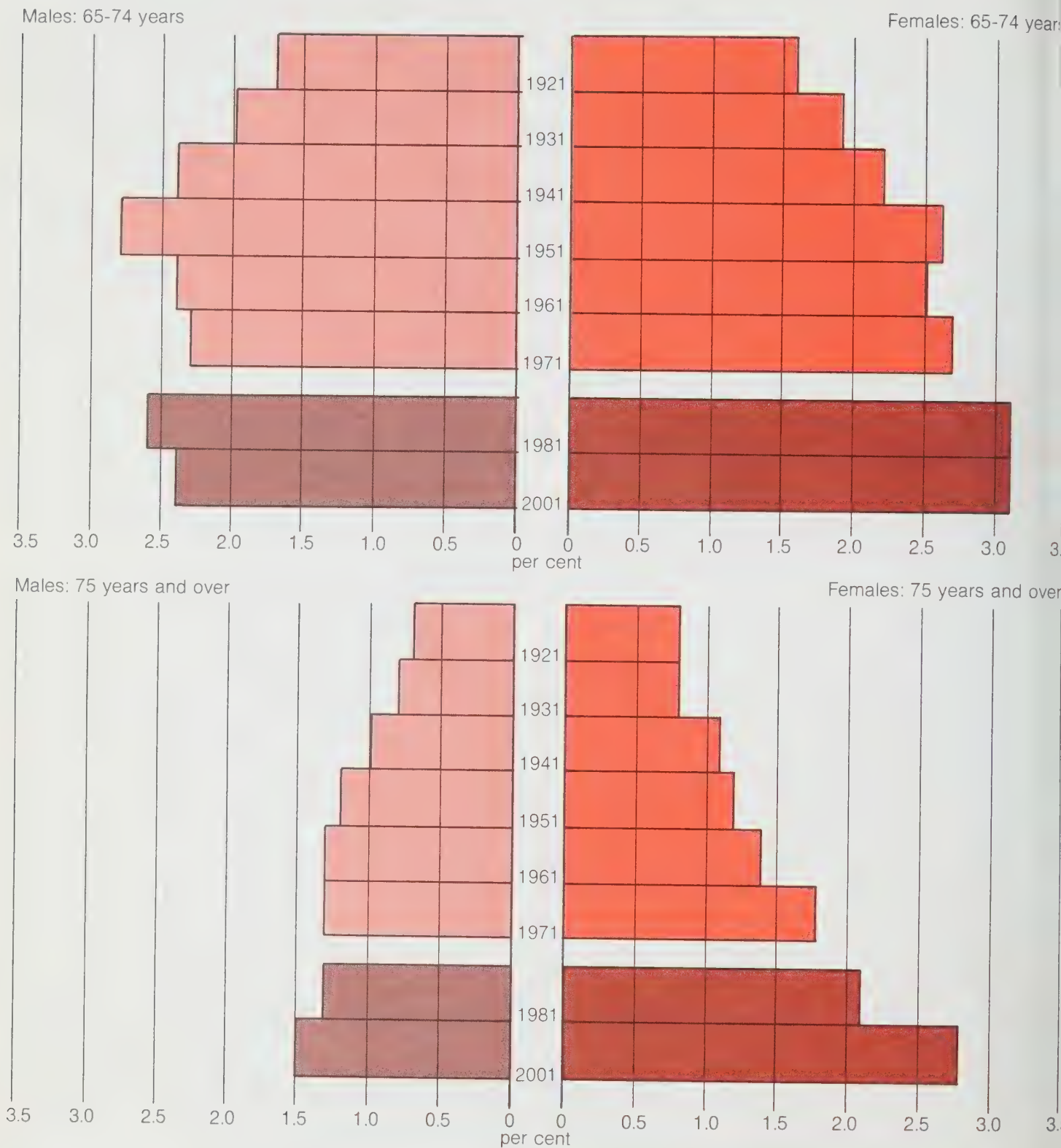
THE ELDERLY POPULATION BY SEX

	Males		Females		All persons aged 65 and over	Percentage of total Canadian population
	65-74 years	75 years and over	65-74 years	75 years and over	Total	
1981	62,702	30,372	55,505	27,690	176,269	4.1
1991	77,658	36,776	70,078	34,278	218,790	4.5
2001	93,583	44,265	88,470	43,070	269,388	5.0
2011	145,633	54,172	109,720	77,568	387,093	5.4
2021	151,624	63,640	138,596	66,684	420,544	4.8
2031	209,400	85,150	193,507	88,019	576,076	5.5
2041	273,669	117,240	251,156	125,750	767,815	6.7
2051	388,474	162,829	360,095	174,875	1,086,273	7.8
2061	435,761	238,356	453,516	263,521	1,391,154	7.6
2071	501,625	280,240	575,710	386,380	1,743,955	8.1
Projections(1):						
2081	651,000	332,500	777,100	522,300	2,282,900	9.0
2101	839,300	517,800	1,052,800	983,300	3,393,200	9.8

(1) Projections were taken from *Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1972-2001*, Catalogue 91-514.

Chart 3.2

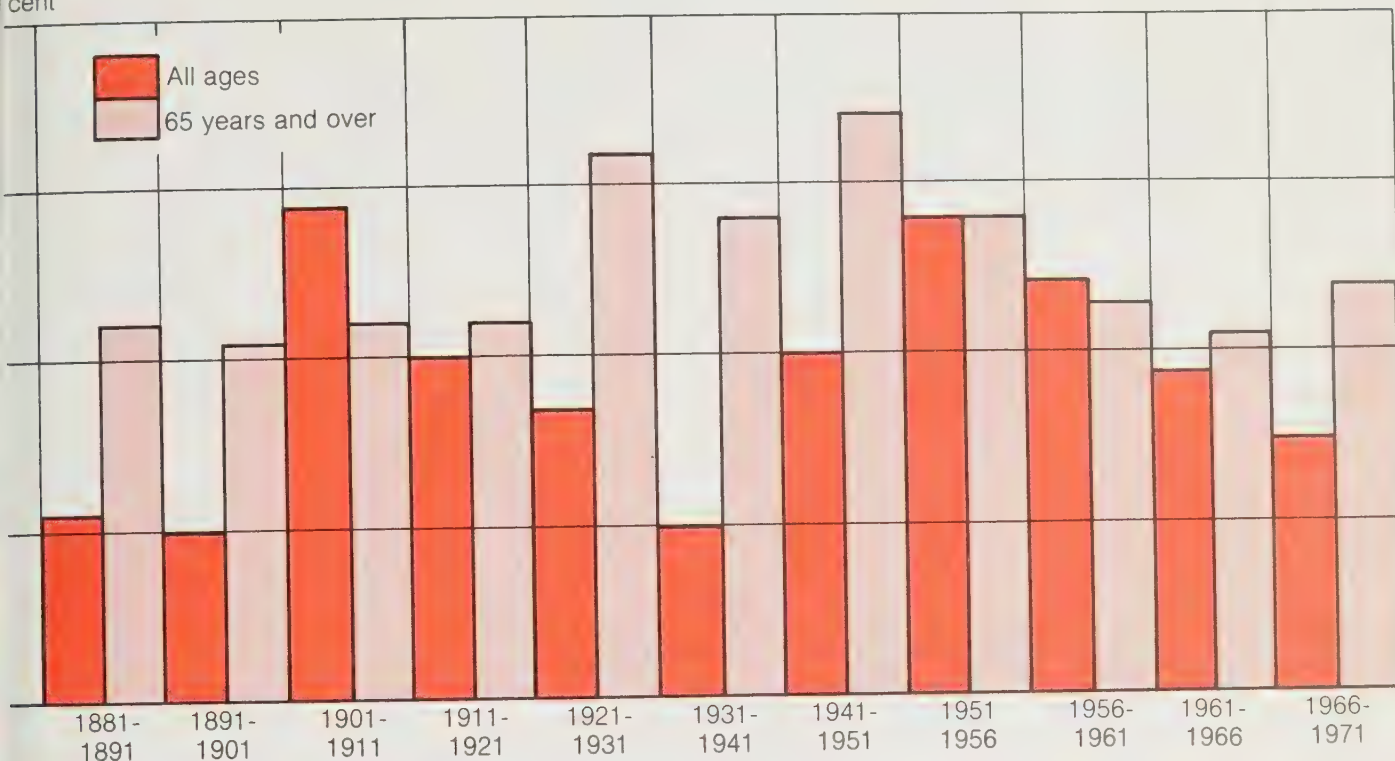
THE ELDERLY POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CANADIAN POPULATION, BY SEX(1)



(1) The figures for 1981 and 2001 are projections taken from "Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1972-2001", Catalogue 91-514.

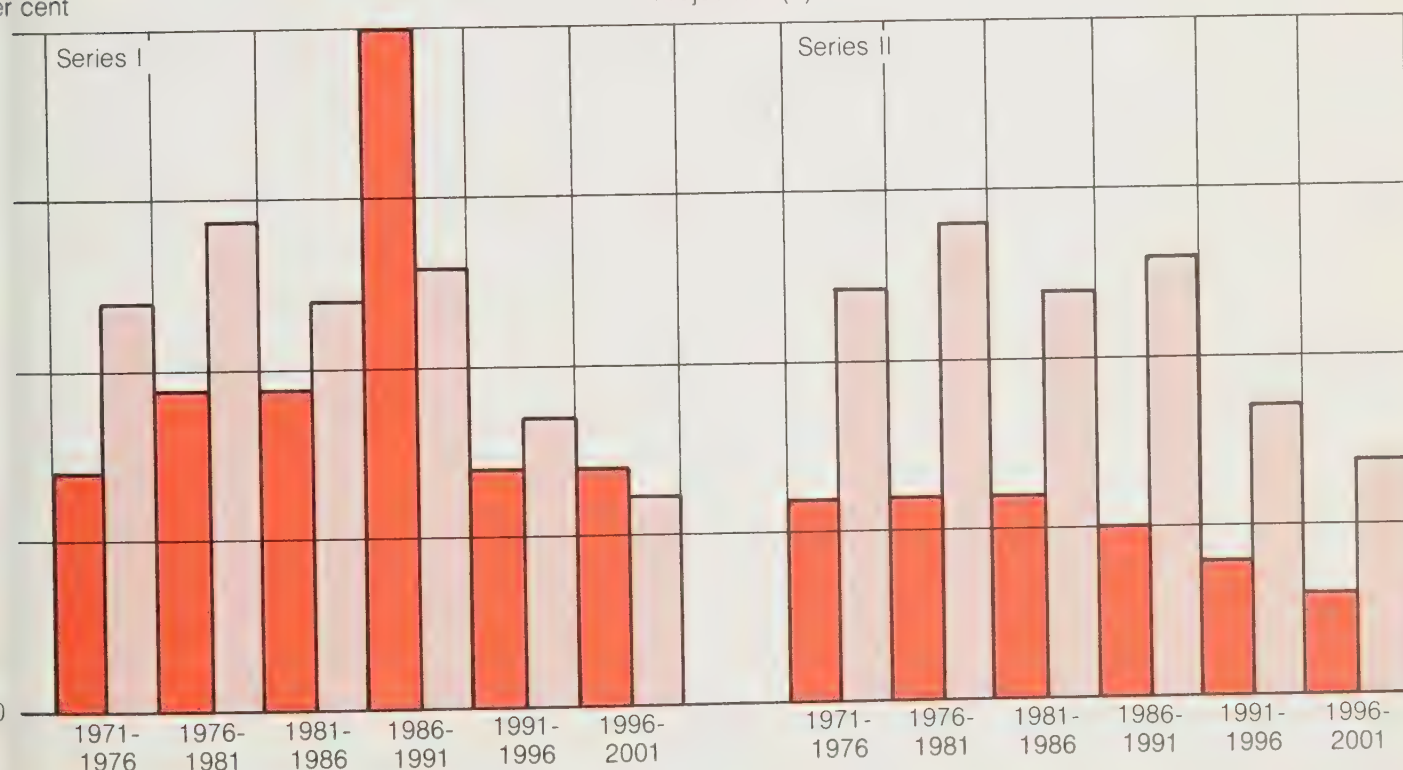
rt 3.3

VERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF THE TOTAL CANADIAN POPULATION D THE POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BETWEEN CENSUSES AND PROJECTIONS GROWTH TO THE YEAR 2001 cent



er cent

Projections(1)



1) The projected series I and II differ because of varying assumptions relating to future immigration and fertility rates. Series I and II correspond to series A and C in the Statistics Canada publication "Population Projections for Canada and the Provinces, 1972-2001", Catalogue 91-514.

Table 3.4

DISTRIBUTION OF CANADIANS AGED 65 AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SEX, 1974

	Proportion of the Canadian population in each province					
	Total Canadian population	All persons 65 years and over	Males		Females	
			65-74 years	75 years and over	65-74 years	75 years and over
			per cent			
Newfoundland	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8
Nova Scotia	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.3
New Brunswick	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.2
Quebec	27.4	24.1	24.6	21.2	26.6	21.9
Ontario	36.1	36.8	35.7	34.0	37.5	39.1
Manitoba	4.5	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.4
Saskatchewan	4.0	5.3	5.5	6.9	4.6	5.1
Alberta	7.6	6.9	7.4	8.1	6.3	6.1
British Columbia	10.7	11.8	11.8	13.2	10.9	12.4
Yukon	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	0.2	..	0.1	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	22,446,300	1,883,100	546,800	279,700	627,700	428,900

Table 3.5

PROPORTION OF PROVINCIAL POPULATIONS AGED 65 AND OVER, BY SEX

	Males		Females		Total	
	1961	1974	1961	1974	1961	1974
	per cent					
Newfoundland	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.9	6.3
Prince Edward Island	9.9	9.8	11.0	12.3	10.4	11.1
Nova Scotia	8.1	8.4	9.1	10.4	8.6	9.4
New Brunswick	7.5	7.9	8.2	9.7	7.8	8.8
Quebec	5.5	6.4	6.2	8.4	5.8	7.4
Ontario	7.4	7.2	8.9	9.9	8.1	8.6
Manitoba	9.0	9.2	9.0	10.9	9.0	10.0
Saskatchewan	9.9	10.7	8.6	11.3	9.2	11.0
Alberta	7.4	7.2	6.6	7.8	7.0	7.5
British Columbia	10.2	8.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.3
Yukon	3.7	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.1
Northwest Territories	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4
Canada	7.3	7.4	7.9	9.4	7.6	8.4

Table 3.6

PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER RESIDING IN URBAN, RURAL FARM, AND RURAL NON-FARM SETTINGS(1)

	1961		1971	
	Total population	Population 65 years and over	Total population	Population 65 years and over
	per cent			
Urban:				
100,000 persons and over	43.4	42.8	47.5	46.1
10,000 to 99,999 persons	9.4	8.6	9.0	8.7
1,000 to 9,999 persons	5.8	5.6	8.1	7.8
Less than 1,000 persons	11.0	12.6	11.5	13.1
Total urban	69.6	69.6	76.1	75.7
Rural farm	11.4	9.6	6.6	4.7
Rural non-farm	19.0	20.8	17.3	19.6
Total rural	30.4	30.4	23.9	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) The figures for 1961 and 1971 are not strictly comparable as the definitions of "urban" and "rural" and the method of assigning a municipality to an urban size group were altered somewhat between 1961 and 1971. As well, it is possible that between censuses a community or area may be shifted from one category to another as it gains or loses population.

Table 3.7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1971(1)

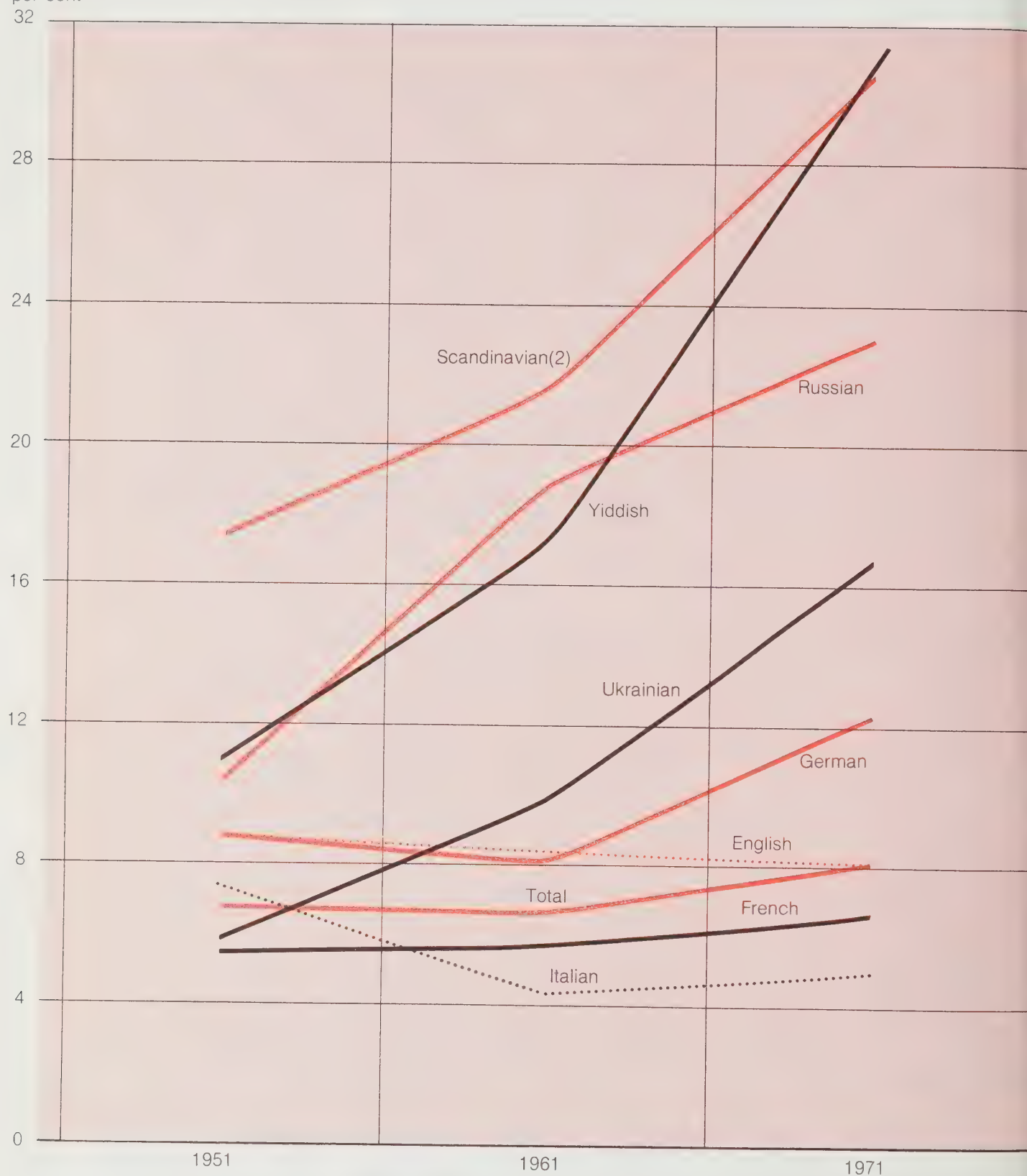
	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Less than grade 9	38.3	67.7	35.3	60.4	36.8	63.7
Grades 9-13 only	32.3	21.6	40.6	29.0	36.4	25.7
Grades 9-13 with post-secondary non-university training	15.8	5.0	15.9	6.9	15.8	6.1
University without degree	5.7	2.6	5.0	2.5	5.4	2.5
University with degree	7.9	3.1	3.2	1.2	5.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons	4,655,305	779,945	4,650,165	957,715	9,305,470	1,737,660

(1) Includes only persons not attending school full-time.

Chart 3.8

PROPORTION OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND OVER IN SELECTED MOTHER TONGUE GROUPS(1)

per cent



(1) Mother tongue refers to the first language learned that is still understood.

(2) Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

ble 3.9
MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15-64 AND 65 AND OVER,
BY SEX, 1971

	Males		Females		Total	
	15-64 years	65 years and over	15-64 years	65 years and over	15-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Married(1)	64.1	71.8	67.4	39.2	65.8	53.8
Divorced	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.8
Widowed	0.9	16.7	4.2	49.4	2.5	34.8
Single	34.0	10.6	27.0	10.7	30.5	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons	6,750,020	781,865	6,693,440	962,090	13,443,460	1,743,955

(1) Includes those who are married but separated.

Table 3.10
PERSONS AGED 15-64 AND 65 AND OVER RESIDING WITH A FAMILY, LIVING ALONE,
OR LIVING IN COLLECTIVE HOUSING, BY SEX, 1971(1)

	Males		Females		Total	
	15-64 years	65 years and over	15-64 years	65 years and over	15-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Living in a family(2):						
Own family	88.6	74.1	89.3	53.5	88.8	62.8
Other family or group(3)	5.9	8.1	5.4	12.7	5.7	10.7
Total family	94.5	82.2	94.7	66.2	94.5	73.5
Living alone(4)	3.6	11.1	3.9	24.6	3.8	18.4
Living in collective housing(5)	1.9	6.7	1.4	9.2	1.7	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons	6,673,875	774,405	6,647,030	950,775	13,320,905	1,725,180

- (1) Excludes approximately 141,000 persons for whom the relationship to head of household could not be determined
- (2) The family in this case is an economic family which is defined as a group of two or more persons living together and related to each other by blood, adoption or marriage.
- (3) Includes persons living with economic families of which they are not a member and persons sharing households with other non-family persons.
- (4) Does not include persons living alone in collective housing.
- (5) Includes persons living in hotels, motels, nursing homes, staff residences, military and work camps, jails and penitentiaries, rooming and lodging houses and other institutions.

Table 3.11

TYPE OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD HEADS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER,
BY SEX, 1971

	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Type of dwelling(1):						
Single detached	65.1	69.8	39.4	50.3	62.0	62.8
Single attached	11.9	8.6	12.8	9.9	12.0	9.1
Apartment	22.0	20.9	47.2	39.4	25.1	27.6
Mobile home	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household heads	4,076,385	625,760	564,025	352,720	4,640,410	978,480

(1) Refer to Chapter 12 on Housing for definitions of dwelling types.

Table 3.12

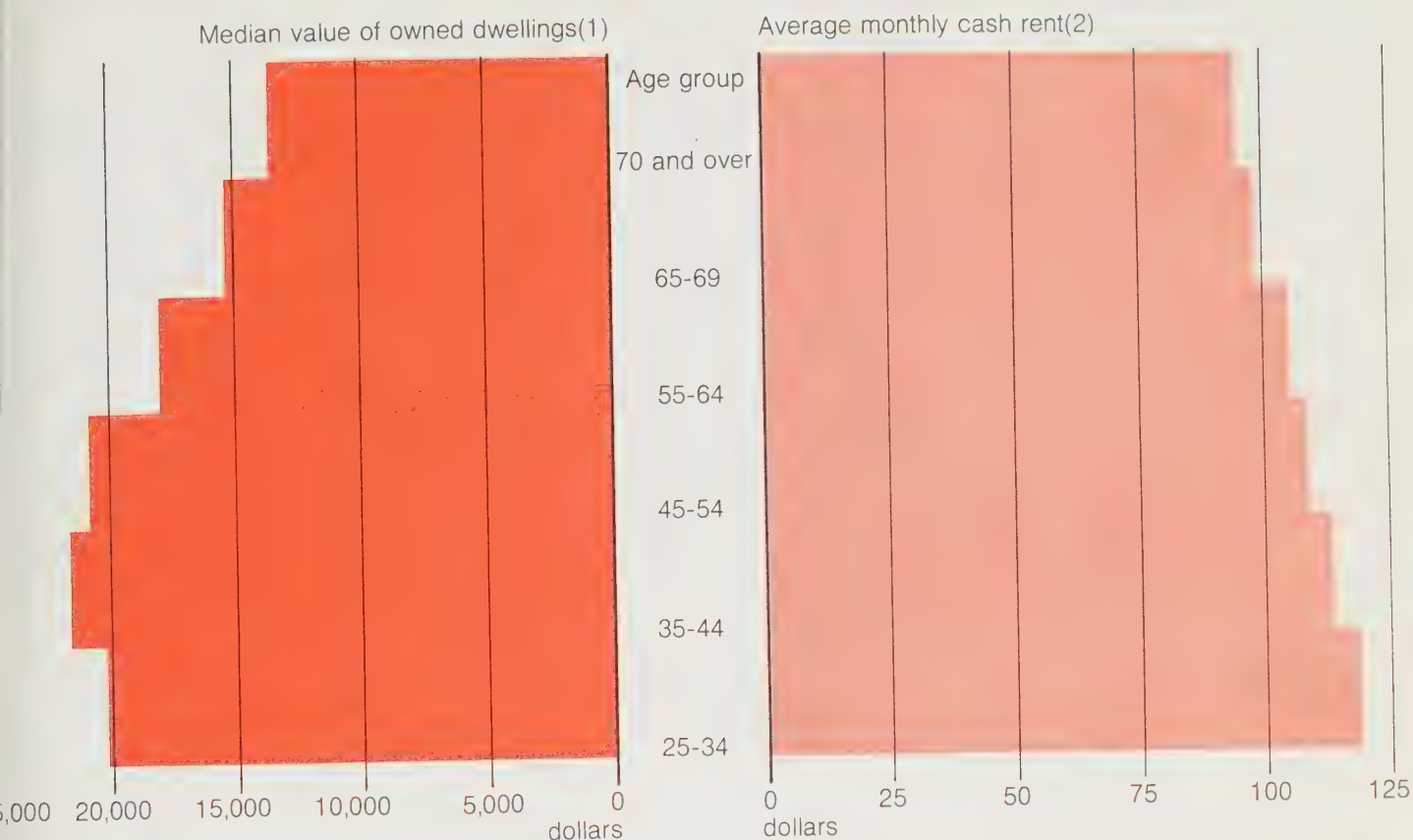
TENURE OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD HEADS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER,
BY SEX, 1971

	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Owned:						
Reporting a mortgage(1)	32.2	7.8	11.4	4.5	29.7	6.6
Not reporting a mortgage	33.9	67.0	27.1	50.7	33.0	61.1
Total owned	66.1	74.9	38.5	55.1	62.8	67.7
Rented	33.9	25.1	61.5	44.9	37.2	32.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household heads	4,076,385	625,760	564,025	352,720	4,640,410	978,480

(1) Includes only single detached dwellings.

part 3.13

Median value of owned dwellings, and average monthly cash rent of rented dwellings occupied by household heads in selected age groups, 1971



1) Includes single detached, owner-occupied, non-farm dwellings only.

2) Includes tenant-occupied, non-farm dwellings only.

Table 3.14

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD HEADS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1971

Period of construction	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
1920 or before	17.3	31.0	22.0	34.2	17.9	32.1
1921-1945	16.3	24.5	20.8	23.6	16.8	24.2
1946-1960	35.0	30.5	31.2	25.6	34.6	28.7
1961-1969	27.6	12.6	22.7	14.4	27.0	13.3
1970-1971(1)	3.8	1.4	3.1	2.2	3.7	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household heads	4,076,385	625,760	564,025	352,720	4,640,410	978,480

(1) Includes only dwellings constructed by the end of May 1971.

Table 3.15

SELECTED AMENITIES IN DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY HOUSEHOLD HEADS
AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1971

	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Dwellings with:						
Running water	96.4	92.7	97.2	95.7	96.5	93.8
Exclusive use of shower or bath	92.0	84.9	91.2	87.5	91.9	85.8
Exclusive use of flush toilet	93.8	88.8	94.0	91.9	93.8	90.0
Furnace heating(1)	82.5	73.8	80.0	78.3	82.3	75.5
Automobile	88.6	64.2	49.7	28.6	83.9	51.4
Household heads	4,076,385	625,760	564,025	352,720	4,640,410	978,480

(1) Includes installed electric heating system.

Table 3.16

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVING SPACE IN DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY
HOUSEHOLD HEADS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1971

		Males		Females		Total	
		25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
Average number of rooms per dwelling		5.8	5.3	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.1
Proportion of households with more than one person per room	%	12.3	1.9	5.4	0.8	11.4	1.5

Chart 3.17

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES



Table 3.18

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS AND HOSPITAL DAYS PER SEPARATION FOR PERSONS AGED 45-64, 65-74 AND 75 AND OVER, BY SEX(1)

	Males			Females			Total		
	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over	45-64 years	65-74 years	75 years and over
Separations(2) per 100,000 persons:									
1969	17,643	30,136	44,420	18,551	24,748	34,413	18,099	27,319	38,794
1971	18,424	30,907	46,710	18,509	24,834	35,958	18,467	27,662	40,475
1973	19,161	32,445	50,691	18,995	25,300	37,106	19,077	28,628	42,538
Average days per separation:									
1969	14.2	19.3	25.3	13.6	20.2	29.8	13.9	19.7	27.4
1971	14.0	19.9	26.9	13.7	21.5	34.3	13.8	20.7	30.7
1973	13.2	18.7	26.9	12.8	20.6	34.3	13.0	19.6	30.8

(1) Excludes mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria.

(2) Hospital separations are the number of cases treated and closed by either discharge or death. These counts are of individual cases and not persons. A person treated, discharged, and later readmitted to hospital would be counted each time his case was closed.

Table 3.19

PERSONS AGED 40-64 AND 65 AND OVER WITH LESS THAN DESIRABLE DIETARY INTAKES OF SELECTED NUTRIENTS, BY SEX, 1970-1972 (1)

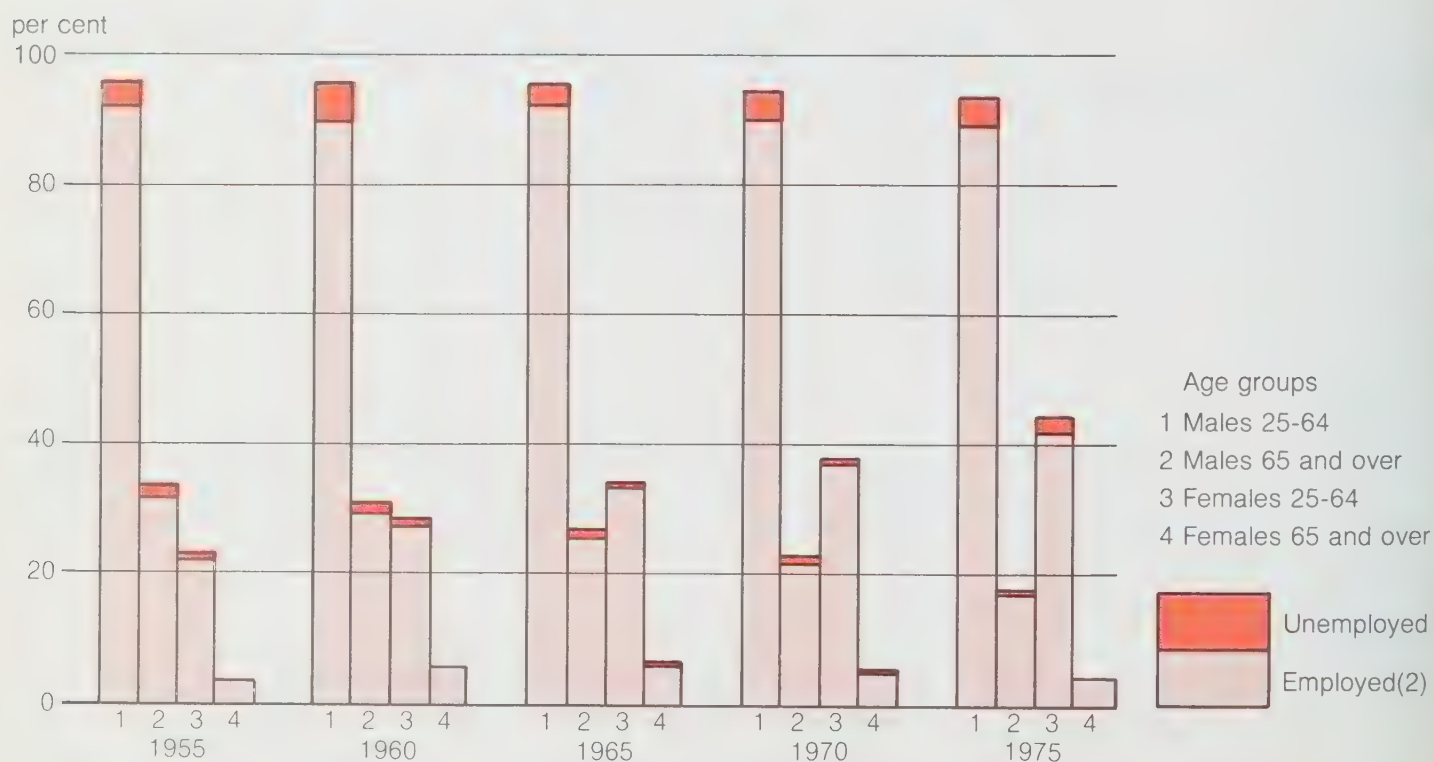
Nutrient:	Persons with dietary deficiencies			
	Males		Females (2)	
	40-64 years	65 years and over	40-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent			
Protein	12.8	27.3	27.0	37.7
Iron	18.3	34.9	67.8	55.9
Calcium	22.8	32.3	43.9	47.8
Vitamin A	30.3	46.0	54.8	53.7
Vitamin C	13.7	16.8	16.6	13.1
Thiamin	40.4	40.6	49.8	52.8
Riboflavin	30.2	41.1	48.5	47.6
Niacin	4.6	8.8	10.8	18.8

(1) These figures are the result of a national survey conducted by Nutrition Canada, see, **Nutrition: A National Priority**, Nutrition Canada, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, 1973.

(2) Excludes pregnant and lactating women.

Chart 3.20

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX(1)

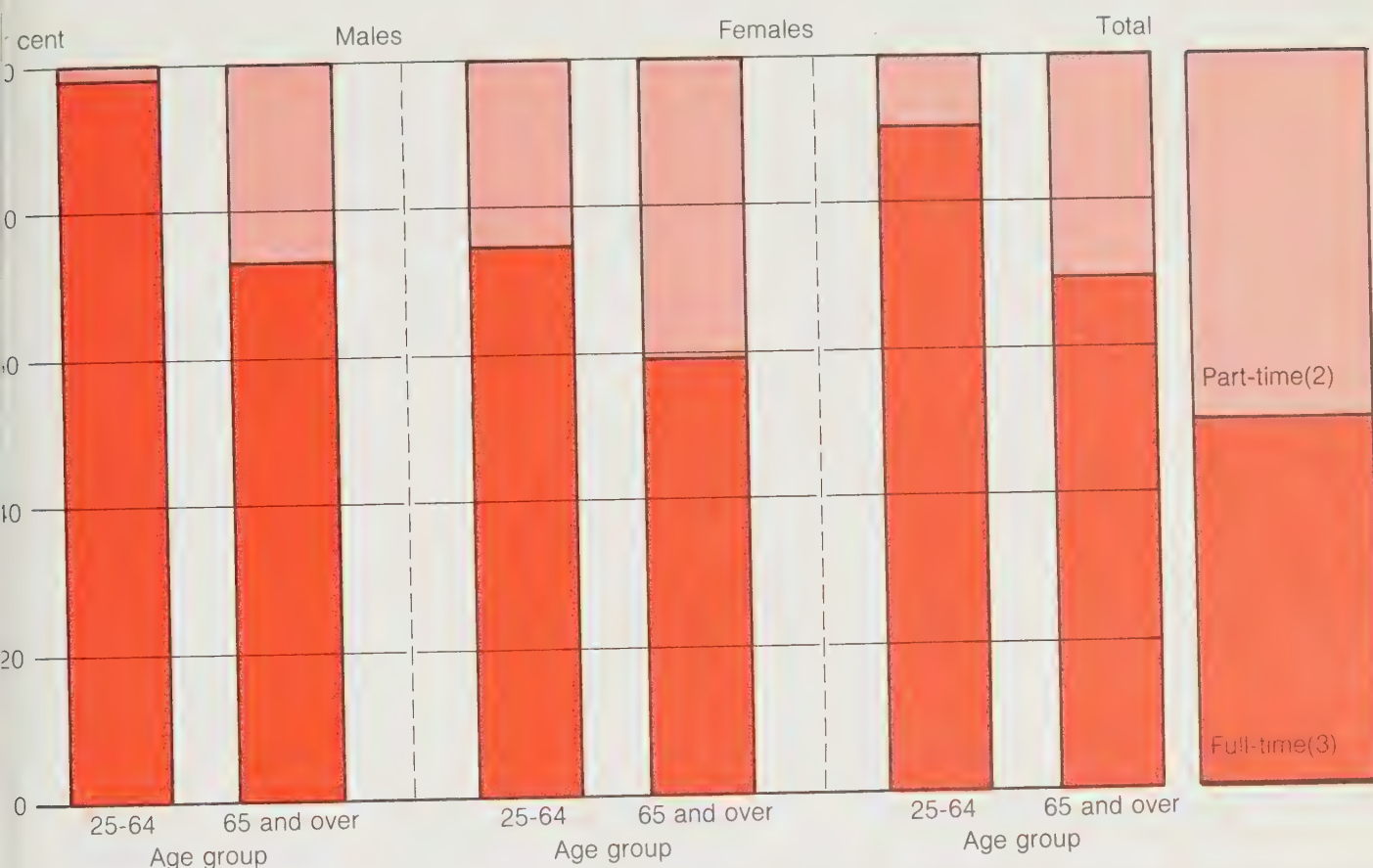


(1) Labour force participation is the percentage of population that is employed plus the percentage of the population that is unemployed but looking for work

(2) Includes persons employed part-time.

part 3.21

PARTICIPANTS IN THE LABOUR FORCE AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER FULL AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX, JUNE 1971(1)



- 1) There may be some sampling error in these estimates. For further discussion of their reliability refer to the Statistics Canada publication "The Labour Force", Catalogue 71-001, December, 1975.
- 2) Part-time employment is defined as working less than 35 hours per week.
- 3) Full-time employment is defined as working 35 hours or more per week.

Table 3.22
AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED BY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPANTS
AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1970

	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Weeks worked:						
1-13 weeks	2.8	11.8	11.7	12.3	5.8	12.0
14-26 weeks	5.2	12.8	11.3	12.3	7.3	12.6
27-39 weeks	8.0	12.0	10.8	11.8	9.0	11.9
40-52 weeks	83.9	63.4	66.3	63.6	77.9	63.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force participants	4,452,135	255,810	2,286,465	108,340	6,738,600	364,150

Table 3.23

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY OF FULL-TIME WORKERS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1971

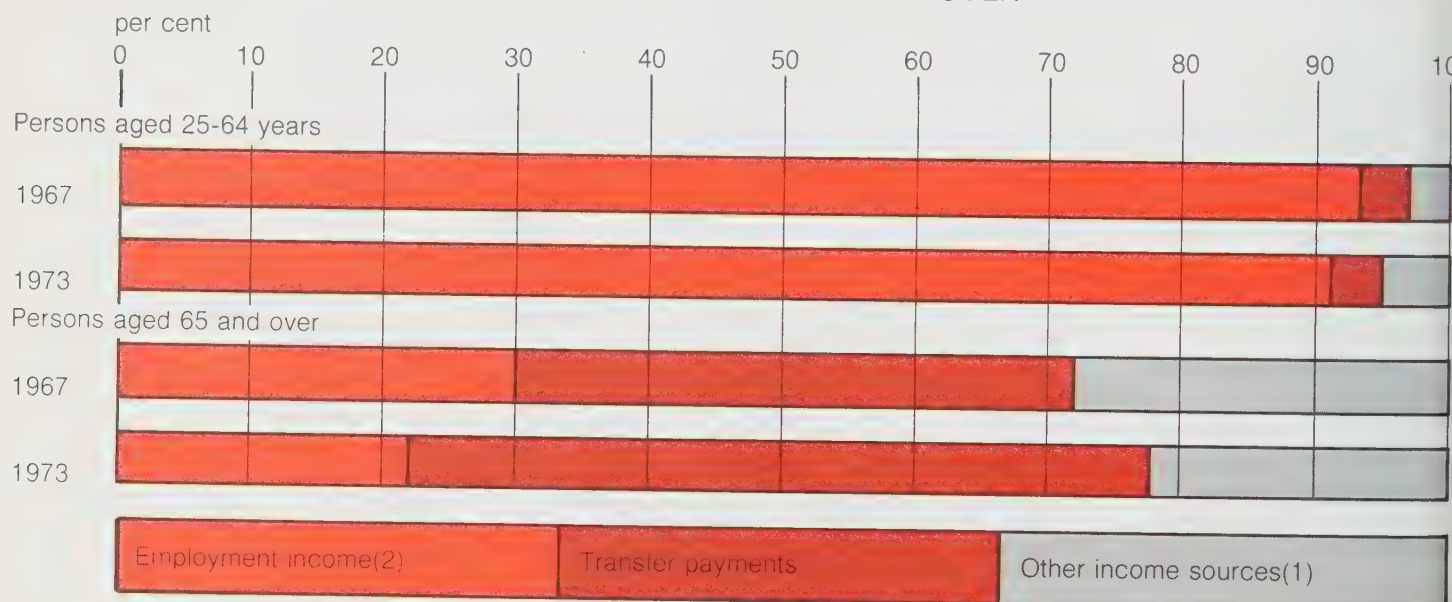
	Males		Females		Total	
	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over	25-64 years	65 years and over
	per cent					
Managerial and administrative	6.8	4.3	2.5	1.8	5.4	3.1
Professional and technical	10.7	6.7	18.5	11.2	13.2	8.9
Clerical	6.9	7.1	29.5	14.5	14.1	9.3
Sales and service	18.9	25.0	23.8	25.9	20.5	25.3
Agriculture	6.3	18.2	4.3	5.5	5.6	14.5
Other primary(1)	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7
Mining and manufacturing	19.1	9.8	8.2	4.9	15.6	8.3
Construction	10.6	5.4	0.2	0.3	7.3	3.9
Transportation and communications	8.9	3.5	1.7	0.7	6.6	2.7
Other(2)	10.2	19.0	11.2	35.1	10.6	23.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time workers	4,229,885	181,660	1,971,075	77,625	6,200,960	259,285

(1) Includes fishing, hunting, trapping and forestry and logging occupations.

(2) Includes occupations not classified in the above groups or occupations not stated.

Chart 3.24

SOURCES OF INCOME OF PERSONS AGED 25-64 AND 65 AND OVER



(1) Includes investment income, private pension benefits and other miscellaneous income.

(2) Includes wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

ble 3.25
COME DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD AGED 65 AND OVER(1)

	1965	1967	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974
	per cent						
come group(2):							
nder \$1,000	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
1,000 - \$1,999	8.9	5.7	4.7	4.4	3.3	2.3	2.0
2,000 - 2,999	19.4	12.2	11.9	8.6	8.5	8.8	7.7
3,000 - 3,999	14.1	20.9	22.7	21.5	19.0	12.3	11.6
4,000 - 4,999	11.6	10.9	11.3	12.2	12.1	16.0	17.2
5,000 - 5,999	7.3	8.7	9.3	7.7	8.6	9.9	12.2
6,000 - 6,999	6.8	7.4	8.5	6.3	7.2	6.9	7.9
7,000 - 7,999	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.7	6.8	6.8
8,000 - 9,999	8.9	8.4	7.4	9.2	9.1	10.4	8.3
0,000 - 14,999	9.3	11.1	10.3	13.2	13.9	14.5	15.0
5,000 and over	5.5	7.2	6.8	10.2	12.0	11.7	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$	5,971	6,790	6,577	7,703	8,142	8,196
Median income	\$	4,472	4,907	4,905	5,400	5,766	5,911
Average income as a percentage of the average income of all families of all ages	%	65.1	68.5	61.5	65.9	67.0	62.7

- 1) "Family" in this table refers to a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage, or adoption.
- 2) In constant 1973 dollars.

Table 3.26

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS AGED 65 AND OVER(1)

		1965	1967	1969	1971	1972	1973	197
		per cent						
Income group(2):								
Under \$1,000		7.1	3.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.
\$1,000 - \$1,999		56.0	55.2	48.3	48.6	39.4	23.9	22.
2,000 - 2,999		14.7	17.6	22.9	20.8	29.4	42.4	42.
3,000 - 3,999		7.5	6.9	8.0	10.7	9.1	10.0	7.
4,000 - 4,999		7.8	6.0	5.9	5.4	7.3	6.7	5.
5,000 - 5,999		1.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	4.3	5.
6,000 - 6,999		1.7	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.9	3.
7,000 - 7,999		0.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.
8,000 - 9,999		1.7	1.1	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.
10,000 - 14,999		0.3	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.
15,000 and over		0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.0	2.
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Average income	\$	2,415	2,683	3,025	3,117	3,482	3,419	3,508
Median income	\$	1,617	1,894	2,000	1,998	2,233	2,587	2,556
Average income as a percentage of the average income of unattached individuals of all ages	%	60.3	63.2	63.4	63.6	70.8	66.4	64.3

- (1) An unattached individual is a person living by himself or in a household where he is not related to household members.
 (2) In constant 1973 dollars.

le 3.27

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES IN INCOME QUINTILES OF ALL FAMILIES BY AGE OF FAMILY HEAD(1)

Age of family head	Income quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
15 years and under:						
1951(2)	14.9	25.7	26.4	20.7	12.3	100.0
1961(2)	16.2	25.4	23.9	22.0	12.5	100.0
1967	14.2	23.0	25.4	23.3	14.1	100.0
1971	16.1	22.8	25.3	21.8	14.1	100.0
1973	16.9	22.9	24.9	22.1	13.2	100.0
1974	17.4	23.6	25.1	21.3	12.6	100.0
15-54 years:						
1951(2)	12.5	18.4	21.7	23.0	24.3	100.0
1961(2)	13.2	17.6	21.5	22.8	24.9	100.0
1967	13.4	18.1	21.0	22.1	25.4	100.0
1971	13.3	17.8	19.6	22.9	26.4	100.0
1973	12.5	17.6	19.7	22.8	27.4	100.0
1974	11.5	17.0	20.3	23.3	27.9	100.0
55-64 years:						
1951(2)	24.0	19.0	13.6	17.6	25.9	100.0
1961(2)	23.6	18.8	16.2	15.8	25.6	100.0
1967	22.5	20.2	16.2	18.0	23.1	100.0
1971	22.1	20.3	18.0	18.0	21.7	100.0
1973	21.3	19.7	18.5	18.0	22.5	100.0
1974	21.1	20.6	16.1	19.2	23.0	100.0
65 years and over:						
1951(2)	48.3	16.7	10.6	11.8	12.6	100.0
1961(2)	50.2	18.6	9.7	9.6	12.0	100.0
1967	51.8	20.3	9.9	8.2	9.8	100.0
1971	51.1	21.1	11.0	7.8	9.1	100.0
1973	51.8	21.8	11.1	7.6	7.7	100.0
1974	53.2	20.2	11.3	6.9	8.5	100.0

1) Each quintile contains one fifth of all families ranked by income; for example, the lowest quintile contains the fifth of families with the lowest incomes.

2) Data for 1951 and 1961 are for non-farm units only; all other years include farm and non-farm data.

Table 3.28

PERCENTAGE OF UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS IN INCOME QUINTILES
OF ALL UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS(1), BY AGE

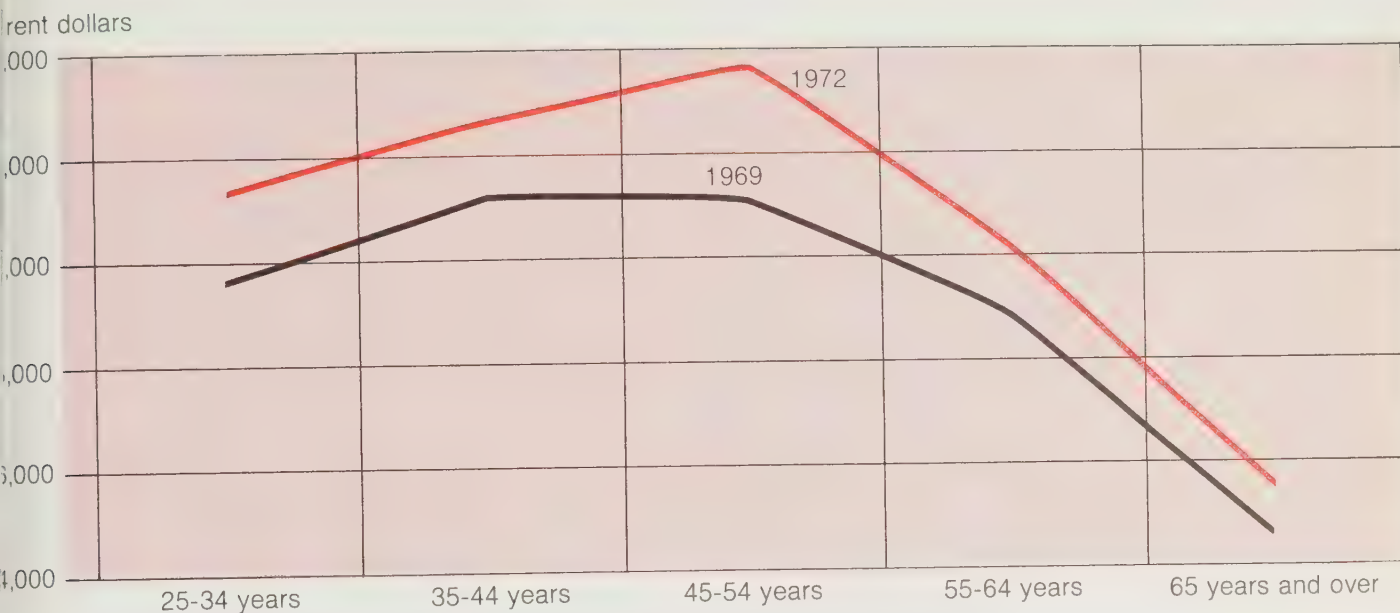
Age	Income quintile					Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
34 years and under:						
1951(2)	18.9	9.4	23.2	27.1	21.5	100.0
1961(2)	16.9	9.3	21.3	25.3	27.2	100.0
1967	20.4	8.5	22.6	27.9	20.6	100.0
1971	21.9	9.1	20.1	27.7	21.2	100.0
1973	19.7	8.9	22.8	27.1	21.5	100.0
1974	19.6	8.6	23.8	24.4	23.7	100.0
35-54 years:						
1951(2)	12.2	13.0	21.2	23.7	29.9	100.0
1961(2)	15.4	9.4	15.5	29.3	30.3	100.0
1967	14.8	6.8	16.7	22.1	39.6	100.0
1971	18.7	8.0	17.4	20.5	35.3	100.0
1973	18.0	7.6	14.1	20.4	40.0	100.0
1974	12.9	9.4	17.0	24.3	36.4	100.0
55-64 years:						
1951(2)	20.2	22.5	21.4	15.3	20.7	100.0
1961(2)	24.1	15.3	19.2	20.2	21.1	100.0
1967	28.7	12.3	20.2	18.8	20.1	100.0
1971	25.2	12.8	20.0	20.4	21.6	100.0
1973	28.6	13.5	16.9	20.6	20.3	100.0
1974	28.0	16.4	17.1	22.2	16.4	100.0
65 years and over:						
1951(2)	30.7	41.6	13.0	8.9	5.7	100.0
1961(2)	24.2	40.2	22.2	8.2	5.1	100.0
1967	18.6	48.2	19.1	9.0	4.9	100.0
1971	15.3	49.4	21.8	7.9	5.7	100.0
1973	17.5	45.7	21.0	9.6	6.2	100.0
1974	21.7	44.9	17.6	10.0	5.9	100.0

(1) Each quintile contains one fifth of all unattached persons ranked by income; for example, the lowest quintile contains the fifth of the unattached individuals with the lowest incomes.

(2) See footnote 2, Table 3.27.

Chart 3.29

AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE(1) FOR ALL FAMILIES (BY AGE OF HEAD) AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS (BY AGE)(2) IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS(3)



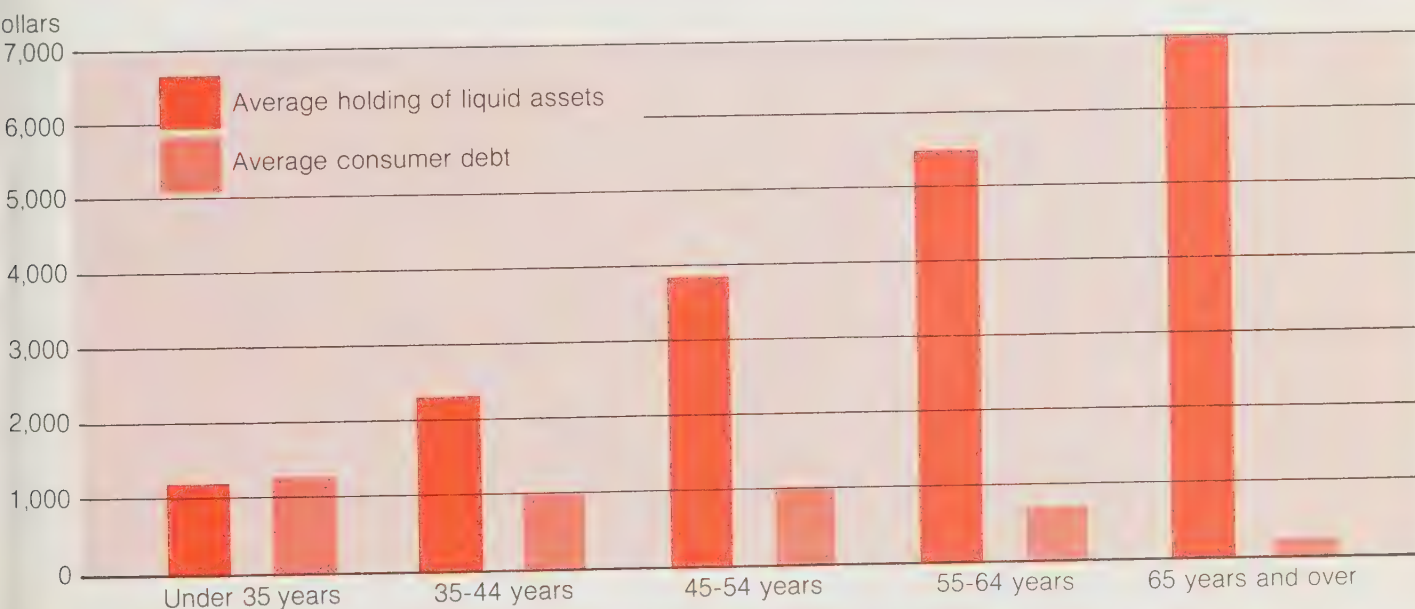
(1) The average total expenditure figures are weighted.

(2) Includes only family members and unattached individuals who were full-year residents of a private household.

(3) Includes St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Chart 3.30

AVERAGE HOLDING OF LIQUID ASSETS AND CONSUMER DEBT OF FAMILIES(1), BY AGE OF HEAD, 1970

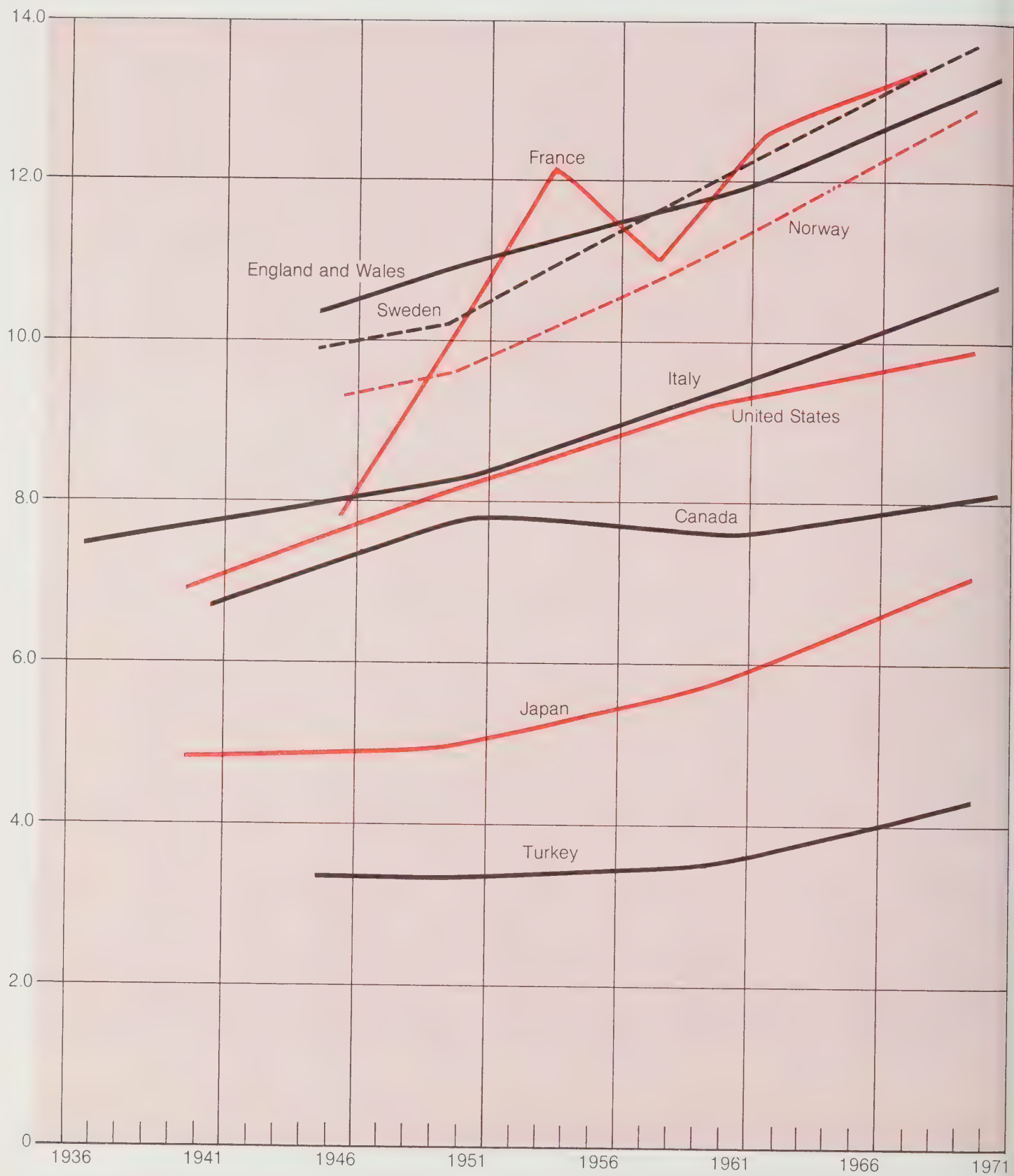


(1) Liquid assets include cash on hand, deposits with chartered banks, credit unions, and trust companies, and all types of bond holdings. Consumer debt includes bank loans (except those secured by either stocks or bonds), loans from small companies and credit institutions and charge account and instalment debts. The data in this table refer to economic families, i.e., a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Chart 3.31

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER
IN CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

per cent



art 3.32

FE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 65 BY SEX, FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES



HEALTH

thin the medical sciences, the notion of progress is a paradoxical one. Success in the prevention or eradication of one medical problem can itself create new problems. For example, enabling people to live longer creates a situation wherein the demands on geriatric services and incomes for the aged increase correspondingly. As the number of deaths in infancy (infant mortality) decreases the threat of handicap from congenital disease rises. The possibility of heart surgery and kidney transplants, while promising hope to sufferers of heart and kidney disease, brings with it an immediate demand for sophisticated facilities, highly trained surgeons and the organs themselves. Only a century ago, infectious diseases were as a group the single most important cause of death, but are now usually short-lived illnesses and rarely a cause of death. In its place the chronic diseases, such as heart disease and cancer, are the major problem facing the health-care professions.

ness in our society is, to a certain degree, a reflection of the life style we keep and the environment in which we live. In the process of mastering our environments and striving for affluence we pollute the environment; we subject ourselves to the pressures of highly organized societies; we eat, drink and smoke too much; and we kill and disable with our automobiles.

Although there has been marked improvement in medical care in Canada, the overall result has been a change in character of the need for health care. In this chapter we will portray this phenomenon using statistics which are collected primarily from administrative and institutional records. Thus the health trends illustrated pertain only to those persons who have entered health-care institutions, have been afflicted with a reportable disease, or who have died. Also contained in this chapter is information relating to the expenditures for, and the utilization of facilities and manpower in the health-care sector.

Measures of Health Status

Whether an individual enjoys a healthy life depends on a number of interrelated factors, not the least being genetic constitution. In addition, our life style, the social and physical environment, and an effective health-care delivery system play an obvious role in the determination of our health status. Yet, health is far more than the absence of disease. Unfortunately, the health of our population can, at the present time, only be measured by the presence or absence of disease. The measures we have are clearly only crude indicators of health status, for example, life expectancy, the cause of death and the prevalence of disease.

Life expectancy over the past four decades has increased steadily for both sexes, so that now, at birth, males may expect to live to almost 70 years of age and females to slightly more than 77 years (Chart 4.1). Most of these gains in life expectancy may be attributed to the corresponding decline in infant mortality over the past 50 years (Charts

4.2 and 4.3) and not to a reduction in the incidence of disease in our population. Although life expectancy at birth has increased, the life expectancy of those in adulthood has remained stable and many people still die before reaching retirement.

The major cause of death of men is coronary heart disease. Beginning at age 40 it is, by far, the primary cause of death (Chart 4.4). After age 60, strokes (cerebro-vascular accidents) are a significant cause of death. In women, cancer of the breast, cancer of the uterus and ovary, and cancer of the intestines are major causes of death. However, after age 50, coronary heart disease resulting from hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis) is the primary cause of death.

It is interesting to note that over the past twenty years the total death rate for females between 45 and 65 has decreased steadily while that for males in this age group has remained relatively stable. A conclusive explanation of this phenomenon cannot be given.

The increasing effectiveness of medical care over the past few decades has certainly had some impact on the changing pattern of disease. Nevertheless, once a chronic disease is diagnosed, it usually results in the eventual death of the individual. Health care may alleviate the symptoms and may even prolong life; however, the classical cure for chronic disease is a rarity. The only real "cure" for chronic diseases is prevention through environmental or lifestyle change. The task of contending with the causes of chronic disease is predominantly a societal one, not a medical one.

The percentage of men who smoke regularly has decreased from 55% of the male population in 1965 to 45% in 1974 (Chart 4.7). Smoking is a cause of lung cancer and many forms of respiratory disease, and has been statistically linked with coronary heart disease. It may take some years for the reduction in the incidence of smoking to result in a change in the death rate. Smoking in the female population has remained relatively constant at about 31% in both 1965 and 1974. These figures, however, hide the fact that the percentage of regular female smokers in the 15-19 year age group has jumped from 19% in 1965 to 28% in 1974.

The number of gallons of absolute alcohol consumed per adult 15 years and over increased 27% between 1966 and 1974 (Chart 4.8). A strong body of evidence links the amount of alcohol consumed directly with the incidence of alcoholism in a population. In addition, alcohol consumption directly contributes to cirrhosis of the liver. Consumption levels vary from province to province, from a low of 1.83 gallons per adult in New Brunswick to a high of 4.76 gallons per adult in the Yukon Territories (Chart 4.9). A survey conducted in Ontario by the Addiction Research Foundation revealed that overall there are proportionately more drinkers in the 20-29 year age group than any other age group (Chart 4.10).

An interesting way of measuring the relative importance to society of different causes of death is measuring the potential years of life lost between the ages of 1 to 70. For example, a death at the age of 20 would add 50 years to the total, whereas a death at the age of 65 would only add 5 years. Referring to Chart 4.12, it can be seen that when using this method of comparison, automobile accidents are by far the most important cause of death to society, accounting for 176,707 potential years of life lost in 1974. Motor vehicle accidents are followed by coronary heart disease, other accidents, and suicide as responsible for taking most years of living from males. The pattern in females is exactly the same except that breast cancer is also a major cause of death (Chart 4.11). The potential years of life lost measure places greater weight on deaths in the young than the old. With this in mind, it is interesting to note that the potential years of life lost have increased in motor vehicle accidents and suicide between the years 1970 and 1974 (Chart 4.12).

The suicide rate has been rising steadily over the past 15 years (Chart 4.13). Although more suicide attempts are made by women than men, males succeed more often, with twice as many males as females dying by their own hand (Chart 4.14).

Aside from the mortality statistics mentioned above, the other major indicators of ill health are the diagnoses of patients in hospitals (hospital morbidity) and the diagnoses of patients visiting physicians in their offices. There are no data on illnesses which are self-treated or improve before a visit is made to a physician. In addition, there is a dearth of information about the chronically disabled in Canada and the total number of days that Canadians remain at home in bed because of illness. These major gaps in the available health information should be resolved with the initiation of a continuing national health survey in 1979.

Females accounted for 56% of the total days spent in hospital in 1973, with diseases of the circulatory system (heart disease, phlebitis, etc.), resulting in almost one fifth of these days (Chart 4.15). Pregnancy and its complications contribute significantly to the total.

As has already been discussed, automobile accidents are a major cause of death and the primary cause of potential years of life lost. In addition, they are a major contributor to the number of days spent in hospital in Canada. Chart 4.16 illustrates the importance of this health problem among the young. Fifty per cent of all persons involved in non-fatal motor vehicle accidents are between the ages of five and twenty-four.

Data from the Saskatchewan Medical Care Insurance Commission in 1971 provides some insight into the kinds of illness treated by physicians outside the hospital. Medical services data have only recently become a source of information on health status with the advent of national medicare. At the present time, the use of medicare administrative records is in the early stages of development, and little data are available for study. A large percentage of the visits paid for were for circulatory and respiratory system diseases in keeping with a similar pattern of disease treated in hospital (Chart 4.17).

A reflection of the annual incidence of mental disorders leading to hospitalization is provided by the rates of first admission to psychiatric in-patient facilities (Chart 4.18). In 1974, first admissions for alcoholism occurred most frequently in males, particularly in the age group 40-49 years. First admissions for neuroses occur primarily in females, particularly in the age group 30-39 years.

Health Services: Utilization and Cost

The overall trend in health care expenditure is upward. The cost of health care has risen very rapidly over the past decade. When we look at the cost for services, it is apparent that hospitals have consumed well over half the total since 1958, while total expenditures for health care have increased by more than 150% to 1973 (Table 4.19). In addition, hospital costs per patient day of care, as the result of increased staffing, higher salaries, and more sophisticated equipment, have risen steeply over the past fifteen years (Table 4.20).

Since 1969 hospitals have been able to legally perform therapeutic abortions upon the approval of a hospital therapeutic abortion committee made up of three physicians. Over the years 1972 to 1974, the total number of therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals has risen steadily (Table 4.21), but the abortion rate varies widely by province.

The mix of available health professionals plays a significant role in determining the quality, amount and type of health care given. The growth in numbers of health professionals has differed from discipline to discipline over the past few years. For example, over the 7-year period from 1968 to 1974, the ratio of physicians to population has changed 25%, to one physician for every 586 persons (Table 4.22), while the dentist to population ratio, over the 11 years from 1964 to 1974, changed just 16% to one dentist for every 2,670 people (Chart 4.23). The physician and dentist to population ratios vary widely from province to province.

The geographic distribution of physicians does effect the utilisation of medical care in both urban and rural locations. Studies have indicated that patients minimize the distance they have to travel to reach a physician. Table 4.24 shows the distance persons in Alberta had to travel to visit a general practitioner in 1971. In census division 11 (Edmonton) almost 88% of the population were within 9 kilometres of a general practitioner, whereas in northwest Alberta (census division 15), less than 48% of the population were within 9 kilometres of a physician, and 13% had to travel more than 50 kilometres to visit a physician.

International Comparisons

The expectation of life has traditionally been the indicator of health most commonly used in international comparisons, since it is based on the registration of death, which is very accurate in western industrial nations. Whether these figures actually reflect the overall health of the population in the countries mentioned in Chart 4.25, however, has yet to be proved statistically. What the figures do show is that the Swedes tend to have

longest life expectancy and that Canada compares favourably with the other countries shown in this exhibit.

The infant mortality rate is another frequently used indicator of health for comparison between countries. Although Canada ranks among the countries with the lowest infant mortality in the world, there are still people and areas in Canada (the Indian population of the north and some larger urban centres) that have significantly higher infant mortality rates than the average.

Comparing causes of death by country (Chart 4.27) reveals some interesting and puzzling differences. Japan, for example, has a much lower incidence of coronary heart disease than Canada and yet a much higher incidence of death due to strokes, yet both these diseases are caused by arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries). The similarities in the causes of death between Canada and the United States are more remarkable than the dissimilarities, although the United States has a higher death rate from both coronary heart disease and stroke and a lower death rate from accidents.

DEFINITIONS

Life expectancy and life tables: Life tables are the calculation of the survival probabilities of a cohort of 100,000 people. These tables show how, on the basis of mortality rates at each age of the given years, these 100,000 people are reduced in number by death. Since these calculations are based on current mortality patterns there is an assumption that the mortality rates in the given year remain constant during the life of the individual. Life expectancy was calculated using an average of the mortality rates of the three years centered around the census year.

Standardized (age-adjusted) death rates: When crude death rates are compared over a period of time, a difficulty arises; while the death rate for each age group may remain constant, changes in the age composition of the population may bring changes in the overall rate of mortality. This factor may be offset by standardizing the rates — that is, by applying the death rates for each age group in each year to an arbitrary standard population, usually the actual population in one particular year. It can thus be calculated what the overall death rate would have been in each year, had the age and sex composition of the population remained constant over the whole period.

Infant mortality: Deaths of children less than one year old.

Exogenous mortality: Infant deaths due to causes or diseases other than congenital or inherited diseases. The exogenous death rate was found using the Bourgeois-Pichat method which gives a good approximation to the actual rate. The method is as follows:

Exogenous death rate = $1.228 \times$ Post-neonatal death rate

It then follows that:

Total infant death rate — Endogenous death rate =
Exogenous death rate

Perinatal mortality: Deaths of infants under one week of age plus stillbirths. A stillbirth is the death of a foetus of 28 or more weeks gestation.

Potential years of life lost due to death prior to age 70:

The life years lost were calculated for each five-year age group with the exception of the first age group, which was disaggregated into 0-1 and 1-4 years of age. The calculations were based on causes of death selected from the Intermediate A List of the International Classification of Diseases.

Potential years of life lost between the ages of 1 and 70:

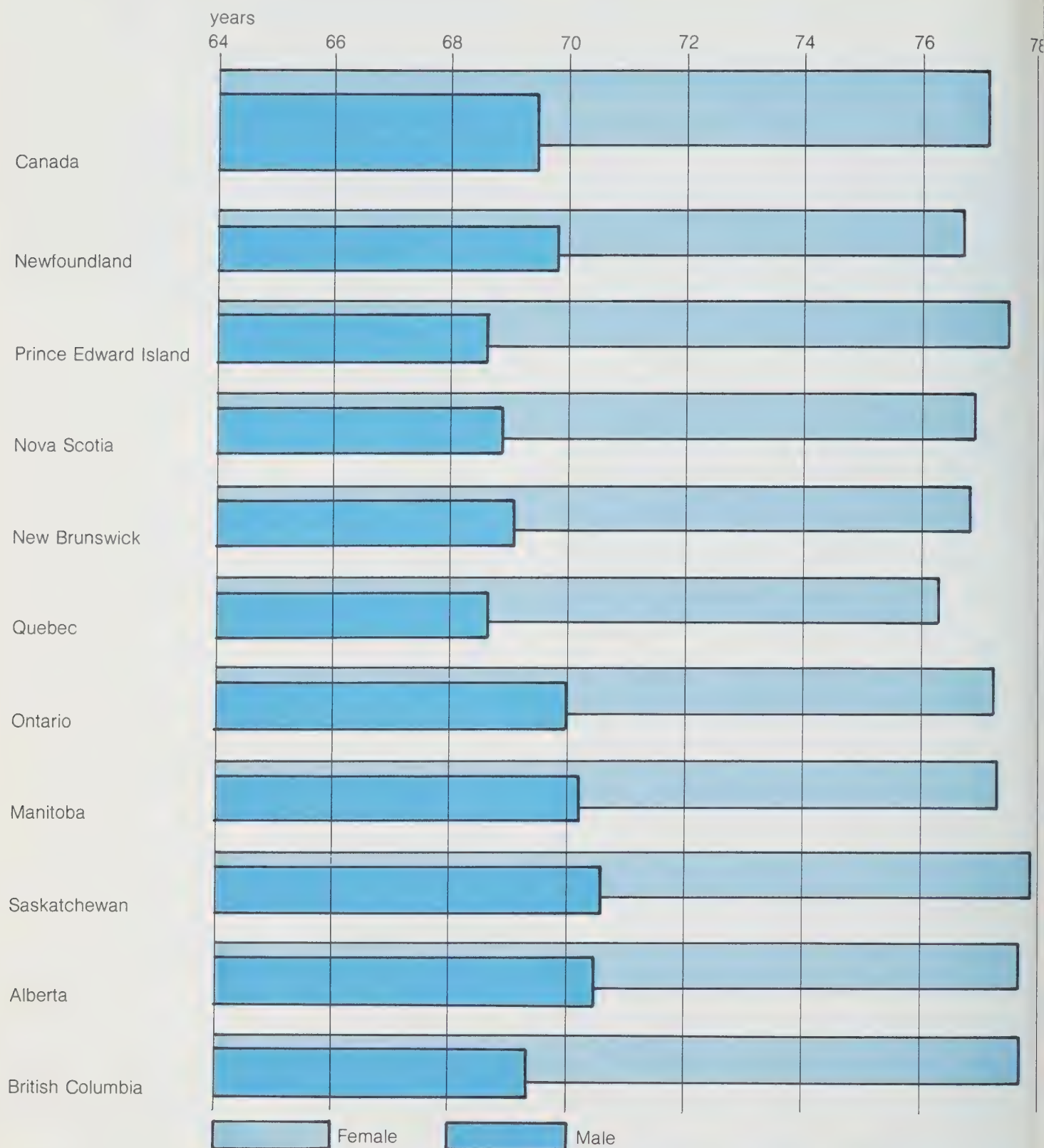
The life years lost were calculated by totalling the remaining years until age 70 for each person who dies between the age of 1 and 70 during the year. For example, a person dying at age 30 would contribute 40 years to the total.

Consumption of absolute alcohol: Based on the following

strengths: beer — 5% absolute alcohol by volume
wine — 15% absolute alcohol by volume
spirits — 40% absolute alcohol by volume

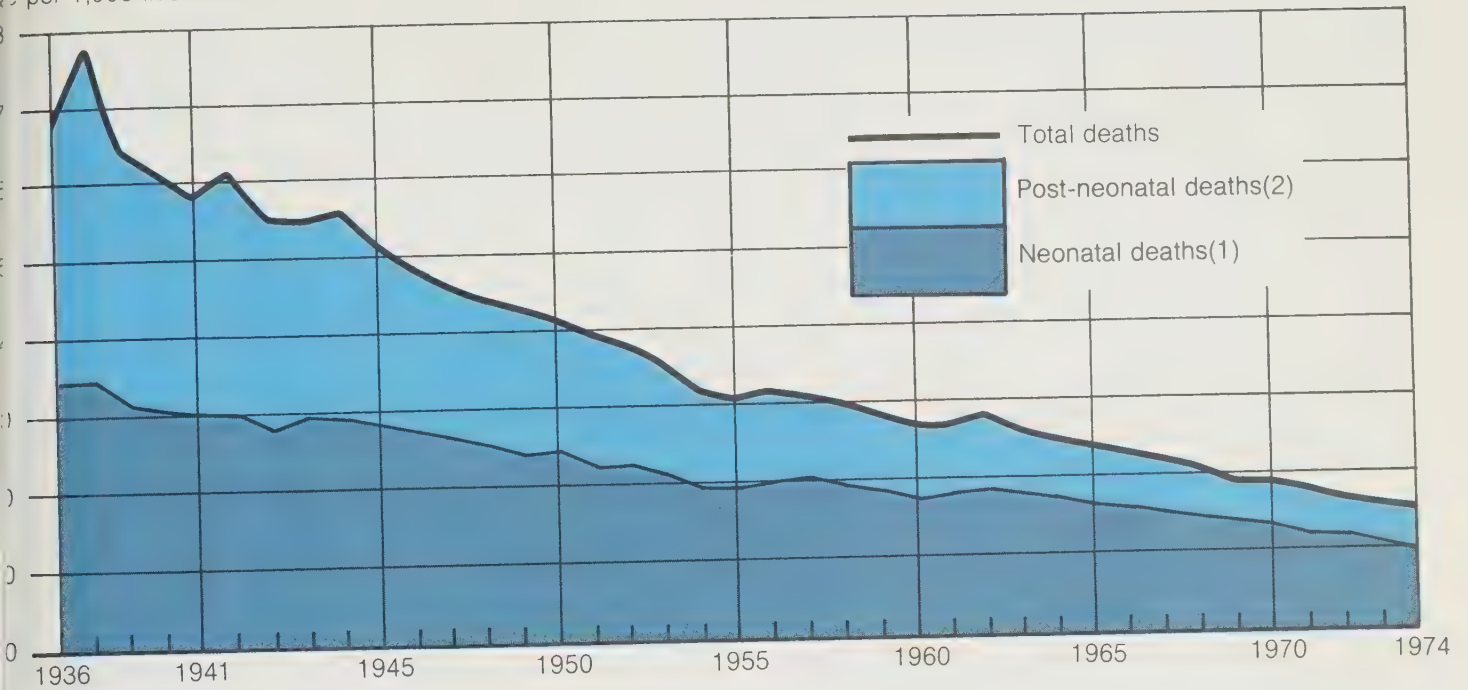
Chart 4.1

LIFE EXPECTANCY(1) AT BIRTH, BY SEX AND PROVINCE, 1974



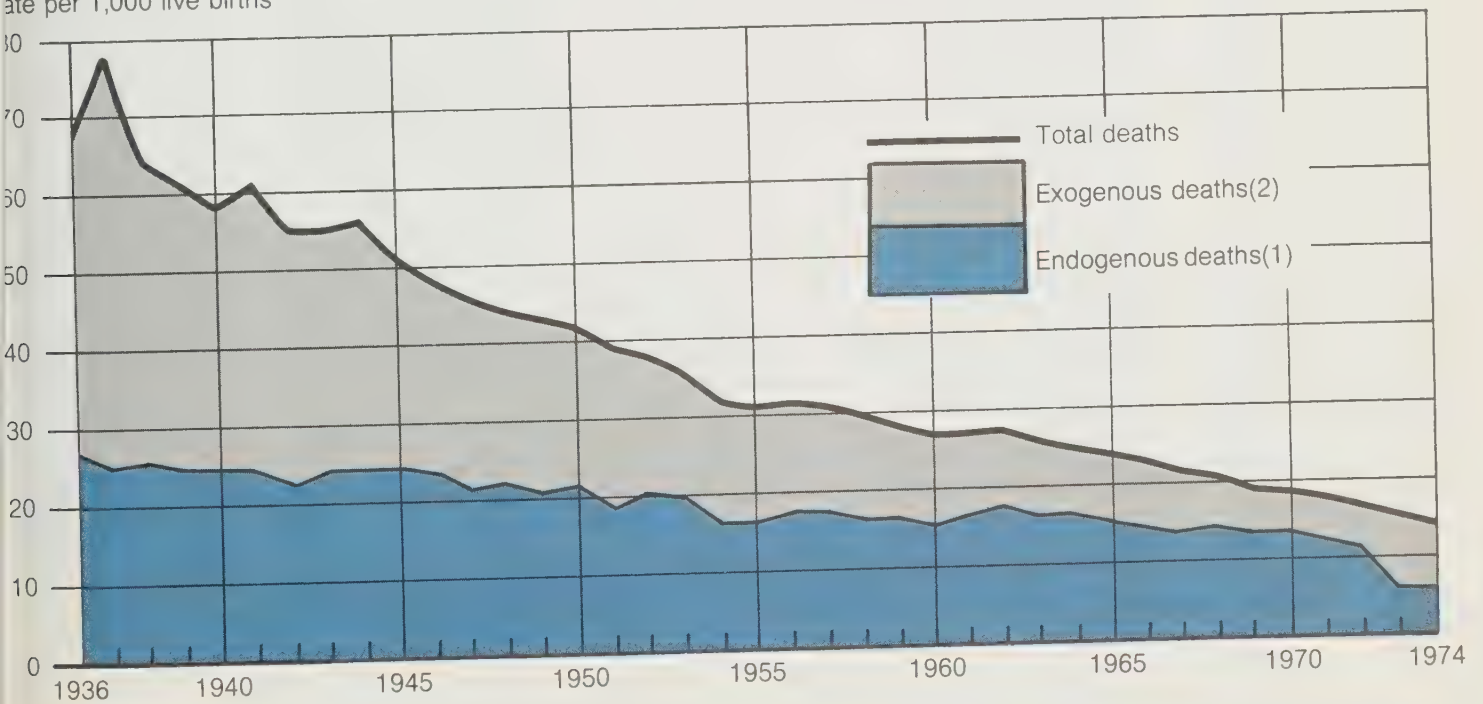
(1) These data should be considered as provisional since they are based on mortality data for the single year 1974 rather than on three years as is customary. As well, the populations by age and sex used for the denominator in calculating death rates and subsequent life table quantities are 'estimates' and subject to revision after the 1976 census counts are available. These considerations would have the most effect on the smaller provinces.

Chart 4.2
NEONATAL AND POST NEONATAL MORTALITY
 Rate per 1,000 live births



(1) These figures represent deaths of infants less than 28 days old.
 (2) These figures represent deaths of infants between four weeks and 1 year of age.

Chart 4.3
INFANT MORTALITY
 Rate per 1,000 live births

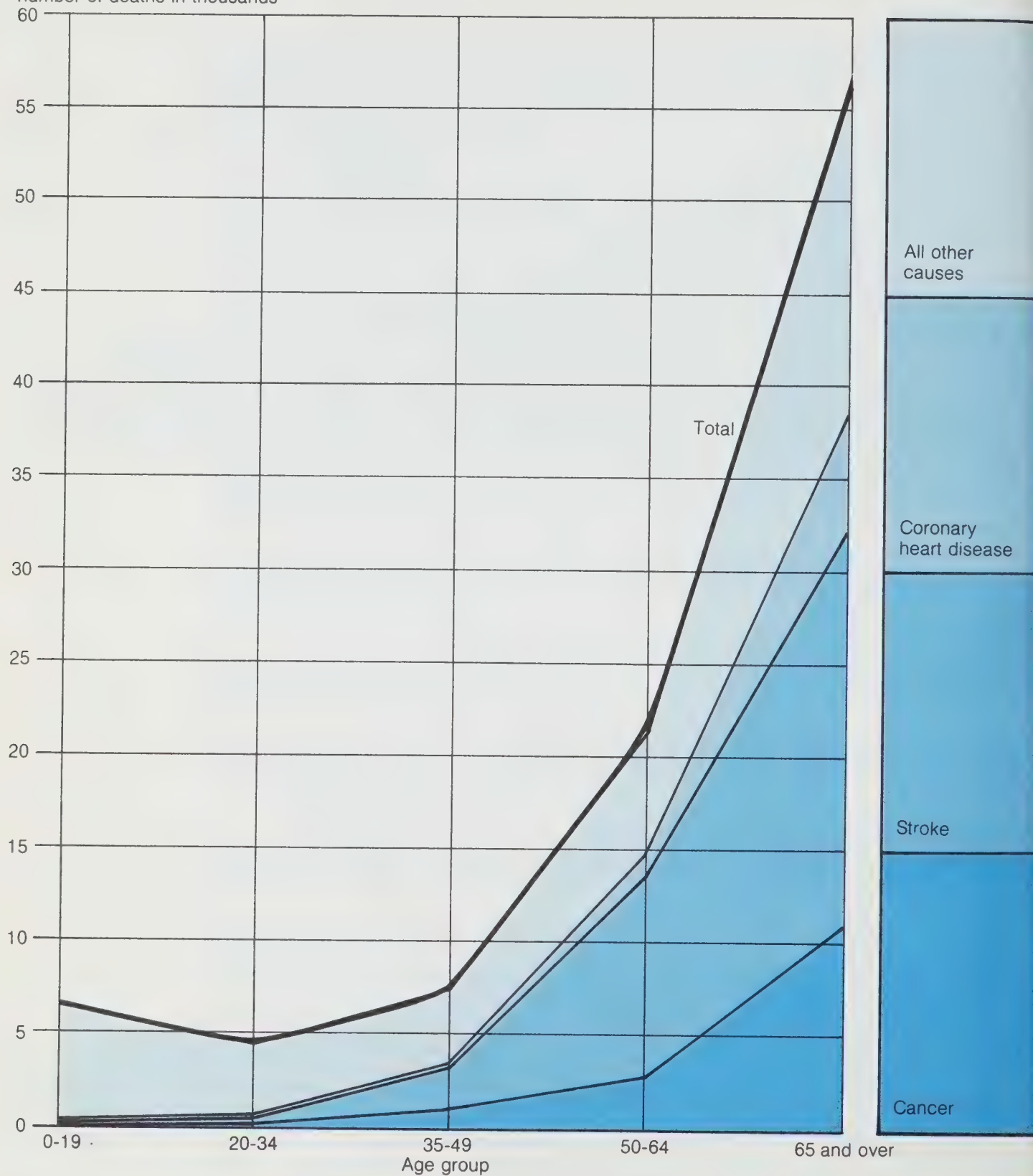


(1) These figures represent infant deaths due to congenital or inherited disease.
 (2) These figures represent infant deaths due to causes or diseases that are not congenital or inherited.

Chart 4.4

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG MALES BY AGE, 1974(1)

number of deaths in thousands

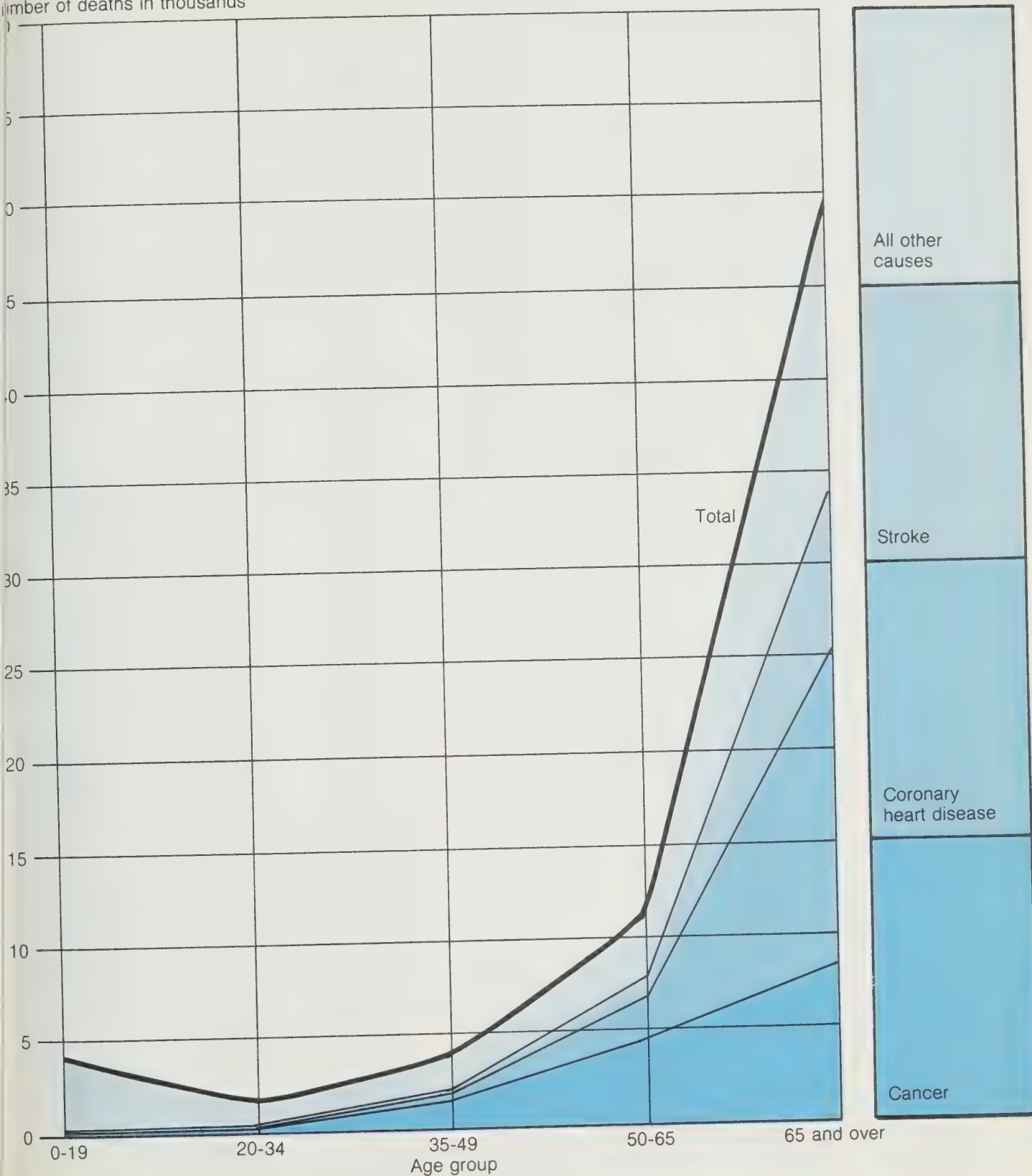


(1) The death of persons 85 years of age and over were not plotted because these data are aggregated and therefore would give a distorted curve. The curve would eventually drop to zero.

Part 4.4 (cont'd)

MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG FEMALES BY AGE, 1974(1)

Number of deaths in thousands



(1) The death of persons 85 years of age and over were not plotted because these data are aggregated and therefore would give a distorted curve. The curve would eventually drop to zero.

Chart 4.5

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, BY AGE OF VICTIM, 1973

per cent

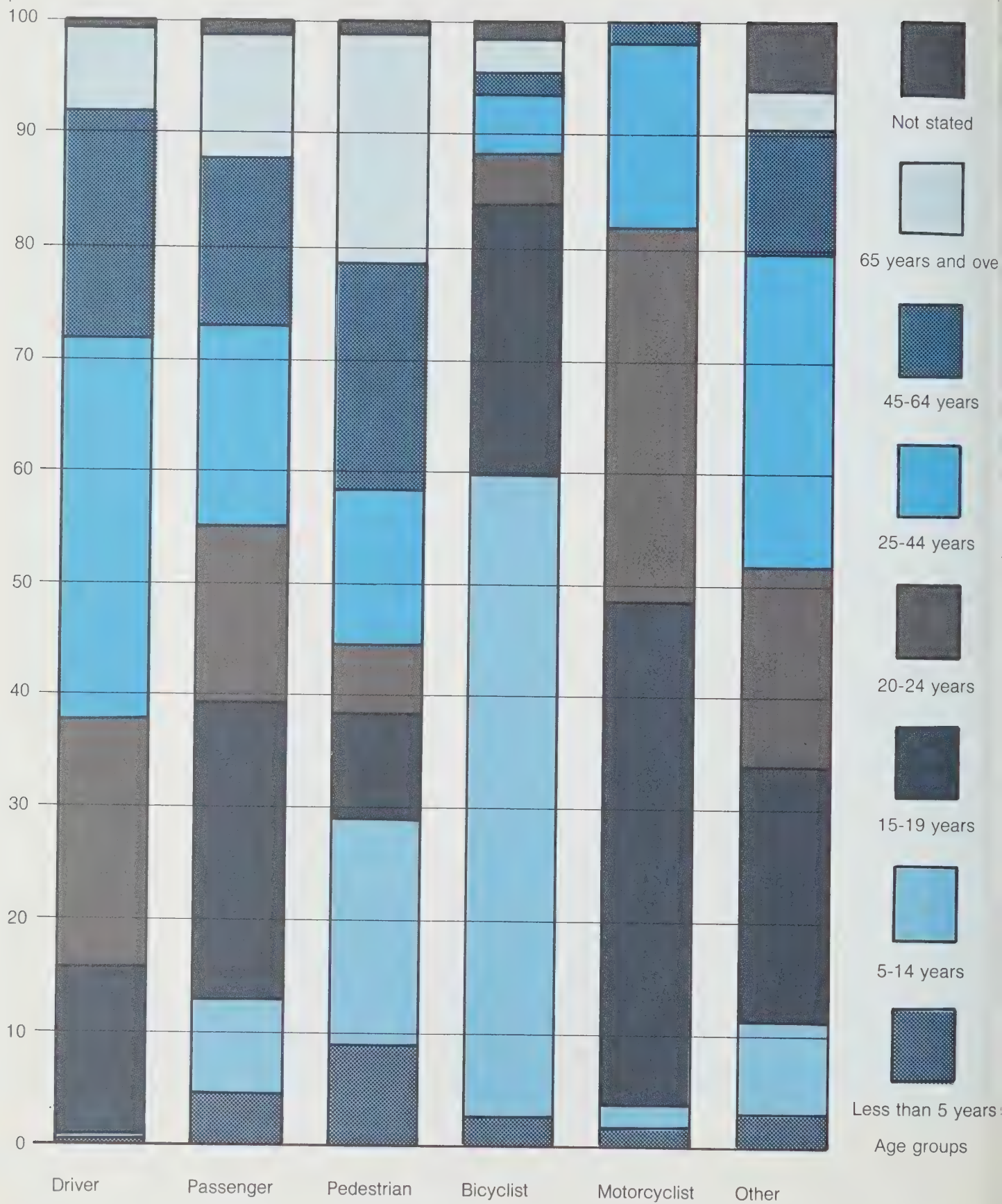
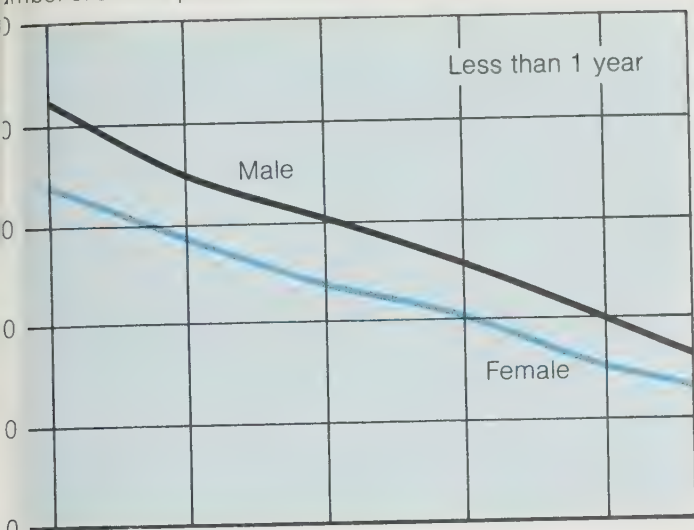


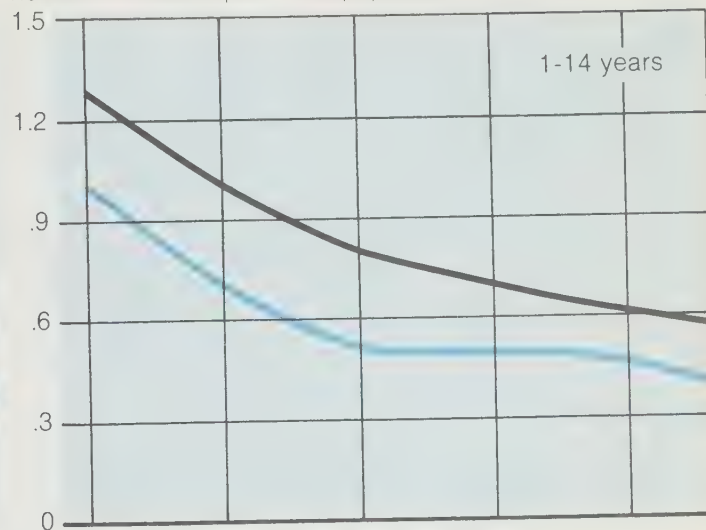
Chart 4.6

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, BY SEX

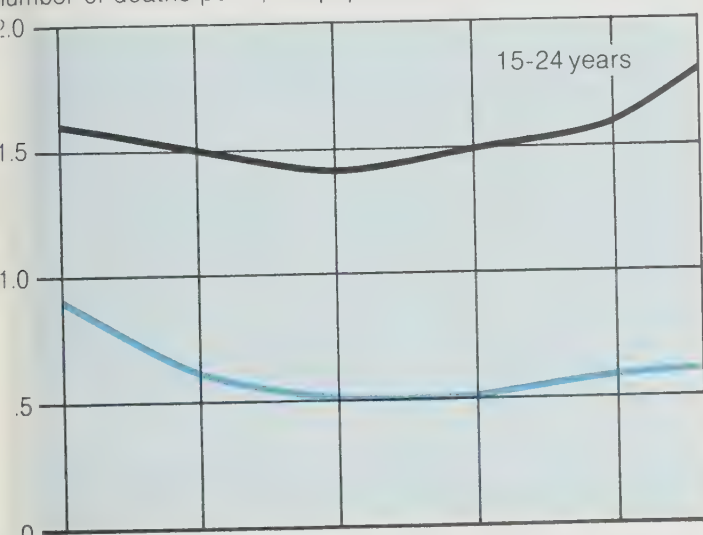
number of deaths per 1,000 live births



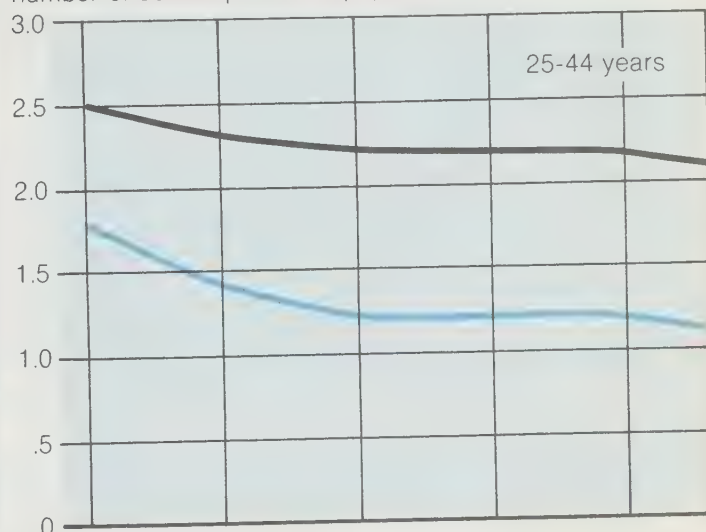
number of deaths per 1,000 population



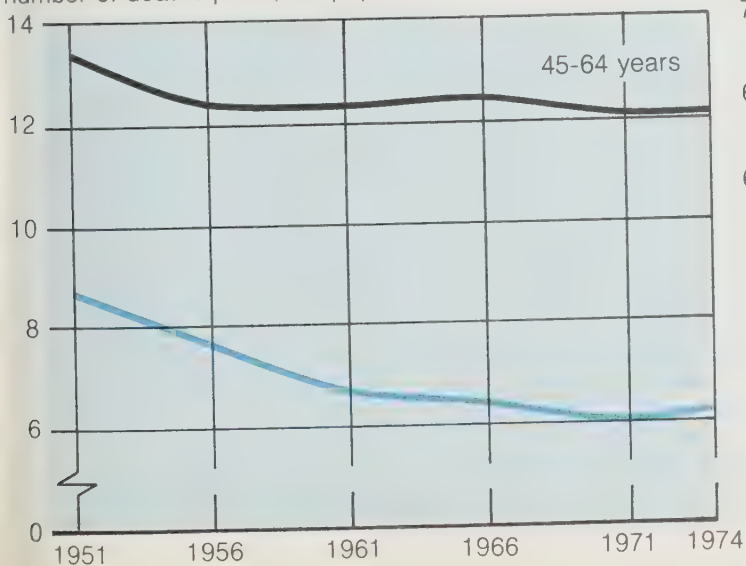
number of deaths per 1,000 population



number of deaths per 1,000 population



number of deaths per 1,000 population



number of deaths per 1,000 population

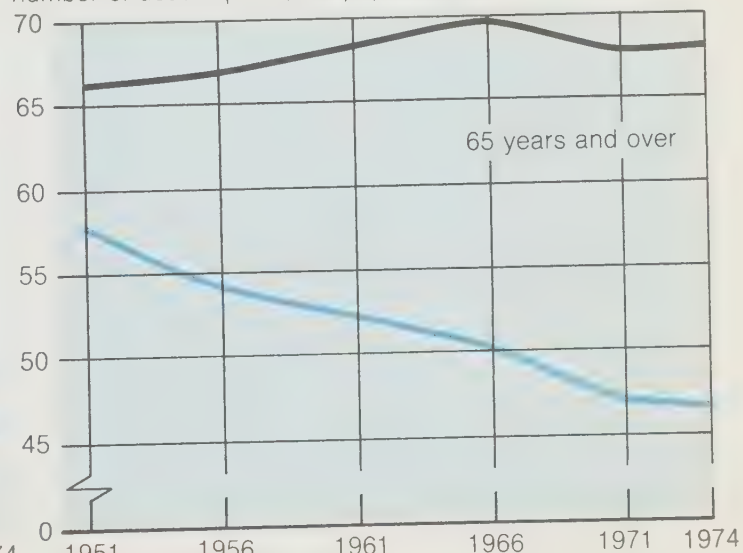
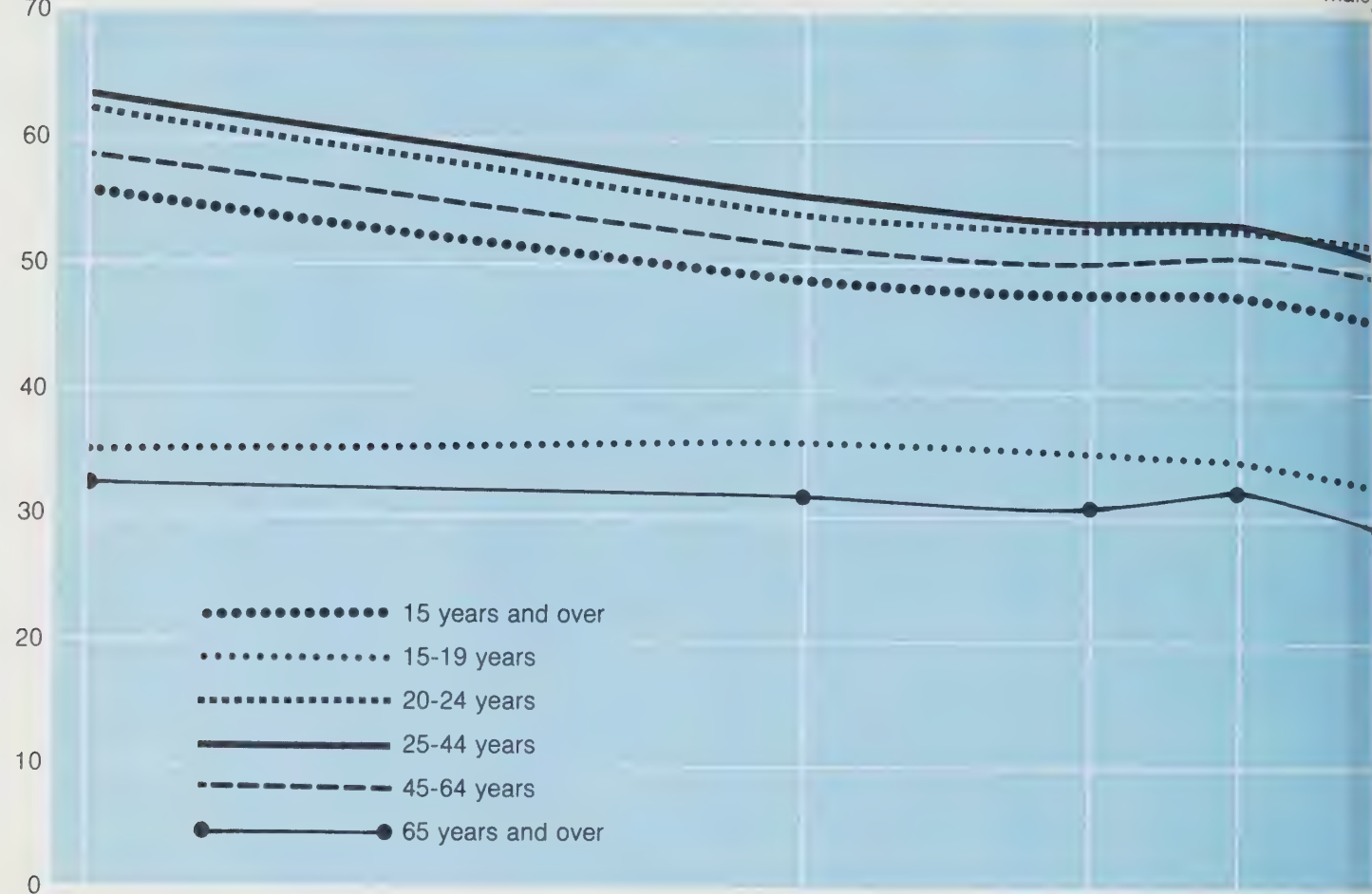


Chart 4.7

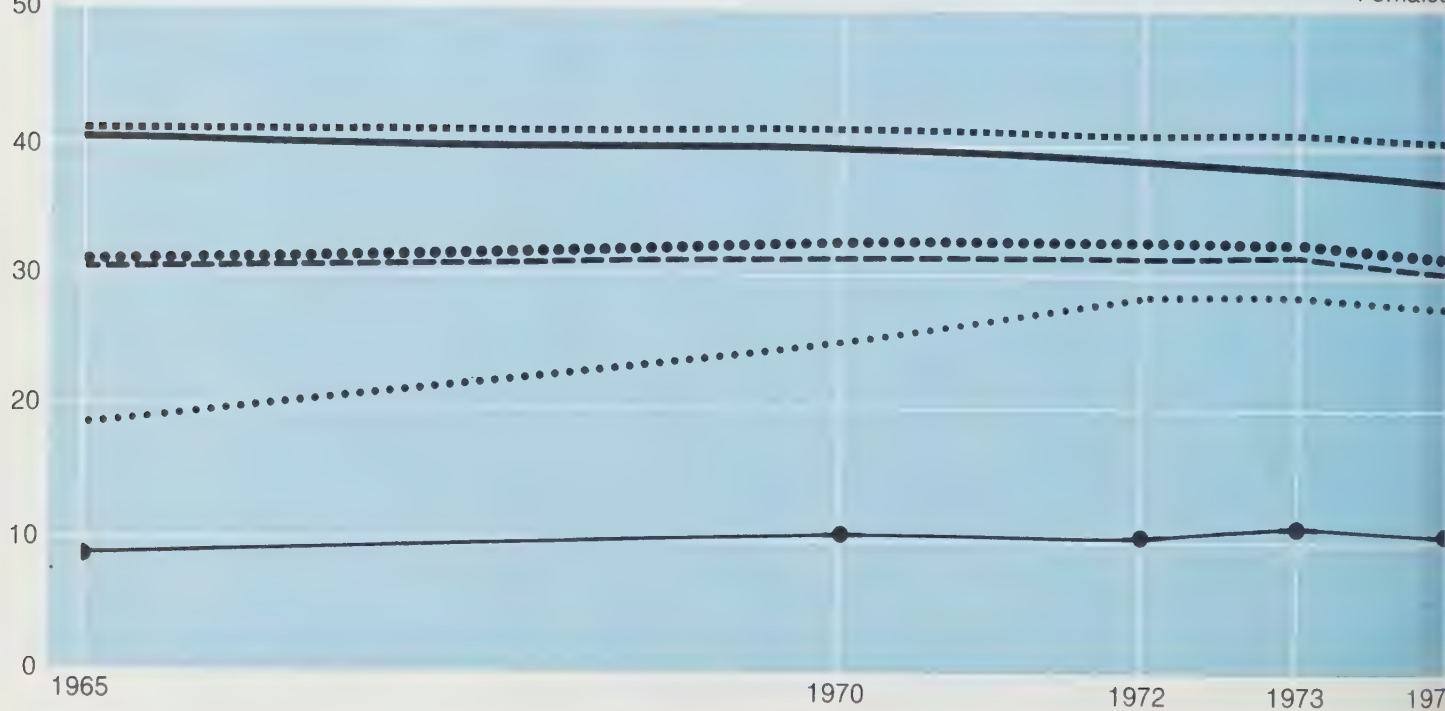
REGULAR SMOKERS BY AGE AND SEX

per cent
70

Male

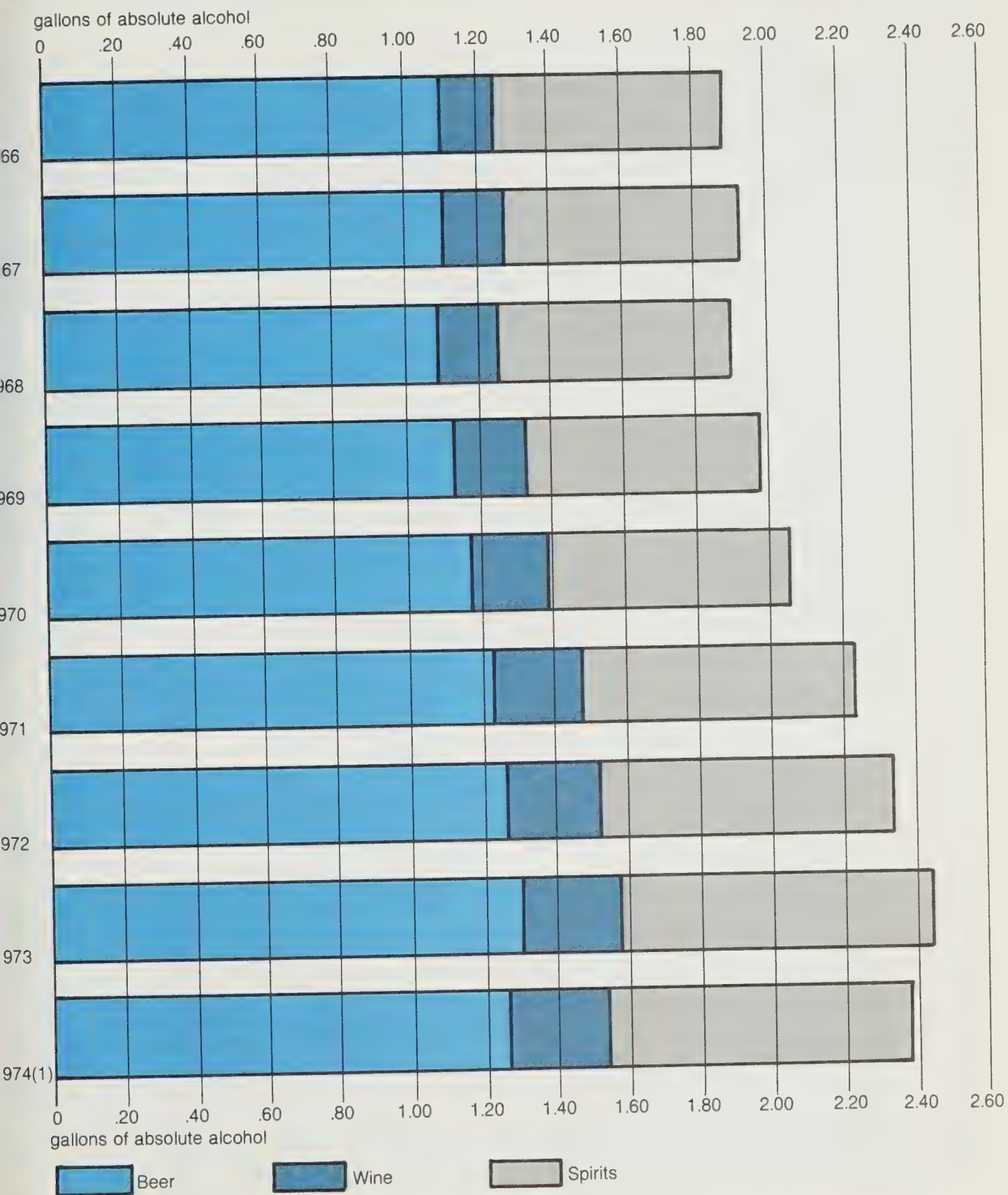
per cent
50

Females



part 4.8

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER

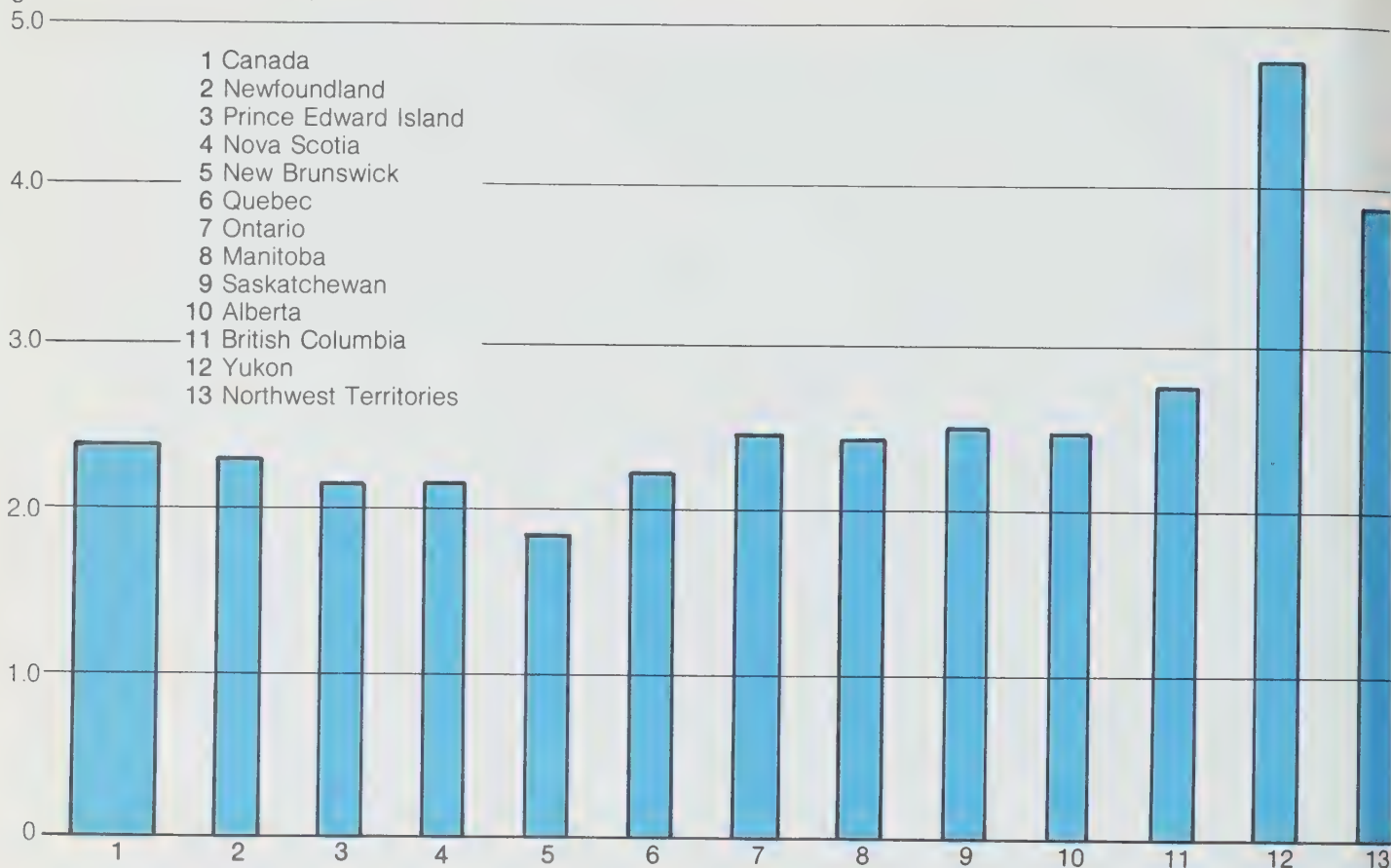


(1) Represents the fiscal year ending March 31, 1974.

Chart 4.9

CONSUMPTION OF ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL PER PERSON AGED 15 AND OVER, BY PROVINCE, 1974(1)

gallons of absolute alcohol

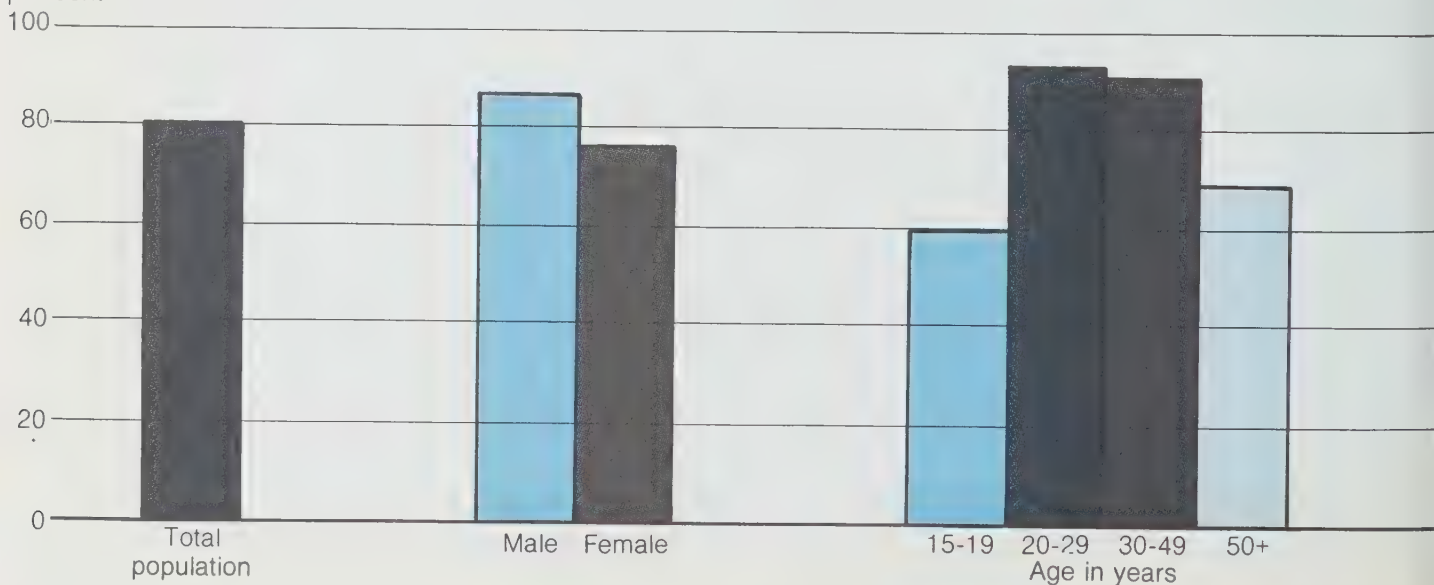


(1) Represents the fiscal year ending March 31, 1974.

Chart 4.10

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF ONTARIO AGED 15 AND OVER THAT USE ALCOHOL BY AGE AND SEX, 1969

per cent



rt 4.11

PROPORTION OF POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST THROUGH DEATH, BY SEX, FOR PERSONS AGED 1-70, 1974

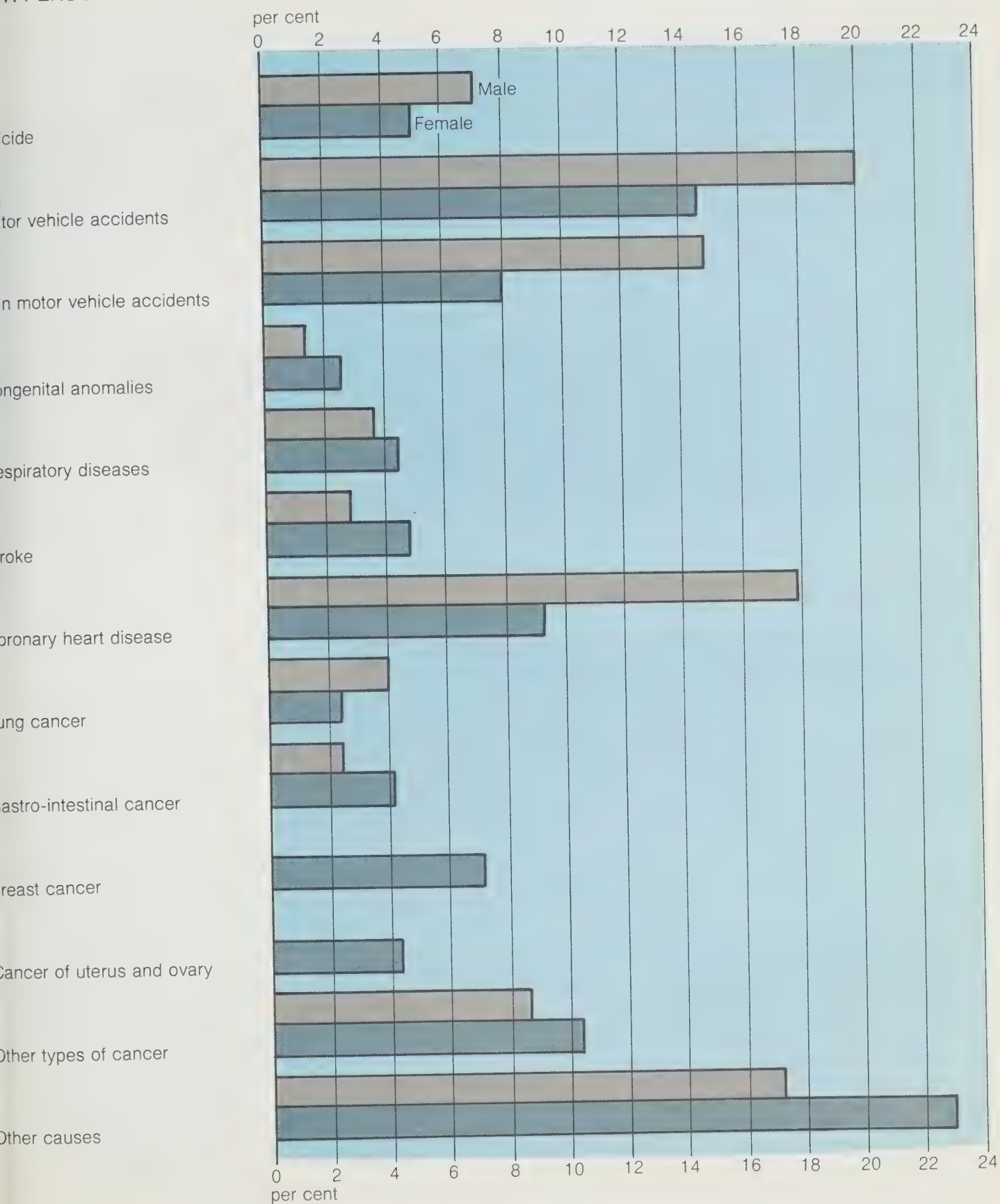
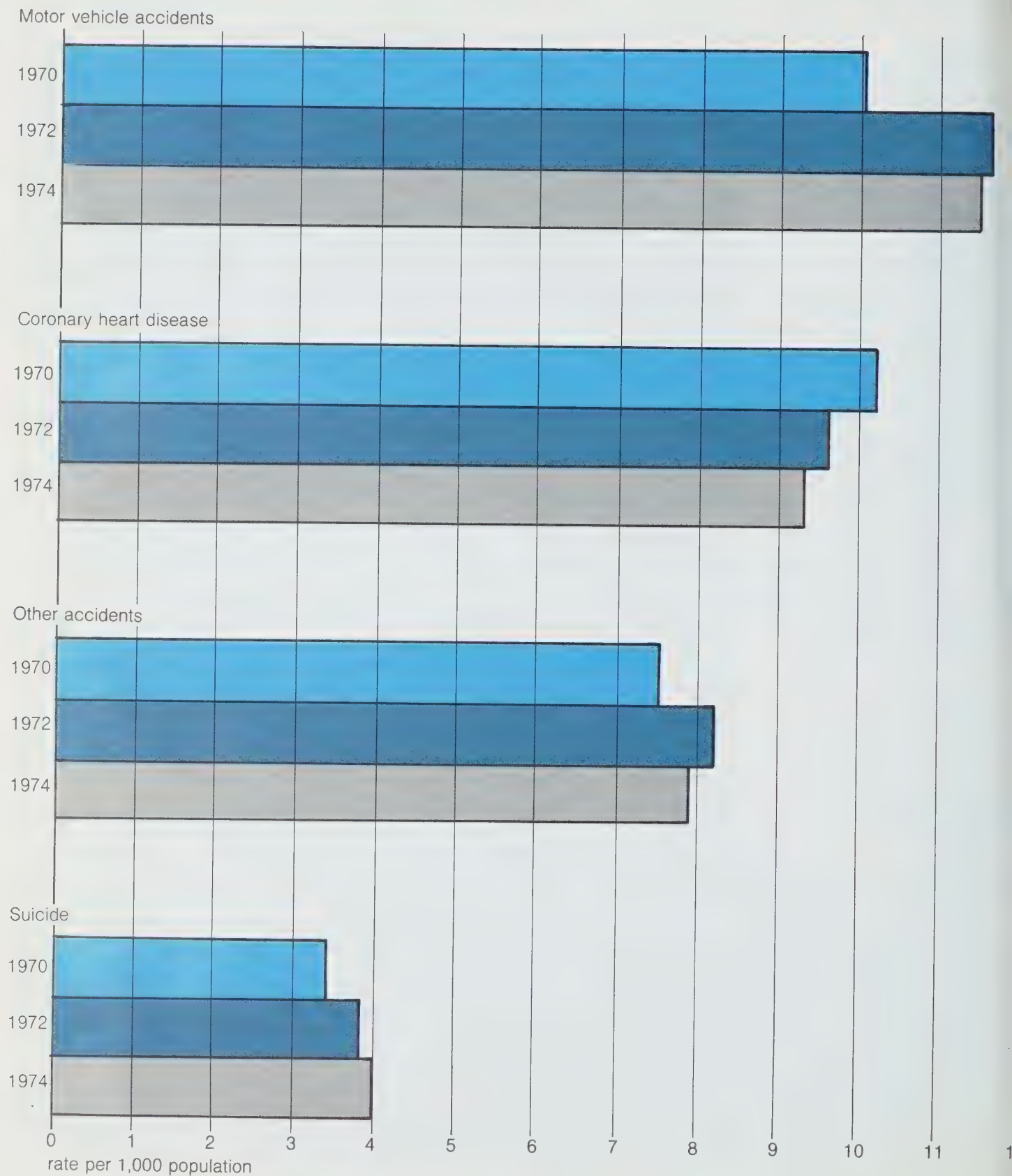


Chart 4.12

RATES(1) OF POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST BETWEEN AGES 1 AND 70 BY MAJOR CAUSES

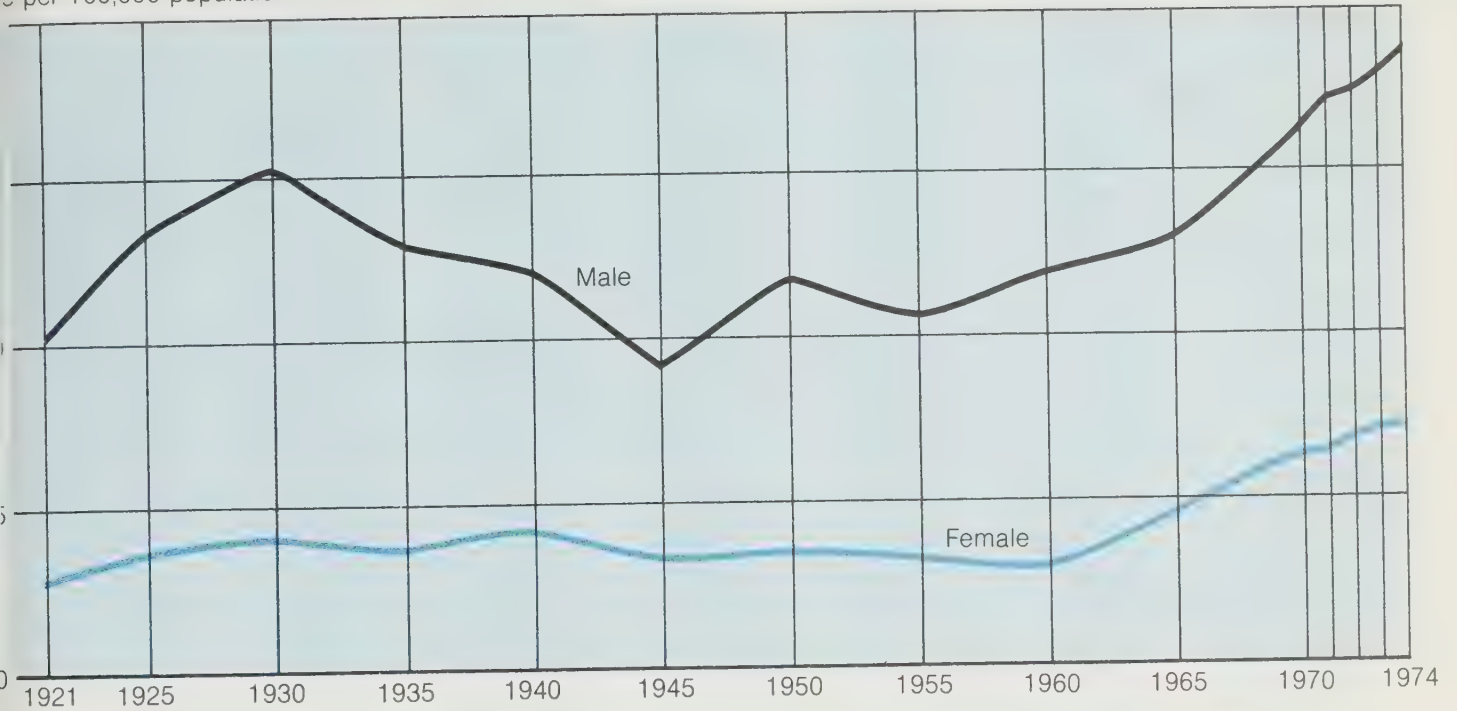


(1) Includes rates between 1 and 70, age-adjusted to Canadian 1974 population.

art 4.13

SUICIDE RATES(1)

Rate per 100,000 population



(1) 1926 and later includes Quebec; 1949 and later includes Newfoundland; 1950 and later includes the Territories.

art 4.14

SUICIDE RATE BY AGE AND SEX, 1974

Rate per 100,000 population

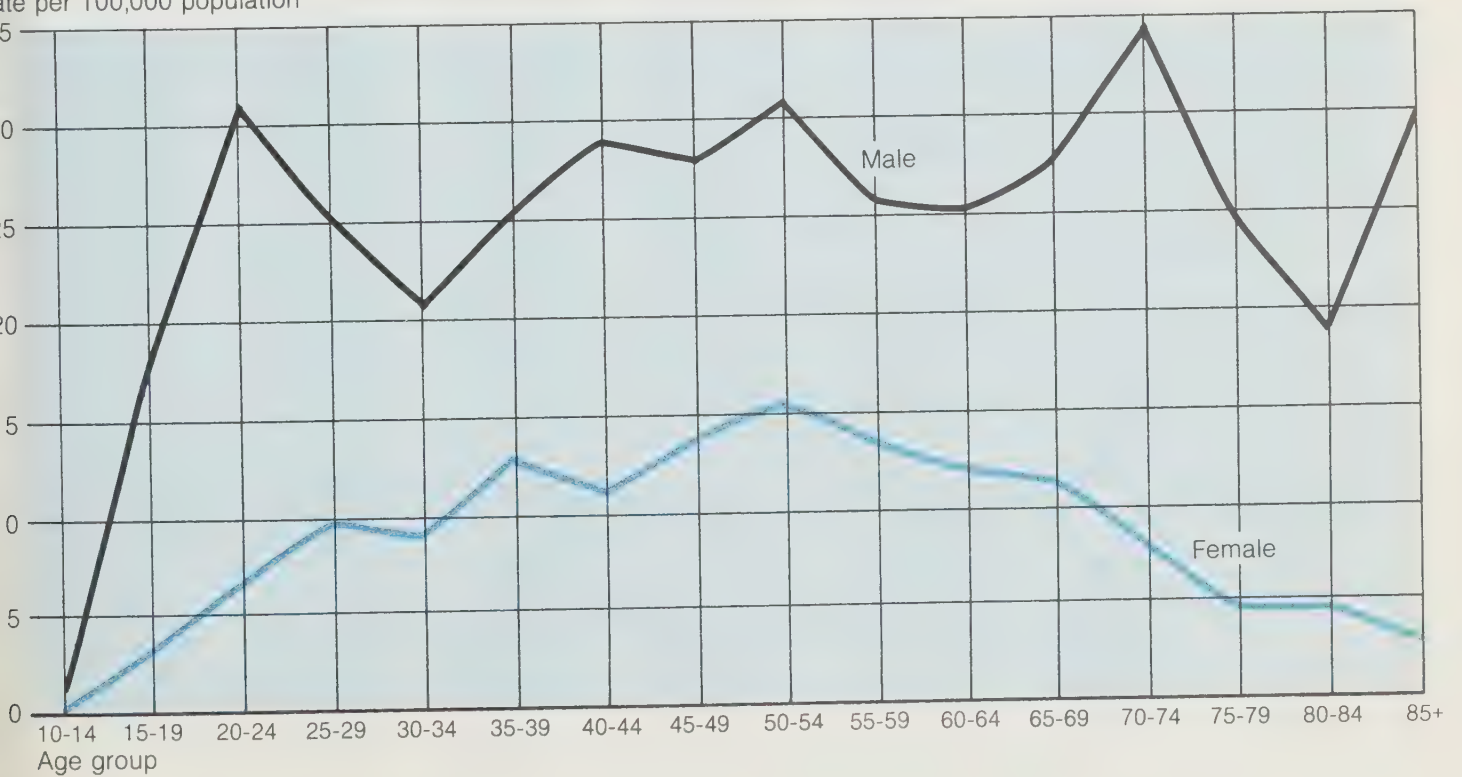
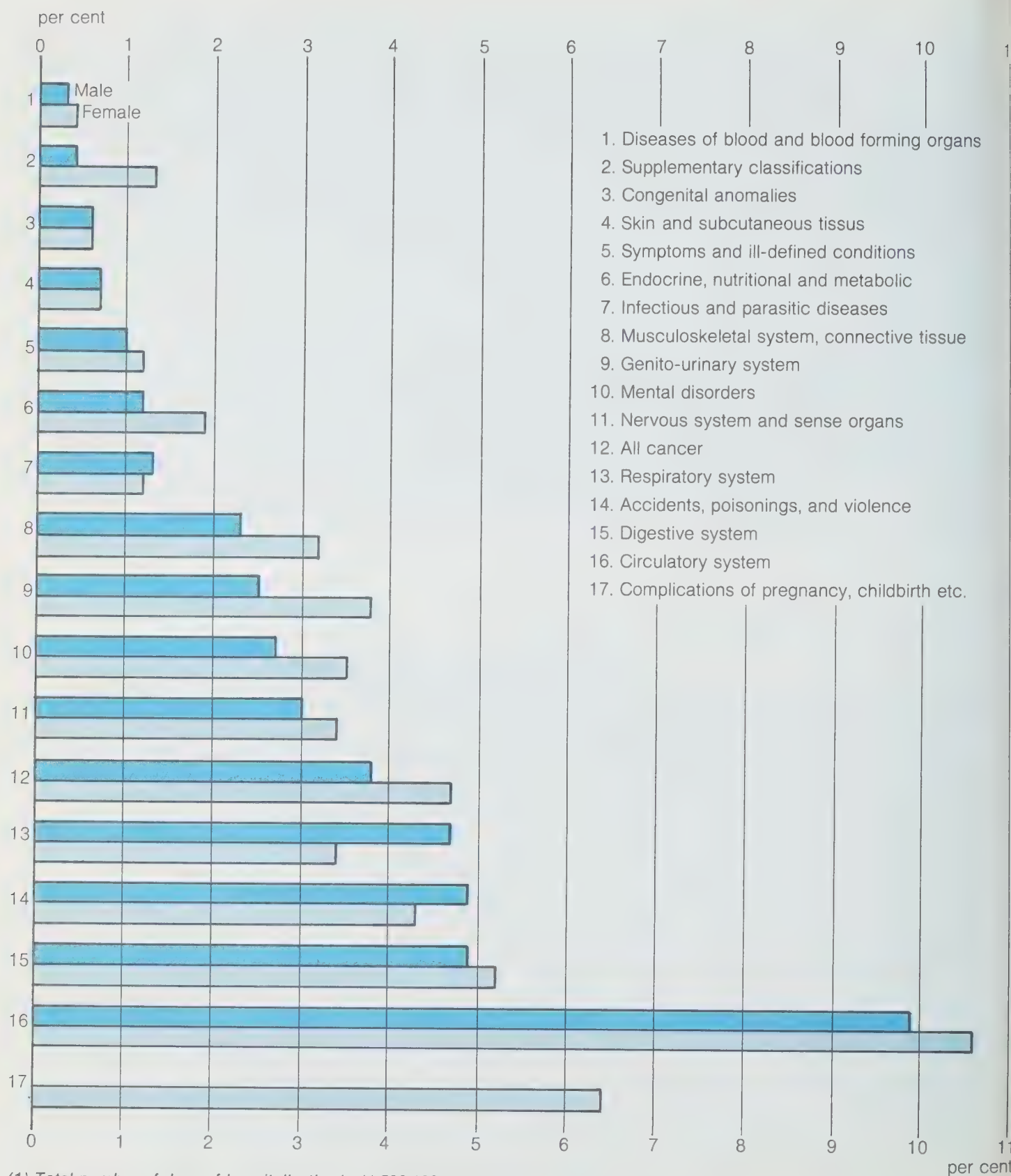


Chart 4.15

DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION(1), BY DIAGNOSIS AND SEX 1973(2)



(1) Total number of days of hospitalization is 41,590,130.

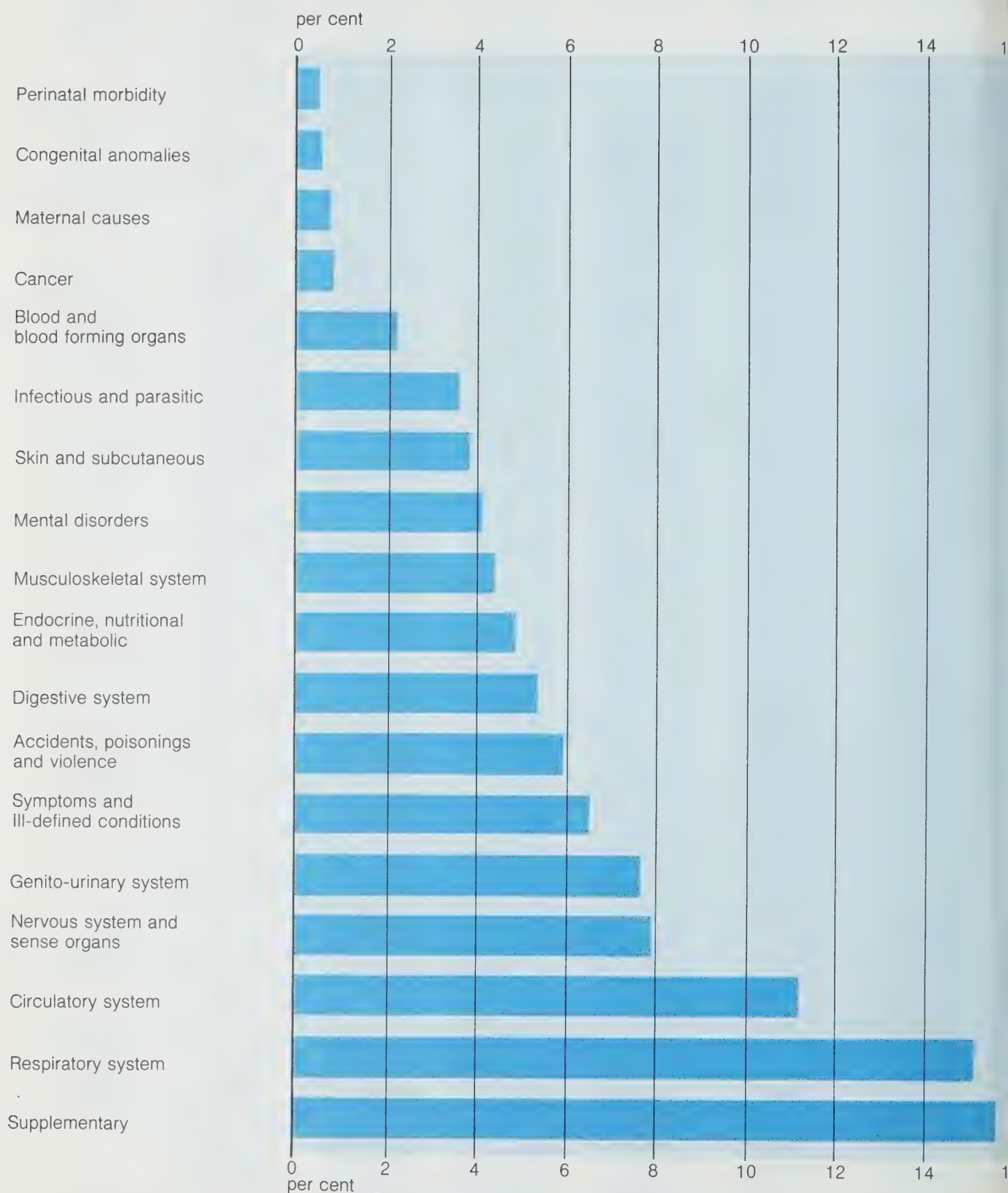
(2) Excludes newborns and persons in hospitals in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Figure 4.16
 NON-FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1973



Chart 4.17

MEDICAL SERVICES BY DIAGNOSIS, SASKATCHEWAN, 1971(1)

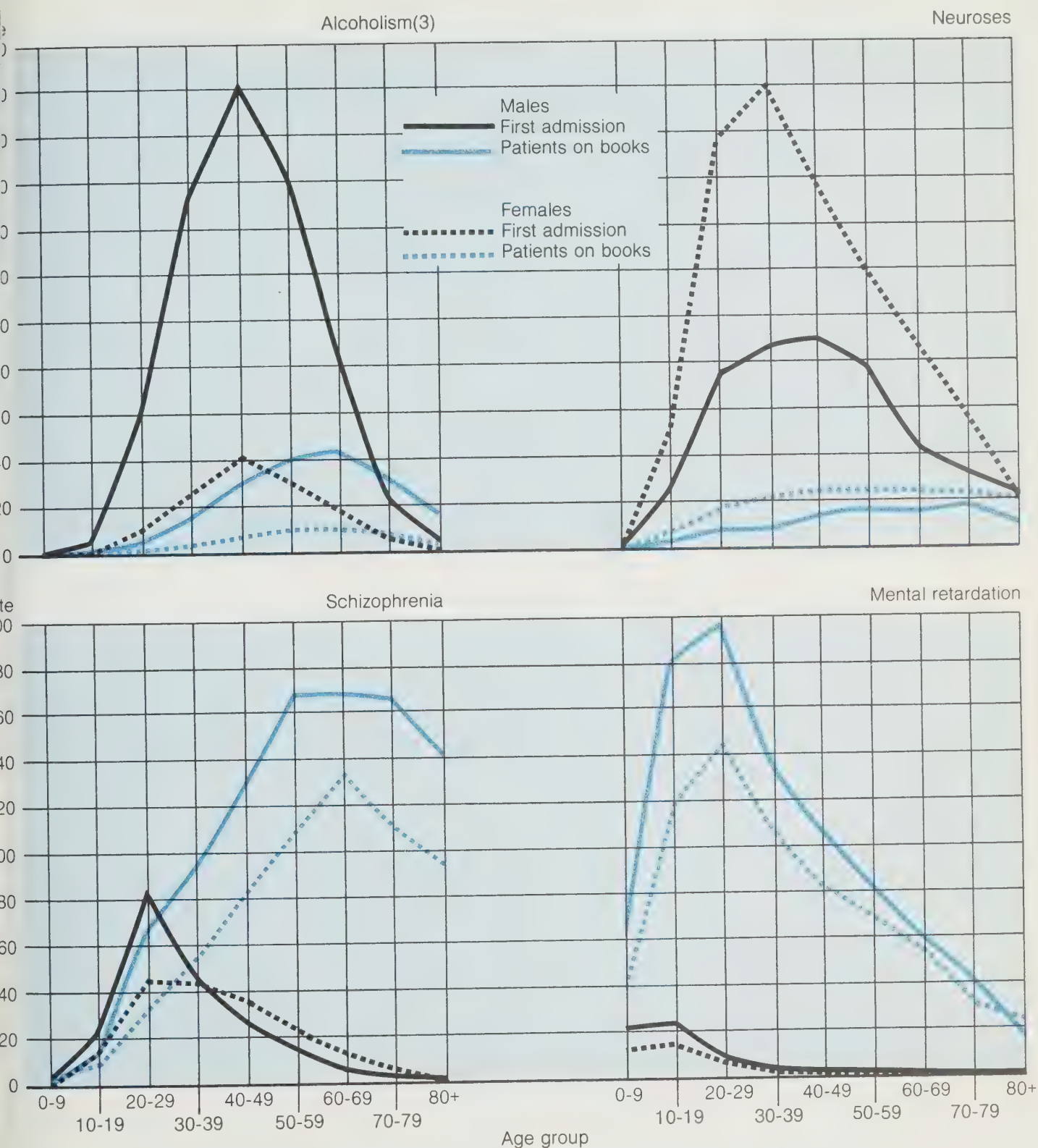


(1) Total number of services is 5,746,260.

Figure 4.18

PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT FACILITIES:

FIRST ADMISSIONS, 1974, AND PATIENTS ON BOOKS, 1973(1) FOR SELECTED DIAGNOSES BY AGE AND SEX(2)



1) Latest available data. The 1973 year-end census of patients on books approximates the January 1, 1974 census.

2) The rates are per 100,000 population.

3) Includes alcoholism with and without psychosis.

Table 4.19

EXPENDITURES ON PERSONAL HEALTH CARE IN CONSTANT
1971 DOLLARS

	Hospital services	Physicians' services	Dentists' services	Prescription drugs	Total
	millions of dollars				
1958	1,236.7	489.9	169.8	98.6	1,995.0
1963	2,004.9	663.8	213.6	155.6	3,037.9
1968	2,873.6	935.2	255.0	294.4	4,358.2
1973	3,188.8	1,285.8	326.2	493.0	5,293.8

Table 4.20

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALS AND HOSPITALIZATIONS

	Operating hospitals	Rated bed capacity(1) per 1,000 population	Admissions	Average daily number of patients	Average length of stay (in days)	Cost per patient-day	
						Current dollars	Constant dollars(2)
Public general hospitals:							
1958	955	5.5	2,442,901	76,007	10.9	17.84	20.26
1963	976	5.9	2,861,178	90,941	11.5	26.87	23.20
1968	1,043	6.3	3,210,311	104,679	11.7	45.01	25.84
1973	1,049	6.4	3,659,978	120,599	10.8	77.09	31.04
1974	1,043	6.6	3,707,699	121,970	11.0	93.23	34.26
Public mental institutions(3):							
1958	71	3.5	27,238	65,597	..	4.08	4.74
1963	83	3.5	39,559	65,596	..	6.34	5.49
1968	105	3.3	56,324	61,609	..	13.84	9.38
1973	110	2.6	57,214	48,377	..	30.76	19.82
1974	108	2.1	55,778	43,894	..	38.61	24.90
Public tuberculosis sanatoria:							
1958	51	0.7	15,930	9,352	..	9.57	11.07
1963	39	0.4	10,803	5,380	..	15.67	13.73
1968	36	0.2	7,740	2,760	134.9	27.19	17.06
1973	11	—	2,278	649	109.3	48.07	23.18
1974	6	—	1,219	311	99.7	65.34	34.19

(1) The number of beds and cribs which the hospital is designed to accommodate on the basis of established standards of floor area per bed.

(2) In 1961 dollars.

(3) Includes all mental institutions.

Table 4.21

THERAPEUTIC ABORTIONS AND RATES, BY PROVINCE

	Number of therapeutic abortions			Abortion rate per 1,000 females 15-44 years		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Newfoundland	133	193	184	1.1	1.6	1.5
Prince Edward Island	45	41	50	2.0	1.7	1.9
Nova Scotia	837	932	1,062	5.0	5.3	5.9
New Brunswick	183	341	440	1.3	2.4	3.0
Quebec	2,847	3,141	4,453	2.0	2.2	3.0
Ontario	20,272	22,603	24,795	11.5	12.5	13.5
Manitoba	1,178	1,259	1,411	5.6	5.9	6.4
Saskatchewan	1,043	1,219	1,176	5.7	6.6	6.3
Alberta	3,887	4,047	4,391	10.2	10.7	11.2
British Columbia	8,179	9,176	10,024	16.7	17.8	18.7
Yukon	48	76	63	10.9	17.3	14.6
Northwest Territories	44	51	75	5.6	6.1	9.0
Canada(1)	38,853	43,201	48,136	7.9	8.6	9.5

(1) The Canada total includes 157 cases for which the residence was not reported in 1972, 122 such cases in 1973 and 12 cases in 1974.

Table 4.22

RATIO OF ACTIVE PHYSICIANS TO POPULATION, BY PROVINCE

	1968	1970	1972	1974
Newfoundland	1:1,335	1:1,109	1:1,056	1:836
Prince Edward Island	1:1,196	1:1,134	1:1,076	1:1,035
Nova Scotia	1:772	1:758	1:692	1:552
New Brunswick	1:1,049	1:1,104	1:979	1:923
Quebec	1:703	1:681	1:626	1:558
Ontario	1:709	1:637	1:586	1:568
Manitoba	1:727	1:702	1:631	1:561
Saskatchewan	1:884	1:817	1:804	1:727
Alberta	1:764	1:707	1:677	1:634
British Columbia	1:661	1:613	1:584	1:562
Yukon	1:1,071	1:850	1:1,188	1:870
Northwest Territories	1:2,000	1:1,571	1:1,161	1:1,121
Canada	1:734	1:683	1:633	1:586

Table 4.23

RATIO OF LICENSED DENTISTS TO POPULATION BY PROVINCE OF LICENSURE

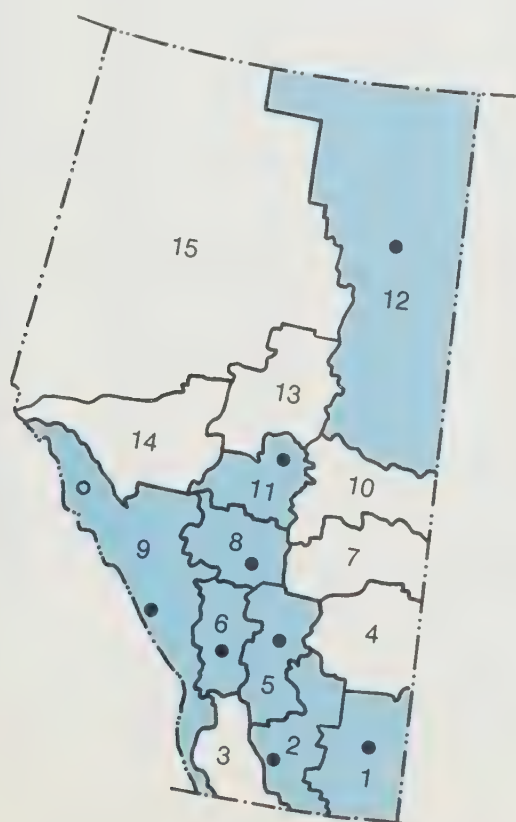
	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974
Newfoundland	1:11,233	1:9,667	1:9,370	1:8,339	1:8,313	1:8,667
Prince Edward Island	1:3,516	1:3,633	1:3,793	1:3,793	1:3,229	1:2,878
Nova Scotia	1:3,283	1:3,203	1:3,209	1:3,385	1:3,267	1:3,466
New Brunswick	1:5,092	1:4,710	1:4,496	1:5,016	1:4,367	1:4,891
Quebec	1:3,801	1:3,732	1:3,652	1:3,518	1:3,375	1:3,235
Ontario	1:2,528	1:2,548	1:2,479	1:2,373	1:2,316	1:2,309
Manitoba	1:3,341	1:3,264	1:3,314	1:3,212	1:2,979	1:2,864
Saskatchewan	1:4,831	1:4,341	1:4,211	1:4,164	1:3,770	1:3,563
Alberta	1:2,952	1:2,909	1:2,817	1:2,764	1:2,562	1:2,380
British Columbia	1:2,371	1:2,387	1:2,337	1:2,203	1:2,048	1:1,999
Canada	1:3,102	1:3,064	1:2,986	1:2,873	1:2,735	1:2,670

ile 4.24

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ALBERTA, BY DISTANCE FROM CLOSEST GENERAL PRACTITIONER, 1971

	Kilometres from closest general practitioner						Total	population
	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50 and over		
	per cent							
Census Division(1):								
1	72.8	6.6	4.8	3.8	6.8	5.2	100.0	39,165
2	69.7	7.2	9.3	8.8	5.0	—	100.0	86,650
3	49.1	12.6	19.5	16.1	2.7	—	100.0	30,935
4	37.6	1.8	16.7	17.9	20.2	5.8	100.0	13,000
5	34.2	9.0	19.5	21.8	15.5	—	100.0	34,480
6	40.8	42.6	7.3	8.6	0.7	—	100.0	447,115
7	43.8	7.7	24.9	13.6	10.0	—	100.0	38,350
8	58.9	8.7	22.0	8.6	1.8	—	100.0	85,670
9	50.5	10.6	5.6	—	12.2	21.1	100.0	19,800
10	46.2	7.4	29.8	12.8	3.8	—	100.0	65,335
11	47.3	40.3	8.9	2.1	1.4	—	100.0	552,450
12	36.8	18.1	23.2	11.7	6.6	3.6	100.0	54,870
13	28.3	7.8	22.5	17.2	20.0	4.2	100.0	43,795
14	59.5	2.5	7.9	6.6	21.8	1.7	100.0	21,650
15	39.1	8.8	14.3	11.5	13.2	13.1	100.0	94,775
Total(2)	46.3	28.8	11.8	7.5	4.1	1.5	100.0	1,628,040

1) The location of the census divisions are in the map below.
 2) Represents total provincial distribution.



MAJOR CENTRES WITHIN THE CENSUS DISTRICTS OF ALBERTA

1. Medicine Hat
2. Lethbridge
5. Drumheller
6. Calgary
8. Red Deer
9. Banff
9. Jasper
11. Edmonton
12. Fort McMurray

Chart 4.25

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES BY SEX, 1972



Figure 4.26
INFANT MORTALITY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1972

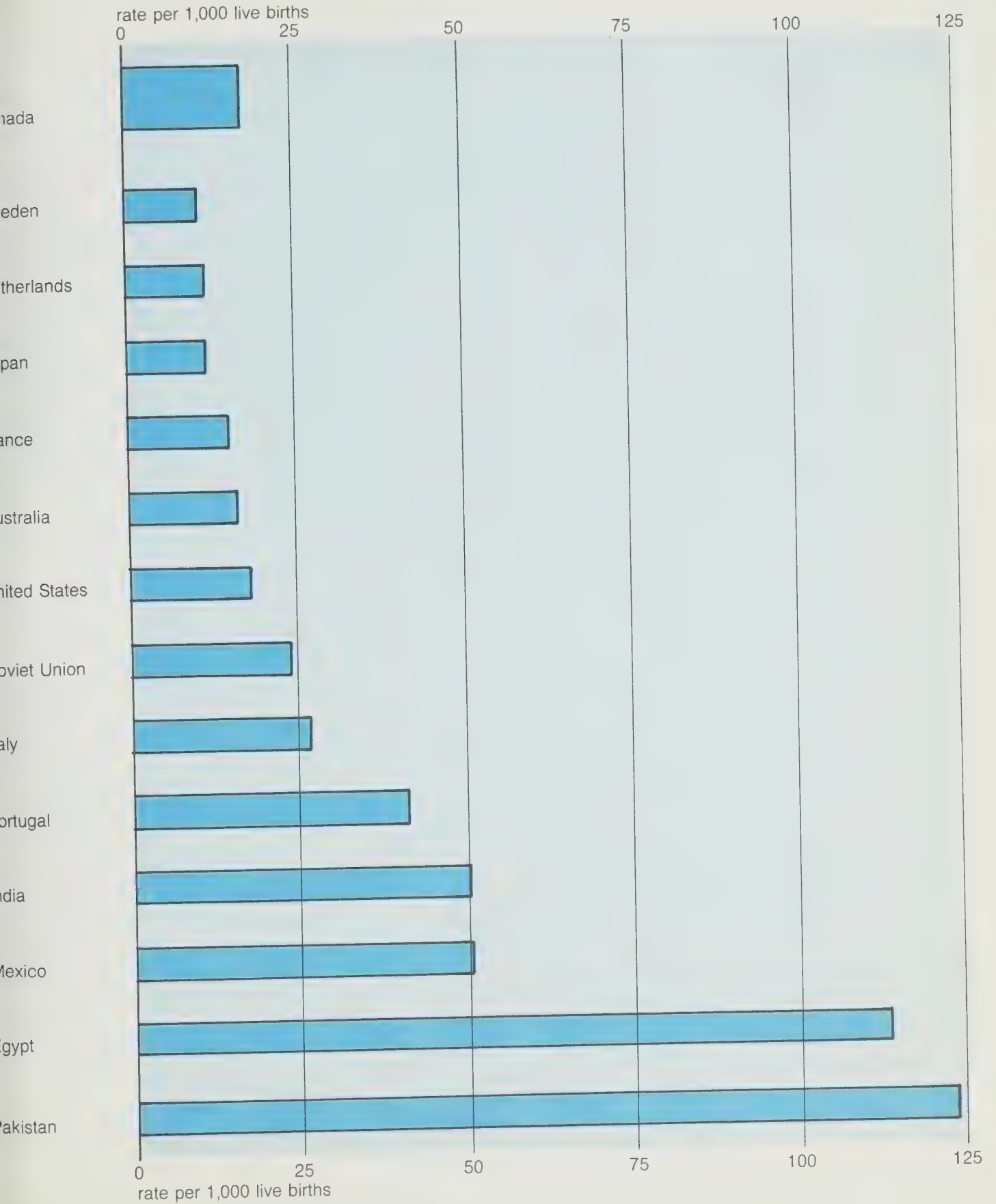


Table 4.27

STANDARDIZED DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, BY SEX, 1972(1)

	Malignant neoplasms	Ischaemic heart disease	Cerebro- vascular disease	Accidents	Suicide
	rates per 100,000 population				
Canada:					
Males	163.0	279.3	71.3	81.4	16.7
Females	114.9	141.0	63.3	31.2	6.8
England and Wales:					
Males	195.3	265.2	97.8	35.3	7.9
Females	124.3	121.5	93.2	19.3	4.8
France:					
Males	193.5	77.4	96.6	85.4	20.0
Females	104.0	34.9	72.8	38.5	7.1
Federal Republic of Germany:					
Males	185.2	172.8	112.3	72.6	22.9
Females	127.0	77.9	95.0	33.0	10.6
Italy:					
Males	177.8	124.5	101.5	61.9	7.1
Females	107.4	72.5	81.7	22.8	2.9
Japan:					
Males	146.8	47.6	204.5	59.9	16.0
Females	94.1	29.0	144.1	20.1	12.8
The Netherlands:					
Males	194.7	203.9	73.6	53.1	9.1
Females	122.0	92.6	69.0	27.0	5.7
Sweden:					
Males	152.4	254.1	59.8	48.3	24.2
Females	120.0	145.2	57.7	21.6	9.3
The United States:					
Males	161.9	332.3	80.3	74.0	15.9
Females	110.8	182.9	72.5	29.5	6.5

(1) The data for the United States are for 1971.

EDUCATION

Implementation of compulsory school attendance laws early in the century has meant that virtually all Canadians now devote at least ten years of their lives to formal education. Furthermore, increasing social and technological complexity have made it necessary for many to remain in school well beyond compulsory age. In fact, to progress from Junior Kindergarten to P.H.D. completion takes about two decades — and schooling does not stop then. The recent surge in continuing education, whether it entails refreshing old skills, learning new ones or taking courses of interest, indicates that education is a life-long process.

From years of personal experience, most people "know what education is all about", and have opinions about its lengths and shortcomings based on their own involvement and that of their children. But, despite all this, common ideas about education in Canada tend to be impressionistic and subjective. Few people are aware of the overall structure, content and impact of the education system, its evolution, and the direction it may take in the future.

Perhaps one of the major obstacles to a clear understanding of Canada's education system is the division of jurisdiction among the various levels of government. Education is provincial responsibility, although the federal government operates and administers a limited number of institutions. As a result, ten (twelve if the Yukon and Northwest Territories are counted) separate systems have been created; and even within a single province, variations on the present structure may exist.

In all areas, however, Canadian education is divided into three successive levels: elementary, secondary, and post-secondary.

Elementary education is general and basic. When students reach the secondary level (high school), they usually have a choice of at least two programs: academic and vocational. The academic program consists of courses preparatory to post-secondary education, while vocational programs prepare students either for an occupation or for more advanced specialized studies. At the elementary and secondary levels, at least four types of schools may be distinguished:

1. Regular public(1) — established and operated by local authorities according to the public school act of the province;
2. Federal — administered directly by the federal government (overseas and Indian schools);
3. Private — non-sectarian or church-affiliated, operated and administered directly by private individuals or groups; and
4. Handicapped — administered directly by provincial governments.

After high school, students may undertake post-secondary training in either a non-university institution (non-degree-

granting) or university (degree-granting).

The 192 non-university institutions (collèges d'enseignement général et professionnels(2), Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, agricultural colleges, schools of art, etc.) offer career-oriented programs of one to four years duration. Some also provide one- to two-year academic programs after which students may enter university.

Admission to one of Canada's 67 universities is usually contingent upon high school graduation. Undergraduate degree programs (bachelor's) last from three to five years, depending on the entrant's qualifications and the nature of the degree sought (pass or honours). Professional schools begin at different stages, have various entrance requirements, and offer programs of different lengths, usually three to five years. A bachelor's degree at the honours level is normally necessary for acceptance into a master's program. Most entail one year of study, but some master's degrees take two years to complete. Doctoral studies usually require entrants to have a master's degree in the same field.

Non-university institutions are either operated or supervised by the provincial government. Since most universities receive considerable financial support from the federal and provincial governments, it is difficult to make a distinction between public and private.

Because education is one of the most age-related activities in society, enrolment is extremely sensitive to population trends. Compulsory attendance means that the size of the school-age population almost predetermines enrolment at the elementary and secondary levels, the enrolment rates being 98.0% and 97.4%, respectively. Full-time post-secondary enrolment, related to the number of 18-24-year-olds, is about 20%, and is projected to remain near that level for the rest of the century. Therefore, post-secondary enrolment also parallels the size of the relevant age group.

While descriptive statistics on numbers of teachers, students, graduates, and expenditures have long been collected and readily available, measures of the system's output, in terms of what is taught and learned, have proven elusive. The following charts and tables do not fill this gap, but they do attempt to go beyond straight numerical counts and suggest the effect education has had on Canadian society, and how that effect has changed and will change over time.

(1) Regular public schools include Protestant and Roman Catholic separate schools and schools operated in Canada by the Department of National Defence within the framework of the public school system.

(2) Before entering university, students in Quebec must complete the two-year CEGEP academic program.

DATA

The impact of education on the Canadian population, particularly those apt to be in the labour force, is shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.3 and Chart 5.2. A steady rise in the educational attainment (measured by completed years in school) of persons 14 and older is demonstrated by the actual figures in Table 5.1; moreover, projected figures indicate that the general level of attainment is expected to continue increasing. The same trend, though more pronounced is projected in Table 5.3 for the annual number of school leavers, who constitute the majority of all new labour force entrants. The percentage who leave after high school graduation or before is expected to decline as large numbers undertake post-secondary training. Chart 5.2 indicates that higher educational attainment is associated with greater labour-force participation.

Chart 5.4 shows the percentage of males and females of each age who were enrolled in the education system in 1972. This occurs because enrolment during the compulsory ages is almost 100%, but tapers off once students are not legally bound to attend school.

However, while the general distribution of enrolment probably will not change greatly, continual shifts in the number of students at each level are likely for the rest of the century. Chart 5.5 projects the courses of the three age groups most relevant to education until 2001 (assuming a low fertility rate and net annual migration of 140,000). They reflect a change in population trends caused by the post-war baby-boom and an abrupt decline in fertility since the early 1960's. Since enrolment at each level of education is closely related to the size of the relevant age group, it, too, will follow the pattern in Chart 5.5.

Throughout most of Canada, school attendance is compulsory up to the age of 15 years. Chart 5.6, showing the percentages of girls and boys aged 15 to 17 attending school in 1961 and 1974, indicates that a higher proportion of children now remain in school after having reached compulsory school attendance age.

Another indication of the trend toward more years of education is the rise in full-time post-secondary enrolment shown in Table 5.7 and Chart 5.8. Enrolment has increased not only in absolute numbers but also as a percentage of the 18-24 age group and in relation to the total population. Table 5.9 provides a finer breakdown of full- and part-time enrolment for the same period.

One of the most significant developments in post-secondary education in the last 15 years has been the growing participation of women. Table 5.10 and Chart 5.11 illustrate how this participation has changed since 1962. As a percentage of all enrolment, the steady rise of females in universities is in sharp contrast to the overall decline in female enrolment in non-university institutions. The relative drop in female enrolment in non-university institutions and the corresponding rise in university enrolment shown in Table 5.10 is, however, somewhat specious. The former is partly due to reduction of nursing programs from three to two years; while the latter came about largely by the transfer of teacher training to the university sector. Women con-

stitute the majority of enrolment in both fields. Table 5.12 indicates that women have made gains in each discipline shown, although their representation in traditionally "male" fields — engineering, commerce and business administration, agriculture, law — is still small.

Tables 5.13 to 5.15 show the dramatic increase in the number of academic degrees awarded since 1963 — a threefold rise in bachelor's, first professional and master's degrees, and more than a fourfold rise in Ph.D.'s. Women have made consistent gains in the receipt of bachelor's and master's degrees; however, they were only a little more than one-tenth of all Ph.D. graduates.

The recent upsurge in continuing education, whether offered by school boards, colleges, universities, or taken by correspondence, is evident in the almost two million registrations shown for 1973-1974 in Table 5.16. Registrations in continuing education courses shown in Table 5.16 do not represent the number of students enrolled, as one person may register in more than one course during an academic year. Non-credit courses have proven increasingly popular with registrations in all sponsoring agencies increasing each year. Credit course registrations have fallen since 1971-1972, although they still predominate in universities and correspondence studies.

Tables 5.17 and 5.18 summarize some financial aspects of education. The former shows that in dollars, total expenditures on education, and expenditures per person of labour force and per full-time student have increased since 1962-1963. However, as a percentage of the Gross National Product and of all government spending, the peak years were the early seventies. The distribution of expenditures on different educational levels reflects the shifts in enrolment caused by the population patterns in Chart 5.5, and changing societal concerns. Elementary-secondary now receives about 12% less of the total than it did in 1962-1963, while the post-secondary non-university share is greater. The portion of the education dollar that goes to universities and for vocational training has increased overall, but the highest level for both was 1970-1971.

Table 5.18 compares educational and economic indicators of Canada with those of eight other countries for the years 1965, 1970 and 1971. As a percentage of the population, enrolment in Canada is second only to the United States.

DEFINITIONS

Continuing education: A process in which out-of-school adults undertake learning activities with the intent of effecting changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes to meet personal, occupational or community needs.

Educational Attainment: The highest level of formal schooling completed.

Enrolment rate: The number of students enrolled in any level of the education system, related to the size of the population of a particular age.

le 5.1

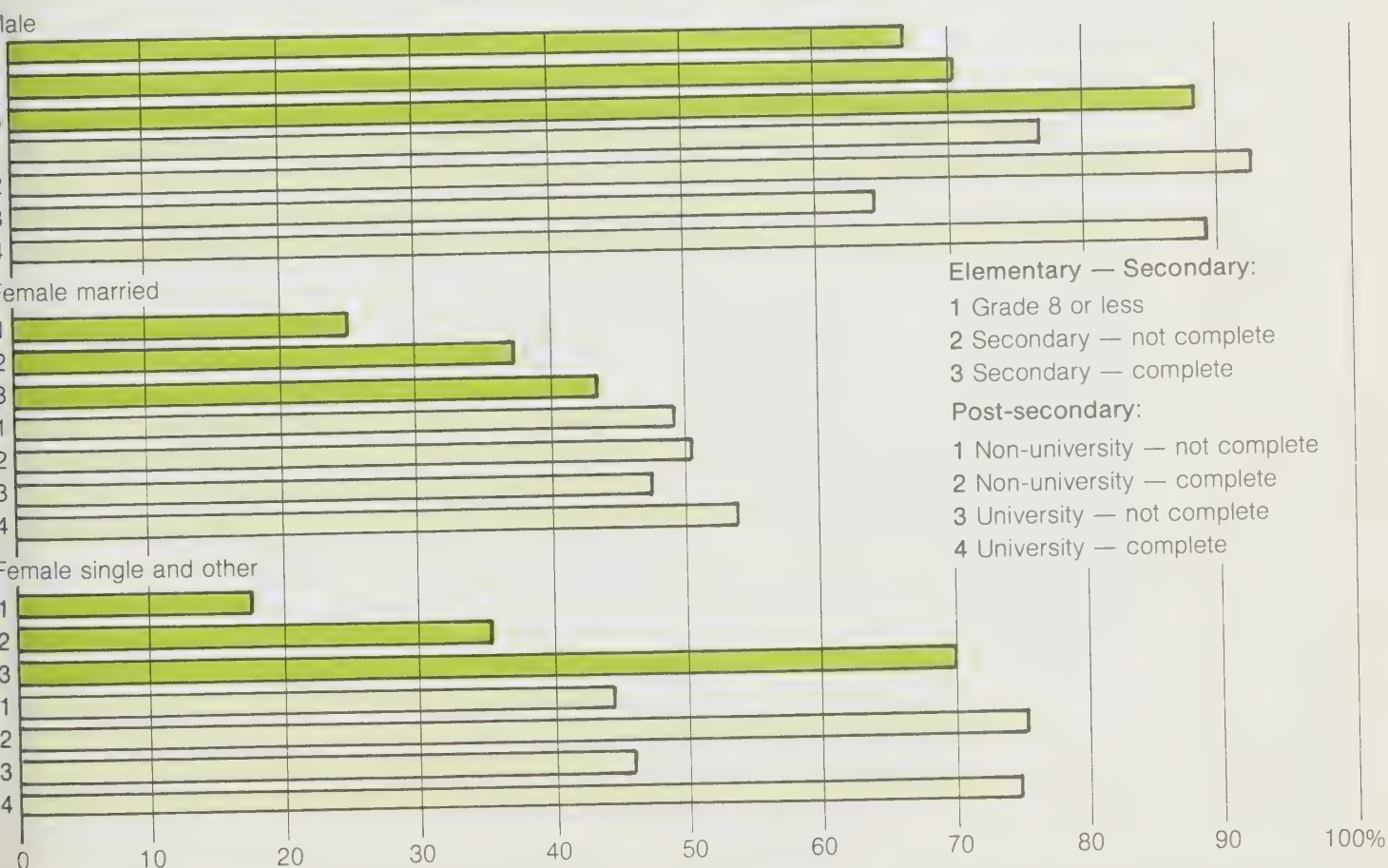
UCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 14 YEARS AND OVER(1)

		Actual			Projected		
		1951(2)	1961(2)	1972	1974	1980	1985
		per cent					
Secondary or less		92.9	90.0	82.0	80.2	74.2	68.3
Post-secondary:							
Non-university		2.8	4.5	8.4	9.4	12.8	16.0
University		4.3	5.5	9.6	10.4	13.0	15.7
Total post-secondary		7.1	10.0	18.0	19.8	25.8	31.7
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons	000's	9,759	12,047	15,992	16,706	18,708	19,840

(1) Includes high school and university graduates currently in the system.
 (2) Includes only persons 15 years and over in 1951 and 1961.

Chart 5.2

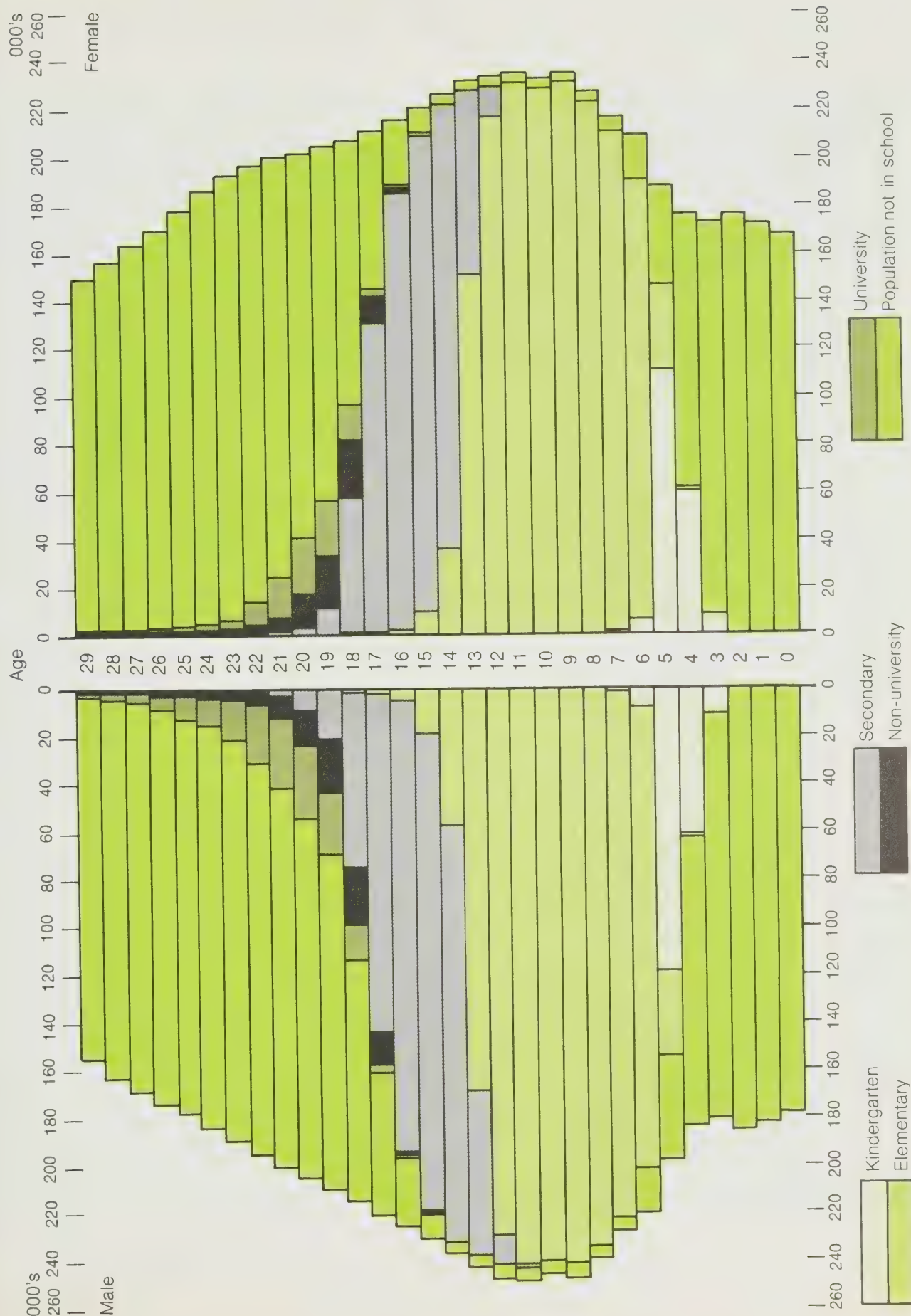
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY EDUCATION ATTAINED, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, APRIL 1975(1)



(1) The labour force participation rate is defined as the percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force.

Chart 3.4

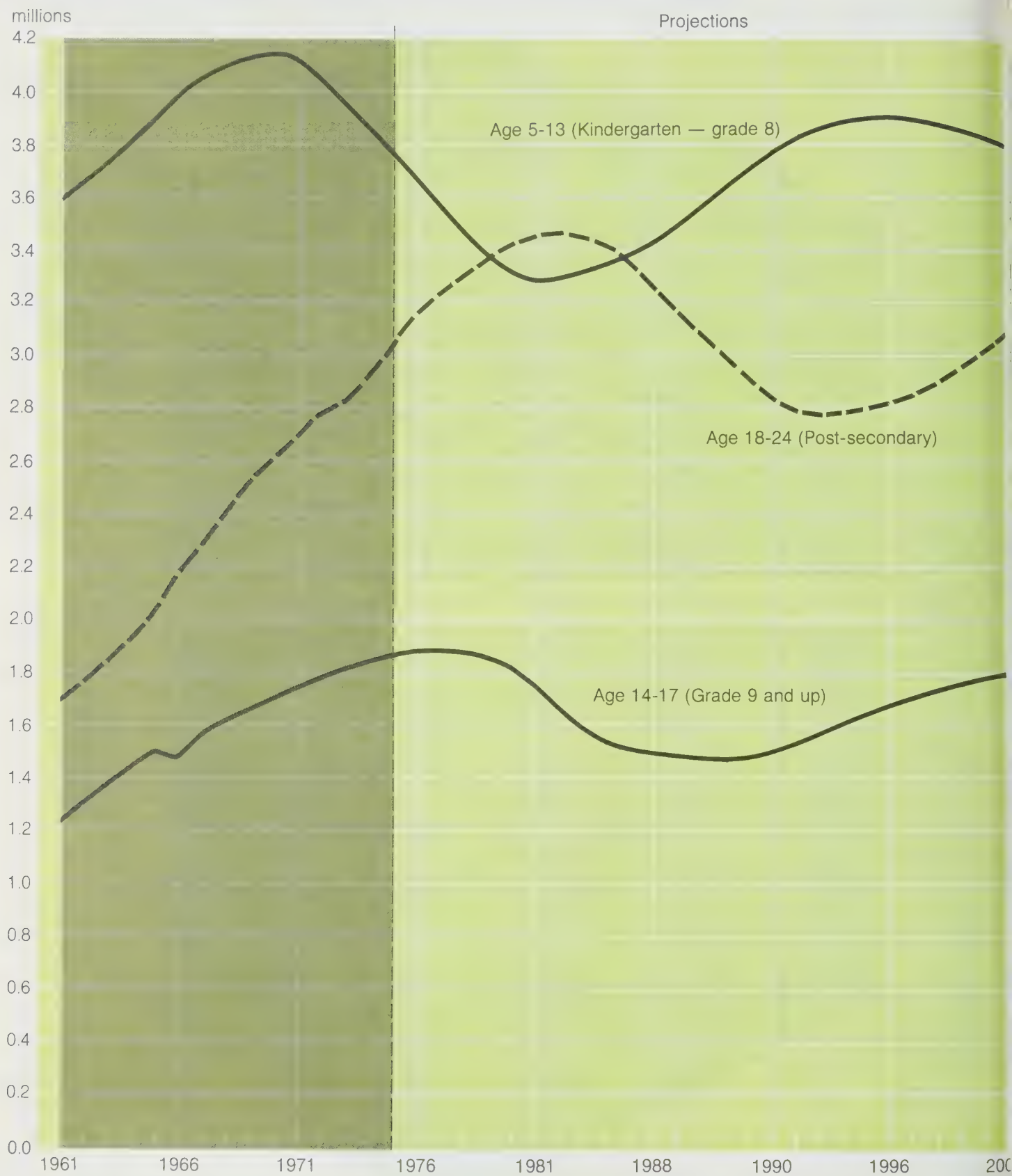
SCHOOL ENROLMENT BY LEVEL, AGE AND SEX, 1972(1)



(1) Full-time enrolment only, including those in private nurseries and kindergarten, but excluding those in schools for the handicapped, trade schools, and apprenticeship programmes.

Chart 5.5

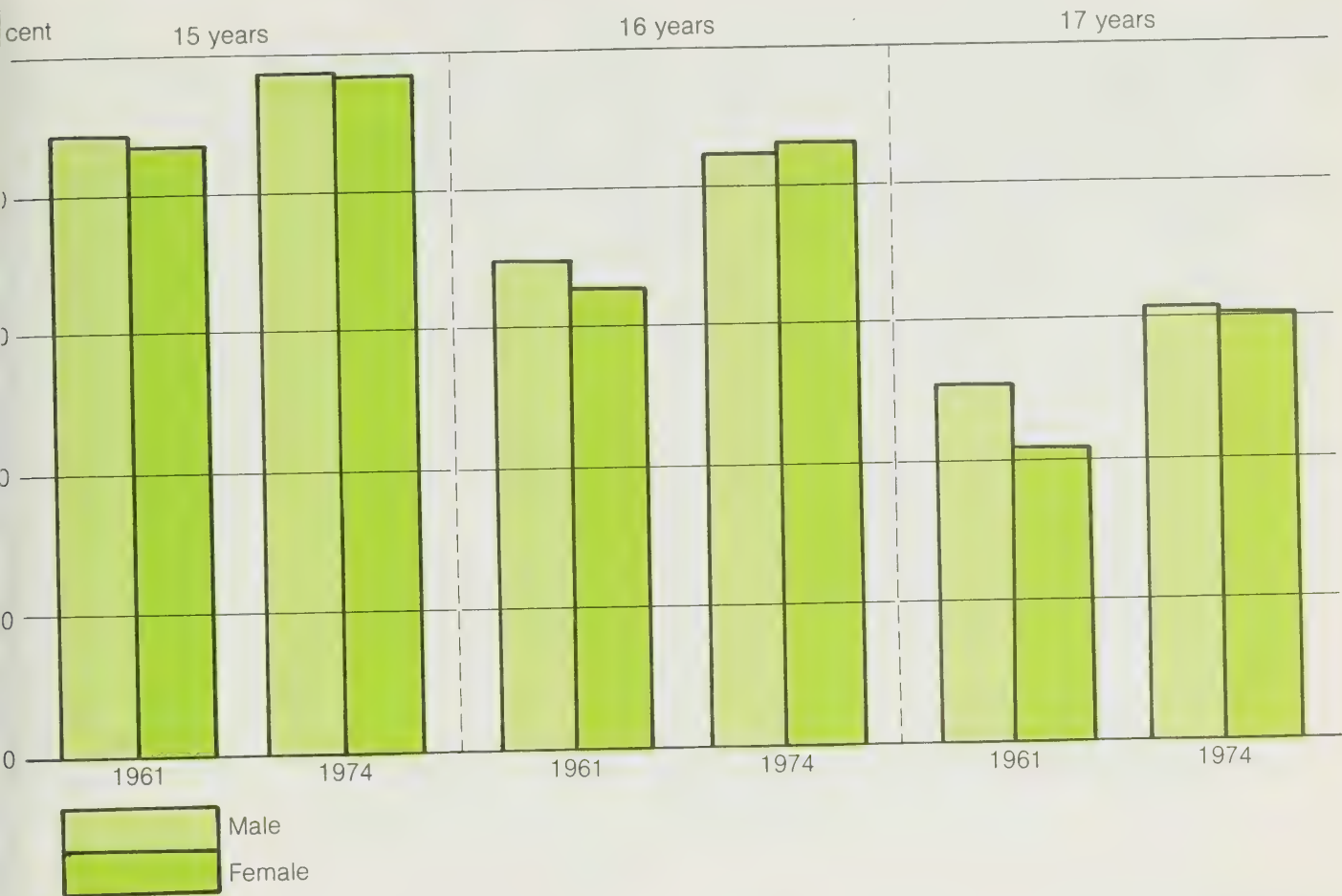
SELECTED AGE GROUP POPULATIONS RELEVANT TO SCHOOL ENROLMENT(1)



(1) For the projections it was assumed that there is a fertility rate of 1.80 and net annual migration of +140,000.

rt 5.6

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 15 TO 17 YEARS ATTENDING SCHOOL, BY SEX



ble 5.7

POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 to 24, AND PER 100,000 POPULATION(1)

Academic year	Full-time post-secondary enrolment	Enrolment as a percentage of population aged 18-24	Enrolment per 100,000 population
	000's		
1962-1963	196.7	11.1	1,058
1965-1966	273.6	13.4	1,393
1970-1971	475.6	18.1	2,233
1971-1972	496.8	18.5	2,303
1972-1973	513.4	18.4	2,353
1973-1974	533.6	18.9	2,415
1974-1975(2)	558.5	19.1	2,488
1975-1976(2)	592.3	19.6	2,598

1) Refers to the beginning of the academic year.
 2) Preliminary figures.

Chart 5.8

FULL-TIME POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT AND POPULATION AGED 18-24 YEARS

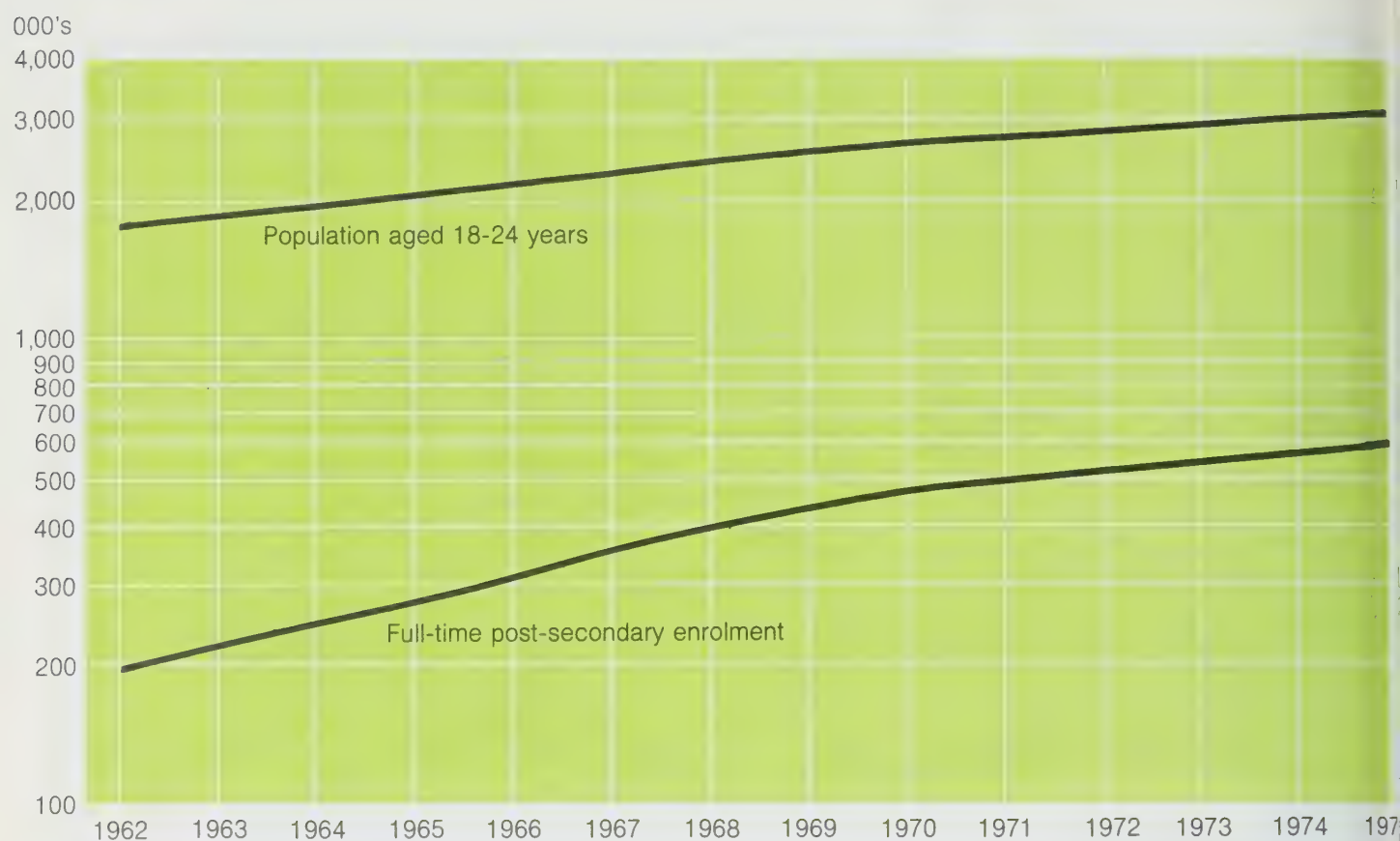


Table 5.9

POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT(1)

	1962-1963	1965-1966	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975(2)	1975-1976(2)
	000's							
Full-time enrolment:								
Non-university	55.6	69.4	166.1	173.8	191.0	201.5	211.4	222.4
University:								
Undergraduate	132.7	187.0	276.3	287.1	284.9	295.0	309.6	329.6
Graduate	8.4	17.2	33.2	35.9	37.5	37.1	37.5	40.4
Total university	141.1	204.2	309.5	323.0	322.4	332.1	347.1	370.0
Total full-time	196.7	273.6	475.6	496.8	513.4	533.6	558.5	592.4
Part-time enrolment (university):								
Undergraduate	38.6	65.3	142.2	137.4	132.5	137.7	145.3	158.4
Graduate	5.4	7.7	14.4	18.0	20.5	23.5	24.3	26.1
Total part-time	44.0	73.0	156.6	155.4	153.0	161.2	169.6	184.5

(1) Refers to the beginning of the academic year.

(2) Preliminary figures.

e 5.10

WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT(1)

	1962- 1963	1965- 1966	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974(2)	1974- 1975(2)
	per cent						
Full-time enrolment:							
Non-university	69.8	58.8	46.9	45.9	46.4	46.6	46.8
University:							
Undergraduate	27.8	32.7	36.7	37.7	38.5	39.6	41.1
Graduate	15.1	18.2	22.3	22.6	24.3	26.0	26.3
Total university	27.0	31.5	35.1	36.0	36.9	38.1	39.5
Total full-time	39.1	38.4	39.2	39.5	40.4	41.3	42.2
Part-time enrolment (university):							
Undergraduate	41.2	41.2	42.4	47.2	52.8	54.0	54.9
Graduate	17.1	19.8	23.7	24.1	26.0	27.3	28.6
Total part-time	38.2	39.0	40.7	44.5	49.2	50.1	51.1

*Refers to the beginning of the academic year.
Preliminary figures.*

Chart 5.11

WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FULL-TIME POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT

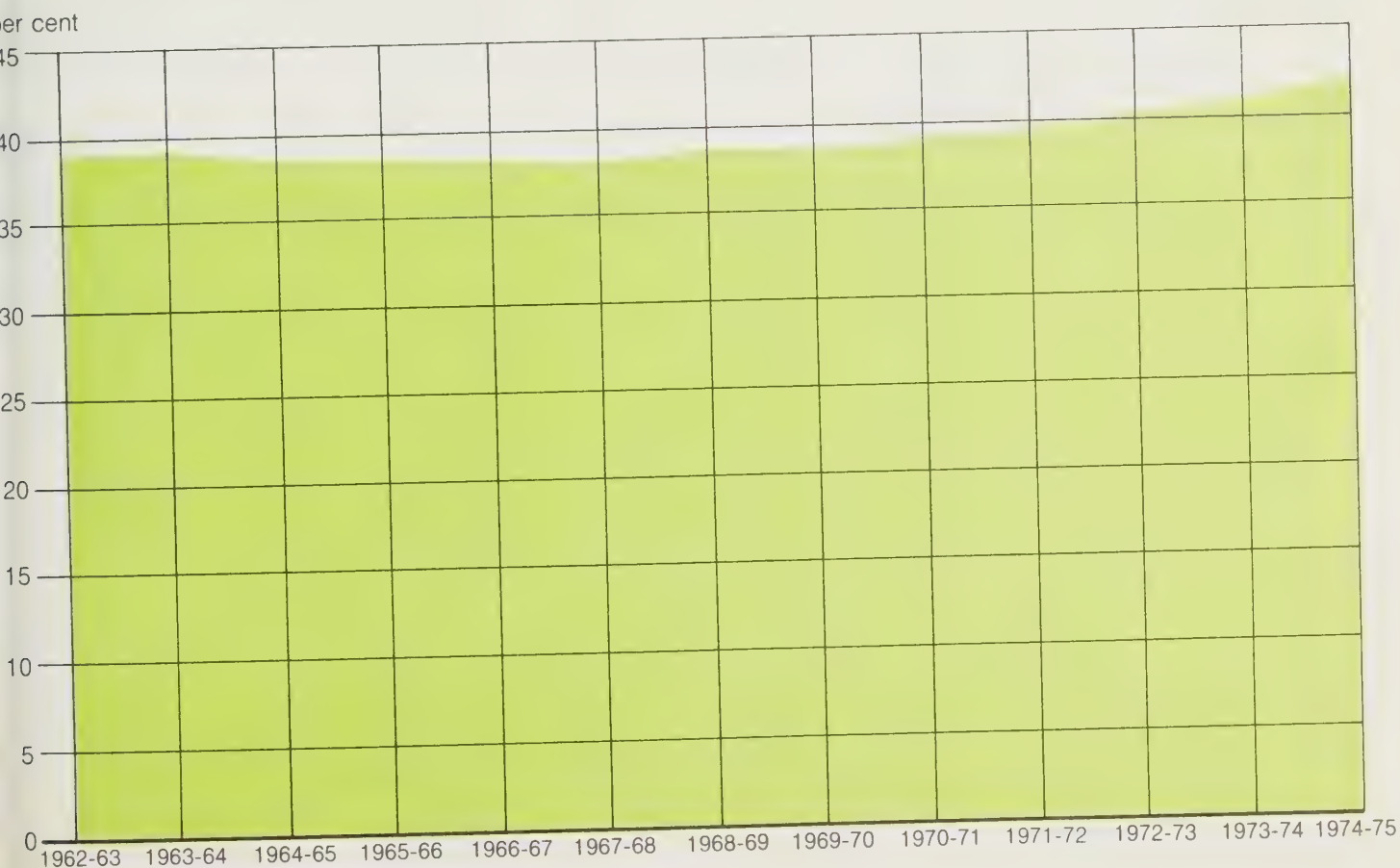


Table 5.12

**FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT BY FIELD
OF STUDY AND SEX**

		Academic year					
		1962- 1963	1965- 1966	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974
Arts and science	000's	70.8	107.0	154.6	155.9	150.2	152.7
	% female	30.3	34.6	39.0	40.6	40.7	41.4
Agriculture	000's	2.0	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6
	% female	4.4	7.7	10.5	13.1	15.7	19.5
Commerce and business administration	000's	7.9	10.7	16.7	20.2	22.3	25.2
	% female	6.5	7.5	10.2	13.9	16.1	18.1
Education	000's	16.1	24.0	38.5	38.8	36.8	38.4
	% female	48.7	55.6	56.4	55.8	57.6	58.5
Engineering and applied science	000's	15.9	18.7	25.7	26.6	25.7	25.9
	% female	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.3
Law	000's	2.9	4.0	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.4
	% female	5.3	6.1	12.7	14.9	18.0	20.3
Medicine	000's	4.3	4.6	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.1
	% female	10.5	12.4	18.1	20.3	22.3	24.3
Other medical sciences	000's	5.9	7.3	10.6	11.7	11.8	12.5
	% female	57.0	66.3	68.9	69.0	70.2	71.2
Other	000's	6.9	8.3	13.4	16.3	20.1	21.2
	% female	42.0	48.3	55.9	55.1	56.6	59.5
Total	000's	132.7	187.0	276.2	287.1	284.9	295.0
	% female	27.8	32.7	36.7	37.7	38.5	39.6

ble 5.13

ACHELOR'S AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED BY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, Y FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX

		Academic year					
		1962- 1963	1965- 1966	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973(1)	1973- 1974(1)
arts and science	Number	12,731	20,461	35,310	38,494	36,694	39,287
	% female	30.6	34.4	39.0	40.5	41.6	43.8
agriculture	Number	357	435	573	617	608	618
	% female	3.6	6.7	7.2	8.6	16.4	13.8
Commerce and business administration	Number	1,238	1,831	3,345	3,656	3,965	4,784
	% female	4.1	3.2	7.0	8.7	9.3	15.8
Education(2)	Number	4,261	7,184	15,209	16,019	15,285	14,774
	% female	38.1	43.6	52.6	54.3	53.6	54.8
Engineering and applied science	Number	2,397	2,582	4,410	4,539	4,569	4,570
	% female	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	2.0
Law	Number	623	938	1,949	2,152	2,268	2,461
	% female	3.9	5.5	9.4	12.1	13.8	16.6
Medicine	Number	826	890	1,133	1,550	1,478	2,003
	% female	7.9	11.1	12.8	17.3	18.1	21.0
Other medical sciences	Number	953	1,386	2,303	2,304	2,529	2,670
	% female	48.8	59.7	69.3	69.0	69.0	68.0
Other	Number	1,553	2,151	3,099	3,233	3,300	3,775
	% female	50.4	50.9	49.6	52.9	54.2	59.8
Total	Number	24,939	37,858	67,331	72,564	70,696	74,942
	% female	27.8	32.6	38.0	39.4	39.8	41.5

(1,2) See footnotes at the end of Table 5.15.

Table 5.14

MASTER'S DEGREES AWARDED BY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES,
BY FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX

		Academic year					
		1962- 1963	1965- 1966	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973(1)	1973- 1974(1)
Agricultural and biological sciences	Number	192	330	552	544	473	451
	% female	14.1	16.7	20.3	23.7	24.9	26.6
Education(2)	Number	338	499	1,421	1,721	1,952	2,006
	% female	18.6	22.2	27.8	27.7	36.5	30.6
Engineering and applied science	Number	295	518	1,175	1,026	1,011	930
	% female	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.4
Health professions	Number	108	165	277	292	320	262
	% female	30.6	28.5	35.0	38.7	42.8	44.3
Humanities(3)	Number	536	894	2,084	2,359	2,366	2,102
	% female	27.4	25.2	36.8	40.3	40.4	44.3
Mathematics and physics	Number	344	535	949	957	925	816
	% female	8.1	7.7	9.9	10.4	13.0	15.1
Social sciences	Number	942	1,531	3,180	3,359	3,583	3,599
	% female	21.2	21.6	20.3	22.2	21.9	23.6
Total	Number	2,755	4,472	9,638	10,258	10,630	10,166
	% female	18.1	18.2	22.0	24.8	26.8	27.3

(1,2,3) See footnotes at the end of Table 5.15.

Table 5.15

DOCTORAL DEGREES AWARDED BY UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, BY FIELD OF STUDY AND SEX

		Academic year					
		1962-1963	1965-1966	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973(1)	1973-1974(1)
Agricultural and biological sciences	Number	100	125	276	240	250	254
	% female	9.0	9.6	8.3	10.0	12.4	10.6
Education(2)	Number	12	25	77	109	122	125
	% female	33.0	28.0	6.5	11.0	18.9	13.6
Engineering and applied science	Number	26	83	225	261	299	301
	% female	-	1.2	-	0.4	3.3	1.3
Health professions	Number	30	46	102	151	178	143
	% female	6.7	19.6	10.8	15.2	18.5	15.4
Humanities(3)	Number	57	87	188	208	233	305
	% female	21.1	23.0	22.3	20.7	19.3	26.2
Mathematics and physics	Number	157	260	528	524	557	481
	% female	2.5	6.5	6.4	4.4	4.1	6.0
Social sciences	Number	39	70	229	231	290	286
	% female	7.7	15.7	15.7	14.7	17.9	19.9
Total	Number	421	696	1,625	1,724	1,929	1,895
	% female	8.1	11.1	9.3	9.3	11.2	12.5

(1) Preliminary figures.

(2) Includes physical education.

(3) Includes fine arts.

Table 5.16

REGISTRATION IN CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSES BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Academic year	School boards		Provincial department of education correspondence courses		Colleges		Universities		Total	
	credit	non-credit	credit	non-credit	credit	non-credit	credit	non-credit	credit	non-credit
000's										
1971-1972	300,892	487,568	119,610	3,647	140,142	121,982	372,480	184,500	933,124	797,697
1972-1973	268,101	560,308	97,813	5,524	143,852	163,759	373,452	211,951	883,218	941,542
1973-1974	256,240	568,628	101,082	6,801	159,130	188,123	372,423	275,117	888,875	1,038,669

Table 5.17

EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION AND THEIR RELATION TO SELECTED INDICATORS

		Academic year							
		1962-1963	1965-1966	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975(1)	1975-1976(2)
Total expenditures on education	\$000,000's	2,378	3,400	7,676	8,350	8,669	9,635	11,003	12,864
Percentage distribution by level:									
Elementary and secondary		76.1	70.9	63.6	64.6	64.9	65.5	65.0	64.4
Post-secondary non-university		3.1	2.9	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.2
University		15.9	21.7	23.3	22.3	21.5	21.1	21.6	22.0
Vocational training		4.9	4.5	7.5	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.2	6.4
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total expenditures on education:									
As percentage of GNP		5.5	6.1	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.9	7.6	8.0
Per person of labour force	\$	359	476	917	967	975	1,038	1,139	1,295
Per full-time student	\$	494	621	1,207	1,312	1,369	1,540	1,764	2,099
Public(3) expenditures on education:									
As percentage of total educational expenditures		89.6	88.1	90.7	91.1	92.0	91.1	91.7	92.2
As percentage of total governmental(3) budget		16.8	18.5	22.2	21.0	19.5	18.7	17.8	..

(1) Preliminary figures.

(2) Estimated.

(3) Includes federal, provincial and municipal governments.

Table 5.18

COMPARISON OF ENROLMENT, EXPENDITURES ON EDUCATION, AND OTHER INDICATORS FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Canada	United States	France	Federal Republic of Germany	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom	Japan
Enrolment as percentage of population:								
1965	29.1	30.5	22.8	18.2	18.1	18.4	17.8	23.5
1970	31.3	32.5	24.2	21.0	20.6	19.2	19.8	21.4
1971	31.0	32.2	24.7	21.6	21.2	17.6	20.4	21.0
Total public expenditure on education as percentage of GNP:								
1965	5.4	5.3	3.4	3.3	5.0	5.9	..	4.4
1970	8.1	6.6	3.6	3.9	4.3	7.7	5.9	4.1
1971	8.1	6.7	3.5	4.5	4.8	7.9	6.2	4.4
Total public expenditure on education as percentage of total national budget:								
1965	18.5	19.5	17.9	10.3	22.7	21.1	13.4	22.7
1970	22.0	17.5	18.7	13.8	20.2	27.0	12.9	20.4
1971	21.0	17.8	18.6	15.0	21.4	26.8	13.2	20.0
GNP per capita (in current Canadian dollars):								
1965	2,818	3,829	2,199	2,100	1,213	3,005	1,954	957
1970	4,023	4,852	2,900	3,140	1,756	4,147	2,172	1,921
1971	4,333	5,129	3,346	3,815	1,964	4,640	2,559	2,393

WORK

st Canadians spend a good portion of their life-time involved in remunerative work. In many cases, however, work provides much more than income. It may, for example, provide meaning to the workers' lives or it may simply result in boredom, tension, and worry. There are thus many social concerns relating to work. The opportunity of employment, the avoidance of unemployment, the amount of time spent at work, both in the short run and over the life cycle, the conditions prevailing at work, as well as rates of pay and other forms of remuneration, relationships with other workers, and the presence of unions and union activities are all topics which have both social and economic connotations. It is to these topics that this chapter is addressed.

The first section of this chapter (Table 6.1 to Table 6.6) describes the history, the regional distribution and the composition of the labour force in terms of age, sex, and marital status. Employment by industry, the status of workers, unemployment by region, duration, age, and educational attainment, and the presence of job vacancies and their geographic and industrial characteristics are shown in Tables 6.7 to 6.10.

Working conditions related to pay, fringe benefits and hours of work are dealt with in Tables 6.19, 6.20, and 6.21 and Chart 6.22, while the next five exhibits outline union membership, the types of unions in Canada, and the bargaining process, as well as provide some data on the work ethic and job satisfaction.

The final table (Table 6.28) provides an international comparison of unemployment rates. It must be noted that the rates in this table are based on definitions of unemployment used in the United States. The table was taken from an American publication and represents one of the few attempts to convert unemployment rates to a comparable conceptual base.

Growth of the Work Force

Participation in the Canadian labour force, (that is the proportion of Canadians 14 years of age and over either working or looking for work), rose from 53.0 to 58.8 per cent between 1901 and 1975. This moderate change in the participation rate, however, masks a much more dynamic process. The 5.8 percentage point increase in the participation rate in the period 1901-1975, when combined with population growth, represents growth of the Canadian work force from approximately 1.9 to 10.0 million workers.

Furthermore, there have been marked differences in the labour force participation rates of males and females in recent years (Chart 6.3). A downward trend is observed for males, a trend which is largely attributable to a long-term decline in the age of retirement for older males and an increase in the number of years that younger males remain in school which delays their entry into the labour force. For females, the

opposite pattern is observed. The level of female labour force participation rose dramatically during the 1950's and 1960's. This increase reflects primarily the growing tendency of married women under fifty-five years of age to enter the labour force, a complex phenomenon that is attributable to both economic and social factors.

These developments, when viewed along with changes in the age structure of the Canadian population associated with the baby boom after the Second World War, have had a definite impact on the composition of the work force. For example, females (especially married females) and persons under 24 years of age account for higher proportions of the total work force than in previous years while there has been a corresponding decline in the percentage of male workers aged 24 and over.

Another characteristic of the Canadian work force is the high rate at which persons move into and out of the labour force, especially young people and married women. Because there is continual movement into and out of the labour market, the total number of people who have had some labour force experience over a one year period is always greater than the number in an average month. The difference between the number of persons who were in the labour force at some time during a year, and the average figure recorded by the twelve monthly labour force surveys over the course of a year, reflects the amount of turnover in the working population as a whole over the course of a year. Some insight into this aspect can be obtained by comparing estimates of the annual average labour force and the annual labour force (Table 6.6). Annual average estimates are based on monthly stock estimates, whereas the annual estimate is a measure of the total number of persons who were in the labour force sometime during that year.

Employment

Growth and development in the Canadian economy have brought about changes in the industrial make-up which, in turn, have led to a substantial reallocation of labour between industries. Since 1951 employment in agriculture, forestry, and fishing and trapping has declined in both absolute and relative terms, and there has been a relative decline in the importance of employment in the manufacturing sector. In contrast, the service and trade sectors of the economy have been the most important sources of employment growth (Table 6.7).

As the structure of the Canadian economy has evolved, there have also been changes in the different classes of workers. The proportion categorized as "paid workers" has risen while the "self-employed" and "unpaid family workers" categories have declined, both in absolute and relative terms (Table 6.8).

Canada is a very large country and substantial variation exists between regions in terms of their economic bases and

levels of economic development. This variation can be seen in the distribution of employed workers by region and industry (Table 6.9). As will be noted later, these differences in industrial make-up and level of economic development also give rise to an uneven regional distribution of unemployment.

Unemployment

Economic expansion and full employment have been of concern to Canadian governments for a long period of time, yet, for most of the years since 1950 the Canadian unemployment rate has been above 4 per cent (Chart 6.10). Also, throughout this period the Canadian economy has experienced alternating periods of expansion and recession as shown by cyclical swings in the unemployment rate. It should be noted that the 12 month average unemployment rates have been used to show this pattern and consequently, they do not reveal the seasonal variation in unemployment that occurs in Canada which is more severe than in many other countries because of radical changes in climatic conditions during the year.

There are marked differences between the regions of Canada in both the incidence of employment and the severity of cyclical movements over time (Chart 6.11). British Columbia, Quebec, and the Atlantic Region have consistently higher unemployment rates than Ontario which is partly attributable to regional variation in industrial mix.

Disparities in the incidence of unemployment also occur between age and sex groups within the work force. Teenagers and persons 20-24 years of age (both males and females) experience the highest rates of unemployment while the probability of being unemployed is much lower for workers in the older age categories (Chart 6.12).

The level of educational attainment is also closely associated with the risk of becoming unemployed (Chart 6.13). Differences in unemployment among various occupational groups are shown in Table 6.14.

It is very difficult to infer from available measures of unemployment the degree of hardship or deprivation experienced by those unable to find work, as current surveys are not intended or designed to measure this aspect. One measure that may provide some limited insight into this area is the duration of unemployment. As the duration of unemployment increases it can be assumed that the degree of hardship or deprivation also increases. The distribution of unemployed persons by duration of unemployment reveals, that independent of the level of the overall unemployment rate, there is a substantial amount of long term unemployment in Canada (Table 6.15).

A critical factor in determining how well unemployed persons will fare in the labour market is the pace of economic growth and the consequent number of job vacancies that arise. Statistics on job vacancies have been available in Canada since 1971.

Movements in the job vacancy series over time reveal a definite cyclical pattern and, in absolute terms, the major sources of growth in job vacancies have been commercial, business and personal services, trade, and manufacturing (Chart 6.16). Geographically, Ontario has had the highest

level of job vacancies while the Atlantic Region, which experiences the highest rates of unemployment, has had the lowest level of job vacancies for most of the years since 1971 (Chart 6.17).

Working Conditions

Monetary Compensation

The monetary compensation of Canadian workers has improved steadily over the past three decades as measured by the most comprehensive series available — the industrial composite of wages and salaries in Canada. This measure is based on establishments which employ twenty or more people (excluding establishments involved in agriculture, fishing, trapping, public administration, defence, domestic service and health and education). In constant dollars, industrial composite average weekly earnings more than doubled from \$49.44 in 1941 to 106.77 in 1974 (Table 6.19).

Underlying the industrial composite average, substantial variation exists between industries as shown by differences in average hourly earnings. Persons employed in construction have the highest average hourly earnings while those in the service industries have the lowest average hourly earnings (Table 6.20).

Fringe benefits or supplementary labour income, whether determined through legislation or private collective bargaining, form an important part of the overall labour compensation package in Canada. Data for specific industrial sectors of the Canadian economy indicate that employers are devoting up to 25 per cent of total labour compensation for such items as paid holidays and vacations, separation pay, and contributions towards pension and health plans (Table 6.21).

Hours of Work

The hours of work per week have diminished dramatically during the past three and one-half decades in Canada. Over one-half of all employed persons worked 45 or more hours per week in 1950 and 39.8 per cent had a work week of between 35 and 44 hours. By 1975, however, these proportions were reversed. Less than one-fifth of all employed persons worked 45 or more hours per week and over one-half were in the 35-44 hours per week category (Chart 6.22). These data on weekly hours for employed persons, of course, do not shed any light on the "work year" which has generally been reduced in Canada as a result of increased vacation, statutory holidays, and sick and special leave.

Labour Relations

Union membership in Canada has grown to over 2,250,000 and organized labour constitutes over one-third of Canada's paid non-agricultural workers (Chart 6.23). The degree of unionization, however, varies substantially between industries in Canada (Table 6.24).

There are several factors which set the Canadian labour relations scene apart from the situation in many other countries. Canada is a federal state with responsibility for labour relations falling mainly with provincial jurisdictions. Also, well over half of the union members in Canada belong to international unions with headquarters in the United States.

in each jurisdiction in Canada unions and employers participate in a system of free collective bargaining to determine rates of pay and other conditions of work. This bargaining process may involve strikes on the part of workers and lockouts by employers (Chart 6.25).

Work Ethic and Job Satisfaction

Numerous questions have been raised in Canada in recent years about possible changes in the attitudes of persons towards work that may have undermined the willingness of workers to accept existing jobs. If such changes have occurred, are they attributable to a decline in the work ethic or a failure of available jobs to satisfy the expectations of workers, especially new labour force entrants? While these questions are of importance to Canadian society, the limited data from special surveys and studies are available on which to base an assessment of them (Tables 6.26 and 6.27).

International Comparison

Compared with other countries shown, Canada has had relatively high unemployment rates. The only exception is the United States where rates of unemployment have been much closer to Canadian rates (Table 6.28). While differences in the incidence of unemployment reflect variation between countries in the stability and pace of economic growth, institutional and cultural differences also play a part.

DEFINITIONS

Three primary sources of statistical material are used in this chapter:

- The Monthly Labour Force Survey.
- Job Vacancy Survey.
- Monthly Survey of Employment and Payrolls.

Monthly Labour Force Survey: This is the most important source of regular labour force data in Canada. The survey covers the civilian non-institutional population aged 14 years and over in all of Canada with the exception of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Indian reserves. Each month a sample of 30,000 households representing a cross section of the Canadian population is asked by trained enumerators to answer questions relating to the labour force experience of each member of the household aged 14 years and over during the week preceding the survey. Supplementary questions are sometimes added to the regular questionnaire to elicit information about various diverse topics ranging from smoking habits to gun ownership.

Labour Force: All those persons reported to have either worked (employed) or looked for work (unemployed) for pay or profit, during the reference week.

Employed: Any person aged 14 years or over who worked for "pay, profit or related business ends" at any time during the reference week. A person who both worked and looked for work during the week is classified as employed. So, too, is the person who had a job but did not work or look for work in the reference week.

Unemployed: Without work and looking for work during the reference week. However, the survey does not ask any

questions on specific job-seeking activity or on the current availability of the unemployed person for work.

The Unemployment Rate: The percentage of the labour force that is unemployed.

Job Vacancy Survey: The figures on vacancies are estimated from a survey conducted every two weeks by Statistics Canada. Some 37,000 employers are surveyed by mail with a sub-sample (1/6) being further surveyed by interview (large firms by visit and smaller firms by phone). The survey excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping establishments, and households and non-civilians.

Monthly Survey of Employment and Payrolls: The statistics on industrial composite average weekly wages and industry average hourly earnings are produced from a monthly establishment-based survey on employment, earnings and hours. The survey covers larger establishments only, that is, companies having 20 or more employees. The survey excludes the following industries: agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households, and public administration. The statistics produced from this survey refer to the last seven days of the survey month.

Table 6.1

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION(1), BY SEX

	Persons in the labour force			Participation rates(2)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	000's			per cent		
1901	1,606	279	1,885	87.8	16.1	53.0
1911	2,381	418	2,799	90.6	18.6	57.0
1921	2,742	561	3,303	89.8	19.9	56.0
1931	3,291	751	4,042	87.2	21.8	55.0
1941	3,713	939	4,652	85.6	22.9	55.0
1951	4,076	1,147	5,223	83.9	23.5	53.0
1956	4,437	1,346	5,782	82.2	24.9	53.0
1961	4,782	1,739	6,521	79.8	28.7	54.0
1966	5,193	2,227	7,420	77.8	32.8	55.0
1971	5,800	2,831	8,631	76.1	36.5	56.0
1972	5,938	2,953	8,891	76.2	37.1	56.0
1973	6,127	3,152	9,279	76.8	38.7	57.0
1974	6,338	3,324	9,662	77.3	39.7	58.0
1975	6,499	3,515	10,015	77.2	40.9	58.0

(1) Newfoundland is not included from 1901 to 1941. Figures for 1901 to 1941 are adjusted to include residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians on reserves and members of the armed forces but exclude inmates of institutions. Current Labour Force Survey definitions apply from 1951 to 1975, and these figures include Newfoundland.

(2) The participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force divided by the population aged 14 years and over.

Table 6.2

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY REGION

	1953	1956	1961	1966	1971	1973	1975
	participation rates						
Atlantic	46.9	46.6	48.1	48.6	48.1	50.5	51.9
Quebec	54.1	53.1	52.8	54.3	54.9	56.2	57.2
Ontario	55.2	56.9	56.7	57.2	58.3	59.7	61.3
Prairies	52.2	52.4	55.6	55.7	57.0	58.4	59.3
British Columbia	50.6	51.5	51.8	54.9	57.2	58.4	60.2

Chart 6.3

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Participation rate

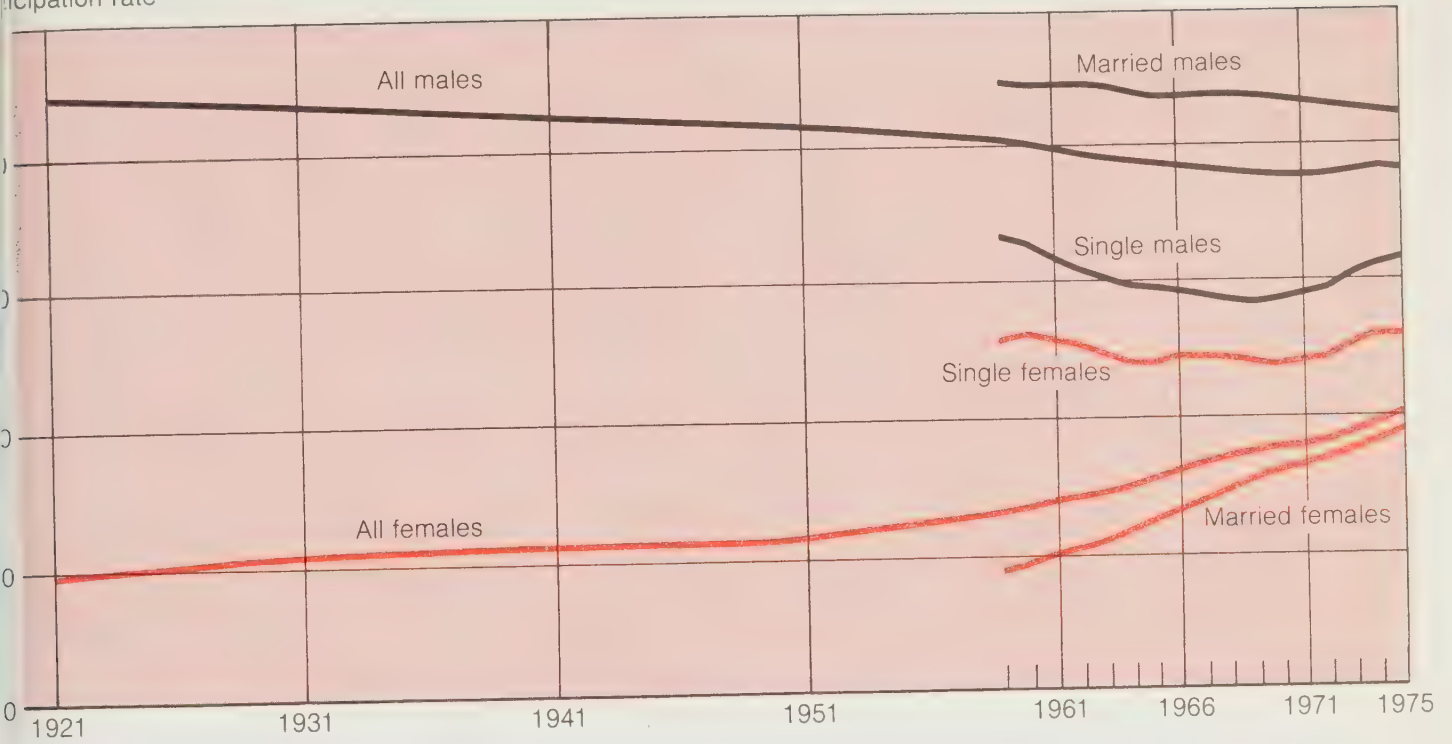


Chart 6.4

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF MARRIED FEMALES BY AGE GROUP

Participation rate

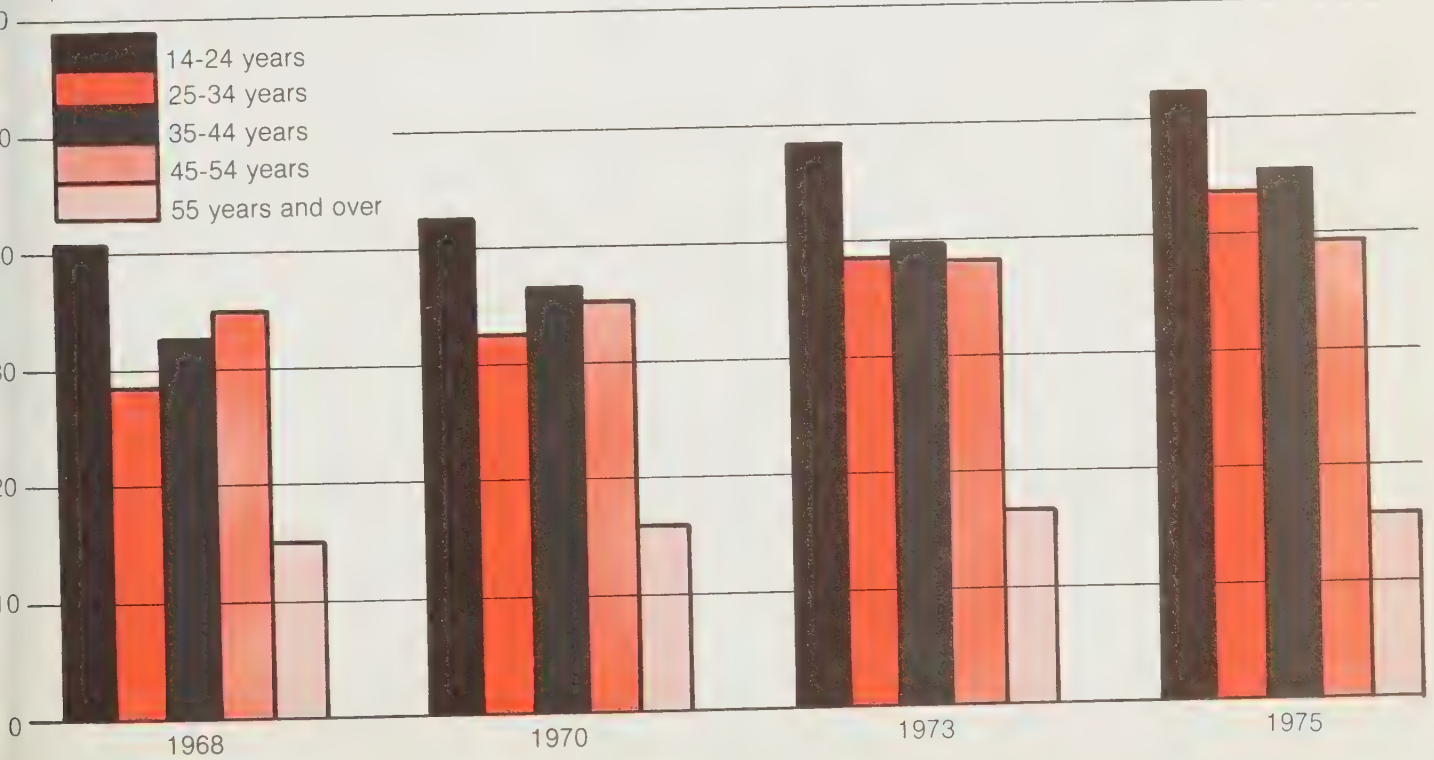


Table 6.5

LABOUR FORCE BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Sex and age	Labour force			
	1961(1)		1975	
	000's	per cent	000's	per cent
Male:				
14-19 years	353	5.4	658	6.4
20-24 years	499	7.7	940	9.1
25-44 years	2,286	35.1	2,900	29.0
45-64 years	1,456	22.3	1,863	18.3
65 years and over	189	2.9	137	1.3
Total	4,782	73.3	6,499	64.1
Female:				
14-19 years	278	4.3	489	4.8
20-24 years	287	4.4	677	6.6
25-44 years	698	10.7	1,485	14.4
45-64 years	437	6.7	819	8.0
65 years and over	40	0.6	44	0.4
Total	1,739	26.7	3,515	35.1
Total	6,521	100.0	10,015	100.0

Sex and marital status	Labour force			
	1961(1)		1975	
	000's	per cent	000's	per cent
Male:				
Single	1,160	17.8	1,758	17.6
Married	3,522	54.0	4,553	45.5
Other	104	1.5	188	1.9
Total	4,785	73.4	6,499	64.9
Female:				
Single	737	11.3	1,151	11.5
Married	821	12.6	2,029	20.3
Other	177	2.7	336	3.4
Total	1,736	26.6	3,515	35.1
Total	6,521	100.0	10,015	100.0

(1) 1961 figures are unrevised annual averages (see footnotes Table 6.6).

le 6.6

BOUR FORCE TURNOVER(1), BY SEX AND AGE

	1964			1974		
	Annual labour force(2)	Annual average labour force(3)	Turn over per cent	Annual labour force(2)	Annual average labour force(3)	Turn over per cent
Male:						
14-19 years	524	391	34.0	941	646	45.7
20-24 years	633	567	11.6	1,037	907	14.3
25-44 years	2,316	2,289	1.2	2,899	2,807	3.3
45-54 years	966	946	2.1	1,144	1,125	1.7
55 years and over	835	766	9.0	944	853	10.7
Total	5,274	4,959	22.2	6,964	6,338	6.4
Female:						
14-19 years	401	296	35.5	708	485	46.0
20-24 years	425	338	25.7	812	638	27.3
25-44 years	936	754	24.1	1,723	1,352	27.4
45-54 years	428	351	21.9	624	532	17.3
55 years and over	268	221	21.3	402	318	26.4
Total	2,458	1,960	25.5	4,269	3,324	28.4
Total	7,732	6,920	11.7	11,234	9,662	16.3

1) This is a measure of the difference between the number of individuals who have been in the labour force at sometime during the year (annual labour force) and the average number in the labour force in any given month (annual average labour force).

2) The annual labour force estimates are derived from the Work Patterns Survey recording the work experience of persons over a twelve month period.

3) The annual average labour force estimates are derived from the twelve month Labour Force Surveys recording the activity of persons in a specific week.

Table 6.7

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	Persons employed(1)							
	1951		1961		1971		1975	
	000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent	
Agriculture	939	18.4	681	11.2	510	6.3	479	5.1
Forestry	115	2.3	86	1.4	72	0.9	72	0.8
Fishing and trapping	30	0.6	18	0.3	22	0.3	23	0.3
Mining	79	1.5	80	1.3	129	1.6	132	1.4
Manufacturing	1,350	26.5	1,452	24.0	1,795	22.2	1,951	21.0
Construction	348	6.8	376	6.2	495	6.1	605	6.5
Transportation, communi- cations and other utilities	449	8.8	563	9.3	702	8.7	806	8.7
Trade	718	14.1	1,025	16.9	1,330	16.5	1,633	17.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	154	3.0	239	3.9	385	4.8	460	4.9
Service	916	18.0	1,178	19.5	2,118	26.2	2,508	26.9
Public administration	..	..	356	5.9	520	6.4	639	6.9
Total	5,097	100.0	6,055	100.0	8,078	100.0	9,308	100.0

(1) The employment figures are annual averages (see footnotes Table 6.6).

Table 6.8

EMPLOYMENT BY CLASS OF WORKER

	Persons employed									
	1957		1961		1966		1971		1976	
	000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent	
Paid workers	4,540	79.2	4,911	81.1	6,096	85.2	7,029	87.0	8,272	88.9
Self-employed:										
Without employees	667	11.6	607	10.0	541	7.6	517	6.4	512	5.4
With employees	318	5.6	347	5.7	344	4.8	344	4.3	360	3.9
Unpaid family workers	206	3.6	190	3.2	171	2.4	189	2.3	163	1.8
Total	5,731	100.0	6,055	100.0	7,152	100.0	8,079	100.0	9,308	100.0

Table 6.9

EMPLOYMENT BY REGION AND INDUSTRY 1975

	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		British Columbia	
	000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent		000's per cent	
Primary industries:										
Agriculture	22	3.1	88	3.6	121	3.4	223	14.6	26	2.5
Other primary industries(1)	37	5.2	46	1.8	57	1.6	46	3.0	43	4.2
Total primary industries	59	8.3	134	5.4	178	5.0	269	17.6	69	6.7
Manufacturing	106	14.9	605	24.6	915	25.6	161	10.5	165	16.1
Construction	59	8.3	150	6.1	217	6.1	102	6.7	77	7.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	75	10.6	211	8.6	274	7.6	143	9.4	104	10.1
Trade	135	19.0	413	16.8	616	17.2	276	18.1	193	18.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	24	3.4	119	4.8	193	5.4	67	4.4	57	5.6
Community, business and personal service	195	27.5	671	27.3	946	26.4	401	26.2	296	28.8
Public administration	57	8.0	160	6.5	244	6.8	111	7.3	67	6.5
Total	710	100.0	2,462	100.0	3,581	100.0	1,528	100.0	1,027	100.0

1) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping and mines, quarries and oil wells.

Chart 6.10

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX

Unemployment rate

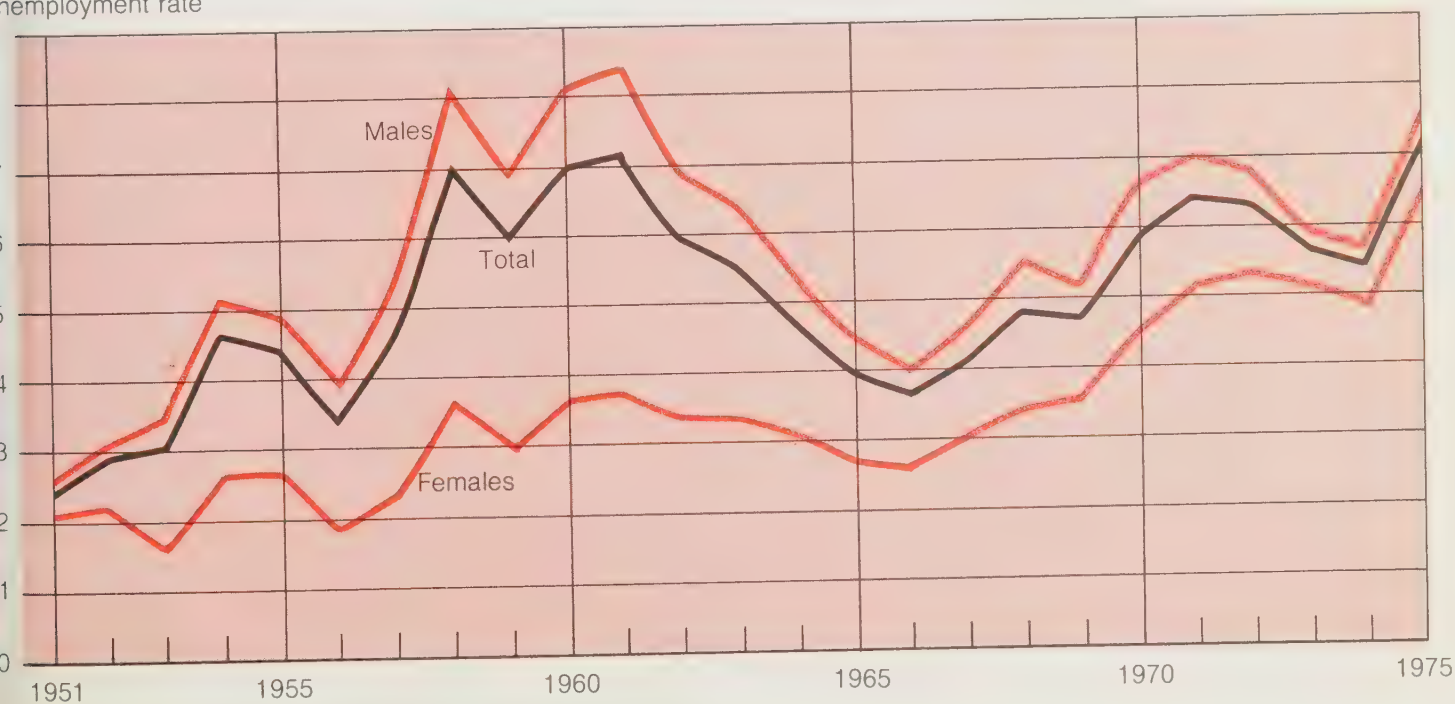
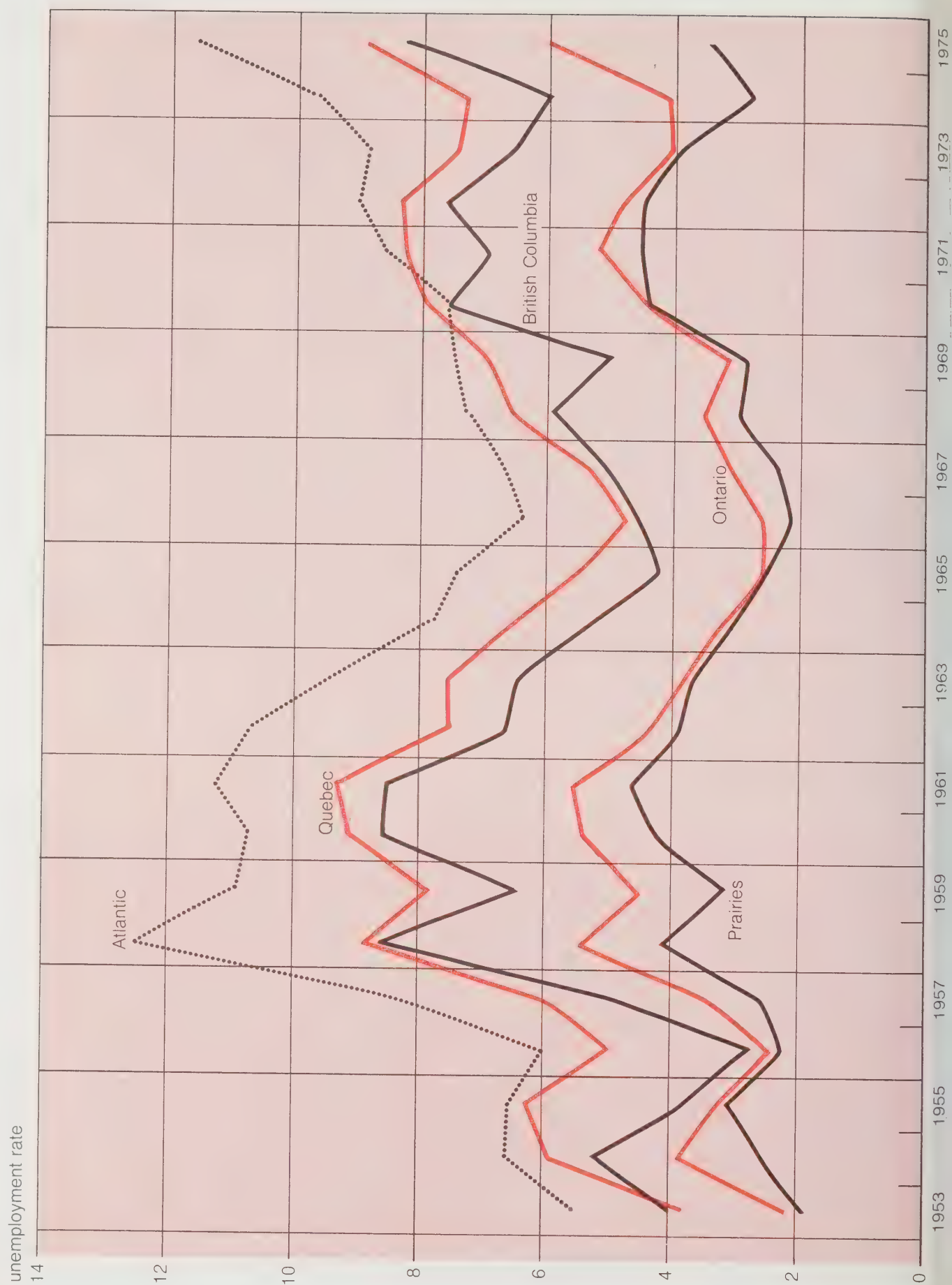


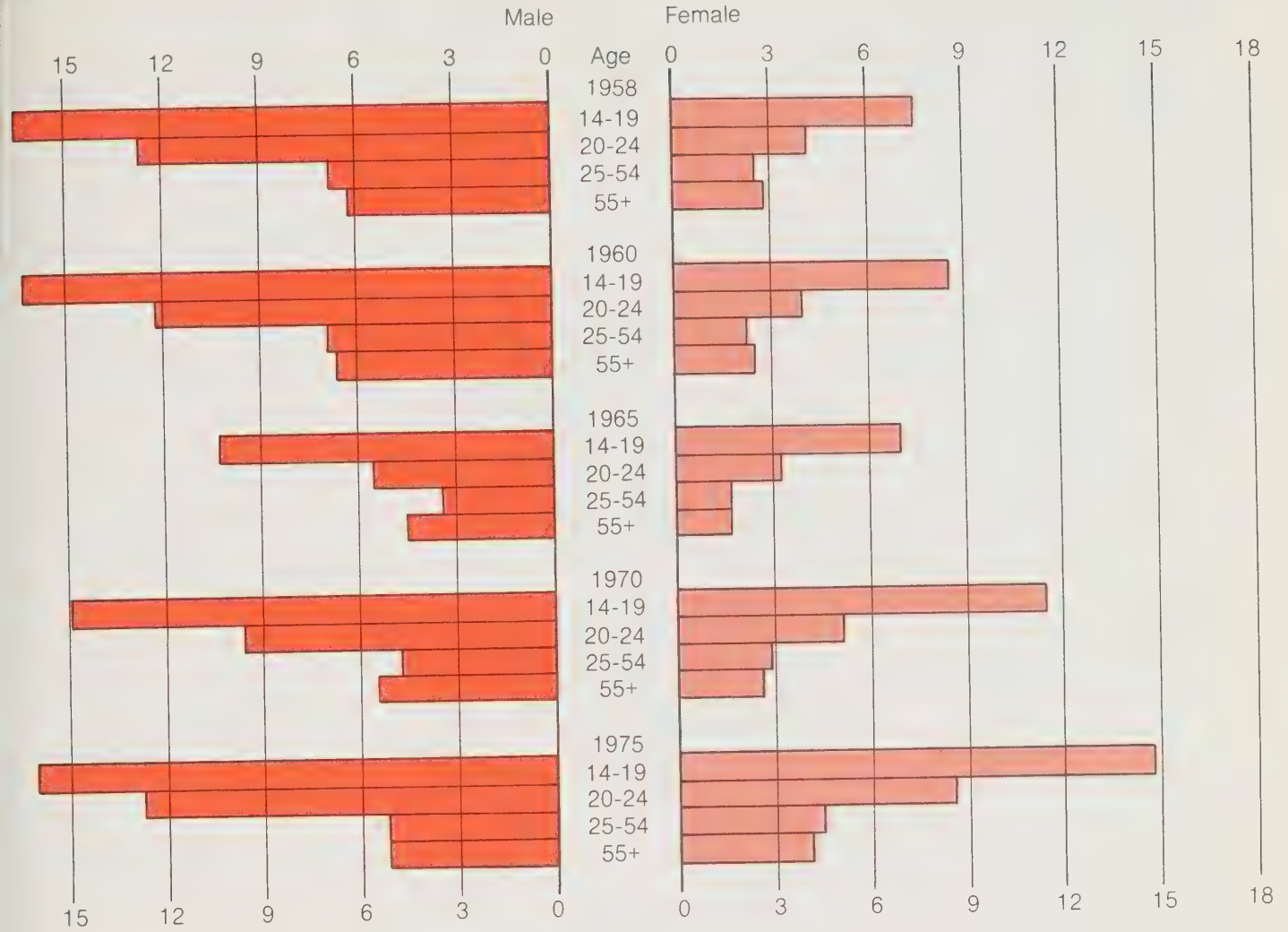
Chart 6.11

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REGION



rt 6.12

EMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE AND SEX



hart 6.13

EMPLOYMENT RATES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

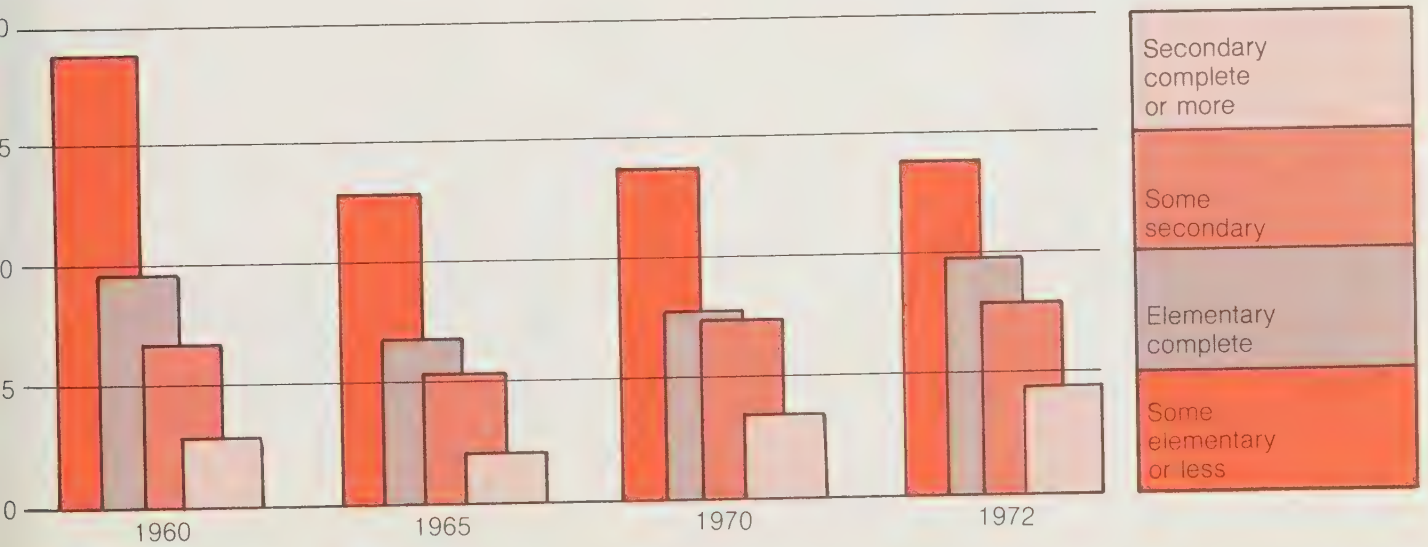


Table 6.14

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

	1973	1974	1975
Managerial and administrative(1)	2.2	2.2	2.5
Clerical	4.1	3.8	4.7
Sales	3.2	3.0	3.9
Services	5.9	5.6	7.1
Primary occupations(2)	5.7	6.5	8.6
Processing(3)	5.7	5.7	8.8
Construction	11.4	11.3	14.1
Transportation	6.8	6.2	8.6
Materials handling and other crafts	7.3	6.8	9.5
Total	5.6	5.4	7.1

(1) Includes managerial and administrative, natural science, social science, religious, educational, medicine and health, artistic and recreational occupations.

(2) Includes farmers and farm workers, trappers and hunters, loggers and related workers and miners, quarrymen and related workers.

(3) Includes processing, machining and product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations.

Table 6.15

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

	Total unem- ployed	Unem- ployment rate	Duration of unemployment				Total
			Under 1 month	1-3 months	4-6 months	7 months and over	
	000's		per cent				
1953	137	3.0	37.2	40.2	15.3	7.3	100.0
1955	232	4.4	28.7	39.2	18.9	13.2	100.0
1960	416	7.0	25.9	39.8	21.3	13.0	100.0
1965	262	3.0	32.4	37.4	16.5	13.7	100.0
1970	458	5.9	26.2	38.0	19.0	16.8	100.0
1975	658	7.1	23.9	38.9	21.9	15.3	100.0

CURRENT FULL-TIME JOB VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY

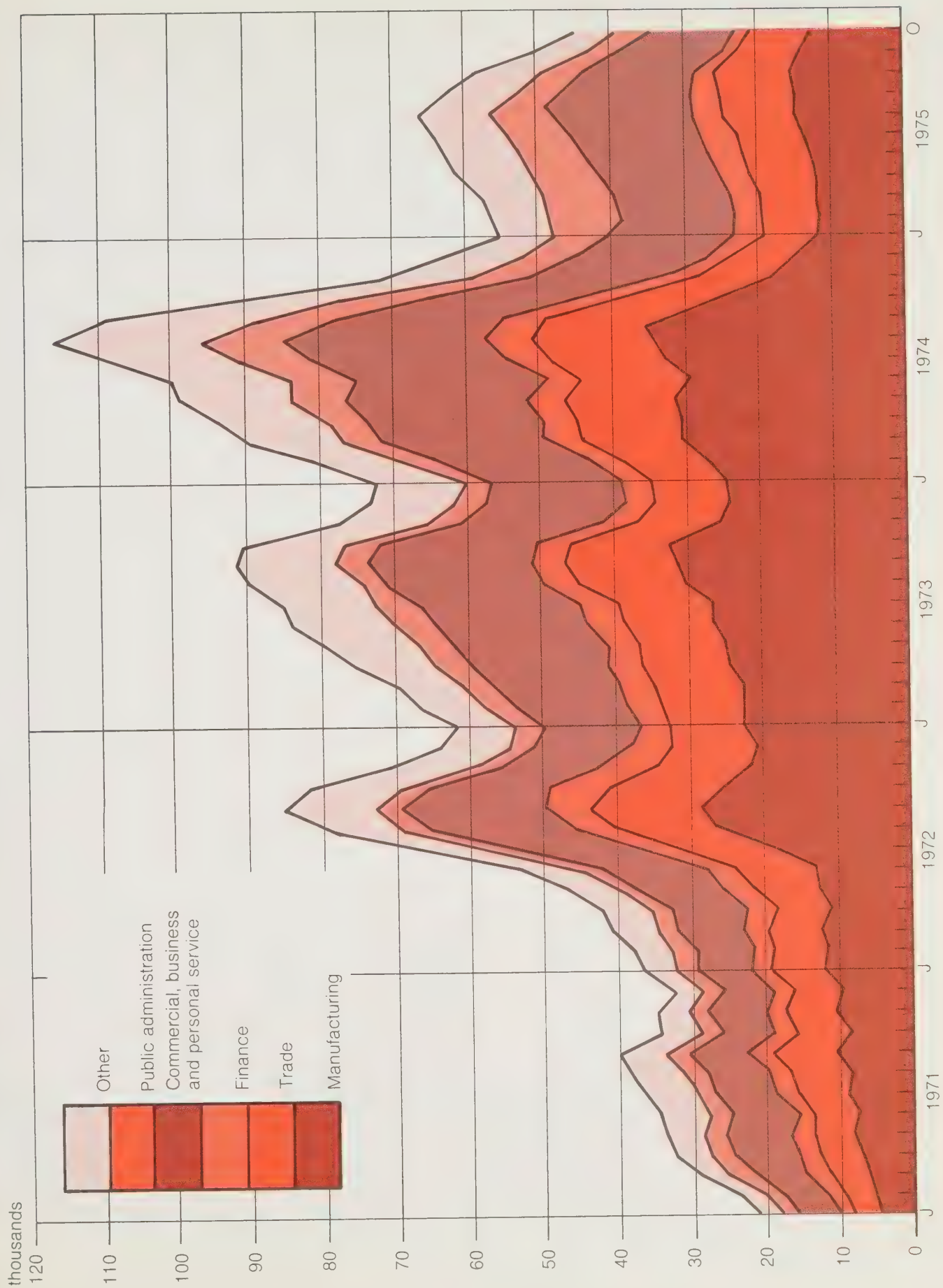
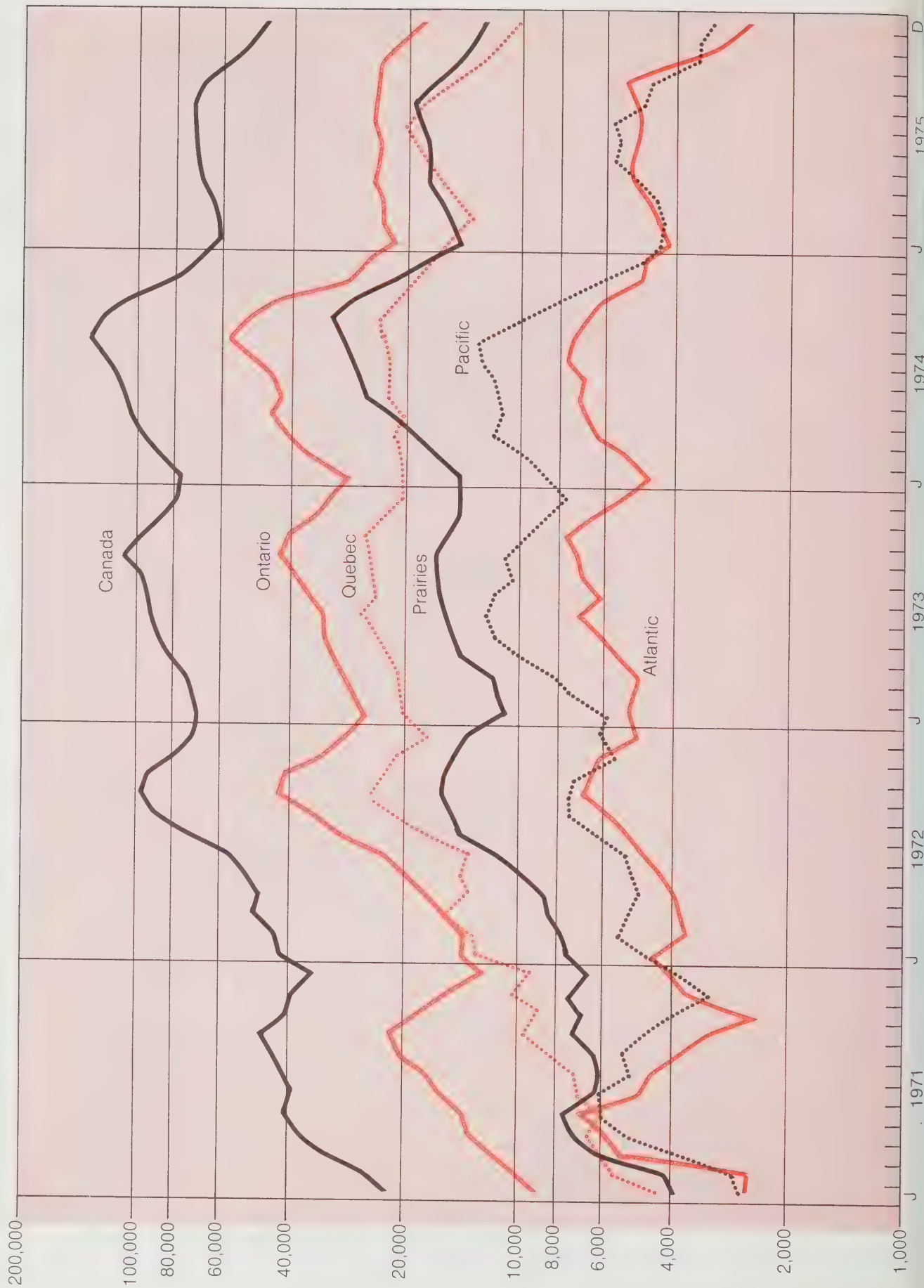


Chart 6.17
JOB VACANCIES BY REGION



e 6.18

ARTERLY JOB VACANCY RATES(1) BY REGION

	Quarters			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	rate per 1,000 existing jobs			
Atlantic(2):				
1971	5	13	7	7
1972	7	8	10	11
1973	10	10	11	11
1974	9	12	11	8
1975	8	9	8	5
Quebec:				
1971	3	3	4	5
1972	7	7	10	10
1973	10	11	11	11
1974	10	11	10	9
1975	6	8	8	5
Ontario:				
1971	4	5	7	6
1972	5	7	13	11
1973	9	11	13	11
1974	12	13	17	9
1975	8	7	7	6
Prairies(3):				
1971	4	8	6	7
1972	8	9	14	14
1973	12	14	14	13
1974	15	21	25	18
1975	13	14	15	11
British Columbia:				
1971	4	8	7	4
1972	7	6	9	7
1973	9	14	12	10
1974	11	13	13	7
1975	5	6	5	4
Canada(3):				
1971	4	6	6	6
1972	6	7	12	11
1973	10	12	12	11
1974	11	14	16	10
1975	8	9	8	6

1) The job vacancy rate is the number of vacancies per thousand existing jobs in all industries, except agriculture, fishing and trapping, domestic service and non-civilian components of public administration and defence. Includes vacancies for full-time, casual, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs.

2) Excludes data from Prince Edward Island.

3) Includes the Northwest Territories.

Table 6.19

ACTUAL AND DEFLATED WEEKLY EARNINGS — INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITE(1)

	Current dollars	Constant 1961 dollars
1941	26.65	49.44
1951	50.04	56.86
1961	78.24	78.24
1962	80.54	79.58
1963	83.27	80.84
1964	86.51	82.54
1965	91.01	84.74
1966	96.34	86.48
1967	102.83	89.11
1968	109.88	91.49
1969	117.63	93.73
1970	126.82	97.78
1971	137.64	103.18
1972	149.22	106.73
1973	160.46	106.68
1974	178.09	106.77

(1) The Industrial Composite is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, private households and public administration and defence. All statistics are based on returns received from employers having twenty or more employees in any month of the year.

Table 6.20

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES(1)

	1961	1966	1971	1974
	current dollars			
Mining, including milling	2.13	2.60	4.04	5.12
Manufacturing:				
Durable goods	2.00	2.43	3.55	4.48
Non-durable goods	1.69	2.06	3.02	4.01
Total manufacturing	1.83	2.25	3.28	4.24
Construction:				
Building construction	2.16	2.86	4.90	6.12
Engineering(2)	1.90	2.69	4.44	6.01
Total construction	2.06	2.80	4.75	6.06
Urban transit	2.12	2.66	4.02	5.08
Highway and bridge maintenance	1.60	1.95	2.94	4.01
Laundries, cleaners and pressers	1.04	1.31	1.91	2.51
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	1.04	1.31	1.95	2.51

(1) Figures based on a 12 month average.

(2) Includes work on highways and bridge and street construction.

ble 6.21

ABOUB COSTS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Manufacturing 1971	Mining, including quarries and oil wells 1969	Finance, insurance and real estate 1970	Transportation, communications and other utilities 1971
	per cent			
Straight time	80.7	78.0	82.0	75.4
Premium pay(1)	2.1	5.3	1.7	6.4
Pay for time not worked(2)	8.2	7.4	8.2	9.1
Other direct pay(3)	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.8
Workmen's compensation	0.9	2.3	—	0.7
Unemployment insurance	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Canada/Quebec pension plan	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Benefit plans(4)	5.2	3.6	4.9	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labour costs per worker	\$ 8,480	8,702	6,826	8,523

- 1) Includes pay for overtime, shift work and work on holidays.
 2) Time not worked includes paid holidays, vacations and sick and special leave.
 3) Includes bonuses, separation pay and taxable benefits.
 4) Includes private pension and health plans and provincial health plans.

Chart 6.22

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK(1)



(1) The data are annual averages.

art 6.23

UNION MEMBERSHIP

ousands of members

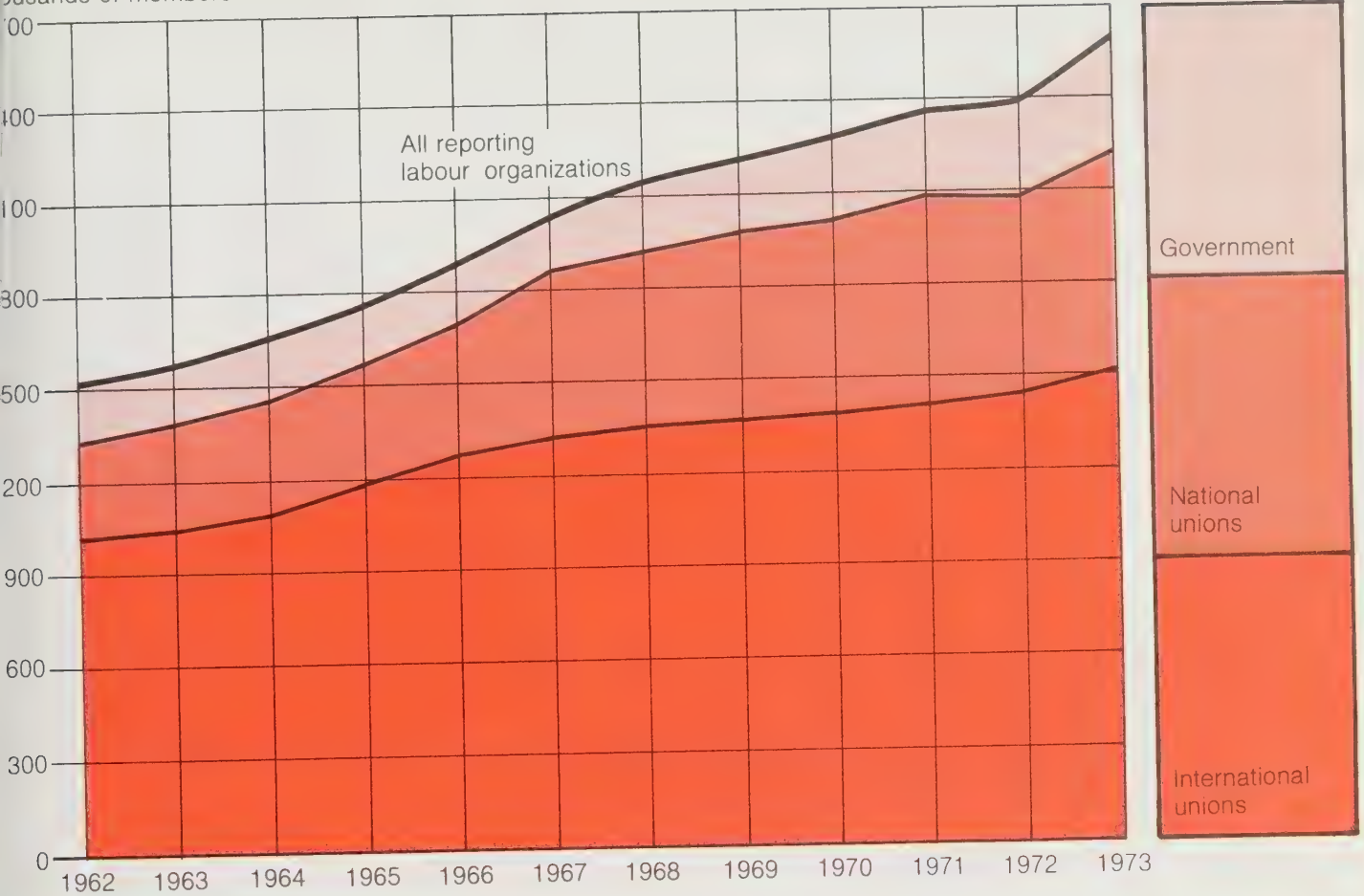


Table 6.24

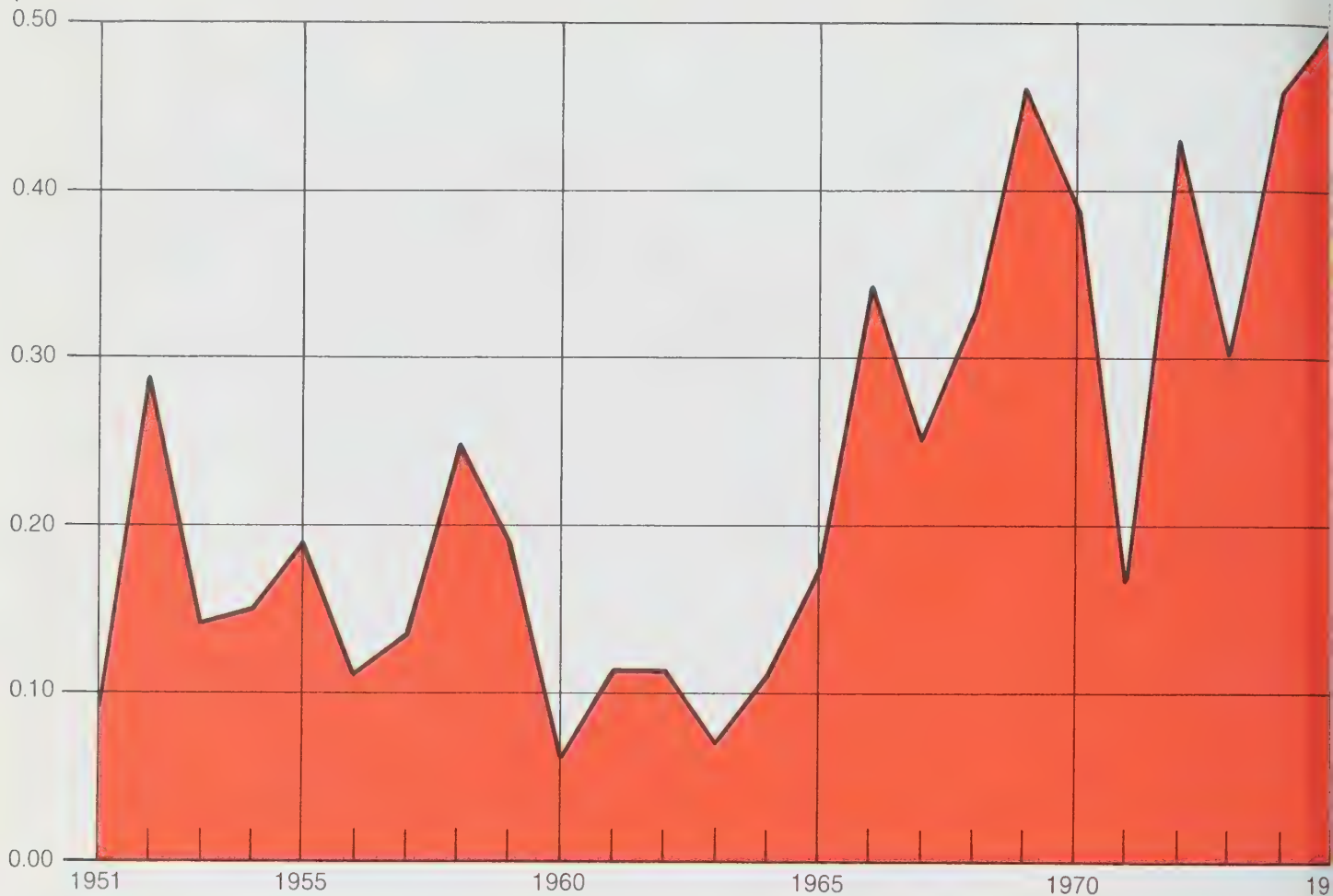
WORKERS UNIONIZED BY INDUSTRY, 1973

Industry group	Percentage of workers unionized
Fishing and trapping	85.5
Public administration	68.9
Construction	63.5
Transportation, communications and other utilities	52.5
Mining, including quarries and oil wells	44.2
Manufacturing	43.8
Forestry	37.7
Service industries	21.6
Trade	7.0
Finance	1.3
Agriculture	0.4

Chart 6.25

TIME LOST FROM STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS(1)

per cent



(1) Man-days lost as a percentage of estimated working time of the total labour force.

Table 6.26

WORK IN RELATION TO OTHER LIFE GOALS(1)

	Persons in the labour force	
	Male	Female
	per cent	
Means to		
life goals:		
Work	57	40
Church	4	3
Family	34	51
Friends	4	5
Union	1	1
Total	100	100

(1) These data are based on the results of the Work Ethic Survey question "of the following five things, which allows you to get the most important goals in your life?"

a 6.27

TRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY DEGREE ENJOYMENT IN THEIR JOBS

Degree of job enjoyment	Responses of persons employed
	per cent
Very enjoyable	50
Somewhat enjoyable	32
Not so	14
Not enjoyable	2
Disagree	2
Total	100

ble 6.28

QUARTERLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(1) FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

Quarters	Canada	United States	Australia(2)	Japan	France(3)	Germany(3)	Great Britain(3)	Italy(2)	Sweden
unemployment rates									
1973:									
First	5.9	5.0	2.1	1.3	2.6	0.8	3.4	3.9	2.6
Second	5.4	4.9	1.8	1.4	2.6	0.9	3.1	4.6	2.5
Third	5.5	4.8	1.7	1.2	2.7	1.1	3.0	3.5	2.4
Fourth	5.5	4.7	1.8	1.2	2.8	1.3	2.5	3.4	2.3
Total 1973	5.6	4.9	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.0	3.0	3.8	2.5
1974:									
First	5.5	5.1	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.6	2.7	3.0	2.2
Second	5.2	5.1	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.1
Third	5.4	5.5	2.4	1.4	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.0
Fourth	5.7	6.6	3.4	1.6	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.7
Total 1974	5.4	5.6	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.0

1) These data are based on definitions of unemployment used in the United States.

2) Quarterly rates for Australia represent the rate in the second month of each quarter; those for Italy the first month of each quarter.

3) Preliminary estimates based on incomplete data.

NOTE: Since adjustment factors are available only on an annual basis, the quarterly and monthly figures for the European countries and Japan were calculated by applying the annual factors. The quarterly and monthly unemployment rates for these countries should therefore, be viewed as only approximate indicators of unemployment.

LEISURE

In recent years there has been a shift in interest among Canadians from purely economic matters to what is currently labelled the "quality of life", a phenomenon reflected in the growing concern for such issues as job satisfaction and the quality of the environment. The leisure aspirations, needs, and opportunities of Canadians fit into this quality of life category, and it is the intent of this chapter to examine the social and geographical distribution of leisure activities and facilities throughout Canada.

For the purpose of this study, leisure time activities shall be defined as those activities which generally take place during the time which is not used in (1) remunerative employment, (2) activities related to remunerative employment (such as commuting to and from work), and (3) household work and personal maintenance. Note, however, that these activities and leisure time may not be mutually exclusive. Reading while travelling to work, attending an office party, or receiving payment for hobby-related activities are examples of activities which are ambiguous in this context. However, the incidence of such activities is not frequent enough to significantly affect the data presented in this chapter.

The data presently available on participation in leisure activities are from surveys which provide the respondent with a pre-selected list of activities. Surveys of this type may bias results by providing the respondent with a list of activities which may or may not correspond to his concept of leisure. The data available, however, provide some information on the distribution of time available for leisure, the activities engaged in, the availability of recreational facilities, and expenditure on recreation and culture.

When leisure concerns first became a popular issue, the amount of time available for leisure was a central consideration. It remains so today, despite trends towards shorter working hours and more holidays, because it is not all clear that there has been an actual increase in leisure time. The nominal work week has been steadily shortened during the first half of the twentieth century, and has stabilized in the post-war era at approximately forty hours a week. There is a significant proportion of the Canadian population which still works many hours over the national average. Chart 7.1 indicates, for example, that this is especially true among the self-employed. Tables 7.2 and 7.3 provide data on those persons who hold down more than one job. In addition, many women, as indicated in Table 7.4, work more hours than the national average, especially those who work outside the home. The time available for leisure is also affected by factors such as longer commuting distances and increased traffic, and service and shopping bottlenecks.

The distribution of leisure time in Canada is also uneven in terms of the choice of activities available to individuals and groups. Advancing age, of course, affects the

general physiological conditioning of most people and limits activity to that which is less physically demanding. Table 7.5 lists the average age of participants in selected leisure activities for Ontario and, as expected, the highest average ages are found in such activities as recreational driving, although participants in curling, golf, swimming and cross-country skiing have relatively high average ages. Conversely, the lowest average ages are found in such competitive physical activities as football and track and field.⁽¹⁾

Table 7.6 relates selected leisure activities in Ontario to such population characteristics as age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, income, and employment status. The data tend to corroborate the findings of a number of studies on leisure that indicate that the higher the income level, occupational class, and educational status of the respondents, the greater the number of activities engaged in and the greater the importance of "active" versus "passive" activities.⁽²⁾

Despite the surge in participation in outdoor recreation, the majority of the time allotted to leisure is still claimed by newspapers, magazines, books and radio and television. Television viewing has become the single most dominant activity indulged in by most people during their leisure hours (Table 7.7 and Chart 7.8). Exhibits 7.7 to 7.9 provide further information on selected leisure activities by age and income group. Attendance at various recreational and cultural facilities and performances is outlined in Exhibits 7.10 to 7.15. There appear to be no substantial differences in attendance by sex, most likely because the kinds of activities detailed in the exhibits are most often engaged in by couples. However, there is considerable variation by age and region. This latter variation may be due to differences in the availability of facilities and the number of presentations in these respective locations.

In addition to demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, sex and education, there are other variables which determine both the use and availability of recreational facilities. Regional differences are due not only to physical and climatic variance, but also to consumer and government decisions which affect the distribution of public and private facilities.

(1) Note that participation in these activities may also be affected by such factors as income, peer group pressure, and availability of facilities.

(2) Milton, Gordon and Anderson, Charles; "The Blue Collar Worker at Leisure", Shostak, A and Gomberg, W, eds., *Blue Collar World*, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1964; Riesman, David, "Leisure and Work in Post-Industrial Society", Larrabee, E., and Meyersohn, R., eds., *Mass Leisure*, Glenwood III., Free Press, 1958.

Many recreational activities require public goods, such as trails, roads, and waterways, as well as private goods, such as snowmobiles, cars, and boats. The existence of an adequate supply of both public and private recreational facilities is important, not only in satisfying extant demands for recreation, but also in widening the leisure interests in the population. For example, it is quite likely that the provision of public facilities, such as swimming pools, fosters interest in swimming among a wider, less exclusive group of people than if such facilities were available solely to those able to afford them privately.

Exhibits 7.16 to 7.22 present data on public facilities, while exhibits 7.23 to 7.25 refer to private facilities and equipment. The last table in this chapter (Table 7.26) refers to private expenditure on recreation and culture, and shows that personal expenditure for recreational consumer goods and services has increased as a percentage of total personal expenditure.

rt 7.1

OURS USUALLY WORKED BY THE TOTAL LABOUR FORCE, WAGE EARNERS D SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, 1971

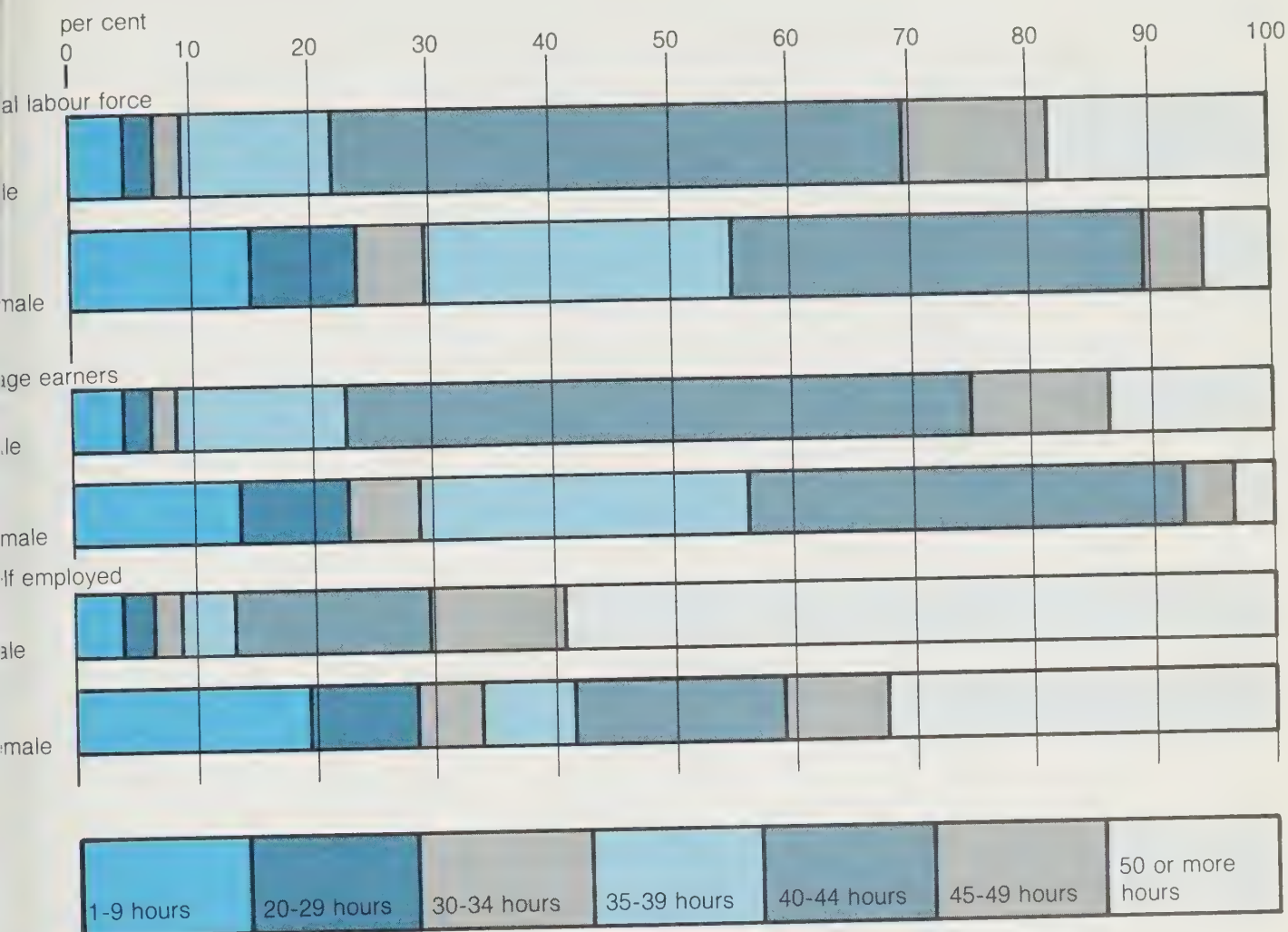


table 7.2

EMPLOYED PERSONS HOLDING MORE THAN ONE JOB

	Persons employed	Number of multiple jobholders	Multiple jobholding rate(1)
	000's		
1960(October)	6,131	194	3.2
1961(July)	6,389	141	2.2
1967(June)	7,265	222	3.1
1971(March)	7,686	217	2.8
1972(June)	8,581	260	3.0
1973(January)	8,193	263	3.2

1) These rates are not entirely comparable because questions were asked of different groups of respondents in different surveys, questions were not worded in exactly the same way in the various surveys, and surveys prior to June 1972 did not distinguish between concurrent and consecutive jobs.

Table 7.3

PERSONS HOLDING MORE THAN ONE JOB BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN SECOND JOB, JANUARY, 1975

Hours worked	Persons holding more than one job	
	000's	per cent
Less than 1 hour	51	19.4
1-4 hours	42	16.0
5-9 hours	51	19.4
10-14 hours	45	17.1
15-19 hours	24	9.1
20-24 hours	23	8.7
25-30 hours	13	4.9
31 hours and over	14	5.3
Total	263	100.0

Table 7.4

HOURS SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD WORK BY WOMEN(1), BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD, HALIFAX, 1971-1972(2)

	Age of youngest child					
	Under 6 years		6-12 years		13-17 years	
	No children	1 child 2 or more children	1 child 2 or more children	1 child 2 or more children	1 child 2 or more children	1 child 2 or more children
	average number of hours per week					
Women not working:						
Household care	34.0	35.0	41.8	38.5	46.6	39.9
Child care(3)	...	17.3	17.3	6.5	8.5	0.9
Total household work	34.0	52.3	59.1	45.0	55.2	40.9
Women working:						
Household care	22.1	22.2	24.7	26.4	25.5	20.1
Child care(3)	...	10.1	7.5	5.8	5.2	1.0
Total household work	22.1	32.3	32.2	32.3	30.7	21.0

(1) Includes only married women.

(2) Includes only children living at home.

(3) Includes physical and tutorial child care. Household care devoted to the children, for example, preparing meals for children, is included in child care.

e 7.5

RTICIPATION(1) IN SELECTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, BY SEX,
E AND ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME, ONTARIO, 1973

	Percentage of total population participating	Participation by sex			Average age	Average annual household income
		Male	Female	Total		
		per cent				\$
Activity:						
Fishing	64.9	52.3	47.7	100.0	32.6	13,005
Recreational driving	64.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	38.8	12,330
Attending theatre or concert	38.5	47.2	52.8	100.0	34.8	13,476
Motor boating	33.1	56.8	43.2	100.0	34.8	13,419
Ice skating	30.6	55.6	44.4	100.0	27.0	13,447
Jumping	27.6	55.9	44.1	100.0	30.8	12,700
Baseball or softball	19.5	63.8	36.2	100.0	23.4	12,822
Recreational snowmobiling	18.4	58.2	41.8	100.0	30.7	13,502
Canoeing	16.2	60.0	40.0	100.0	28.8	14,277
Golf	13.9	78.0	22.0	100.0	33.8	14,802
Ice hockey	12.9	85.6	14.4	100.0	23.9	13,315
Badminton	12.5	49.5	50.5	100.0	25.6	13,109
Tennis	12.2	58.5	41.5	100.0	24.8	14,205
Horseback riding	9.6	51.3	48.7	100.0	23.4	13,380
Soccer	9.4	83.2	16.8	100.0	20.0	13,818
Volleyball	9.1	51.0	49.0	100.0	21.5	12,962
Downhill skiing	8.1	56.8	43.2	100.0	27.5	15,947
Sailing	6.0	60.1	39.9	100.0	31.4	16,103
Figure skating	5.3	62.0	38.0	100.0	36.6	15,093
Track and field	3.5	60.7	39.3	100.0	16.7	14,577
Handball	3.1	61.7	38.3	100.0	24.4	12,696
Cross country skiing	2.7	63.6	36.4	100.0	30.2	14,326

1) Participation means that the respondent participated in the recreational activity at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey. The survey included 5,200 Ontario residents 12 years of age and over.

Table 7.6

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN SELECTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, ONTARIO, 1973(1)

	Curling	Ice skating	Recreational driving	Recreational snowmobiling	Swimming	Attending theatre concerts	Sailing	Percentage of the total Ontario population(2)
	per cent							
Male	62.0	55.6	50.0	58.2	52.3	47.2	60.1	49.9
Female	38.0	44.4	50.0	41.8	47.7	52.8	39.9	50.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status:								
Married	66.2	45.5	64.2	55.6	57.9	52.7	50.8	47.3
Single	30.2	51.5	27.5	41.6	37.3	40.9	45.5	47.1
Other	3.6	3.0	8.3	2.8	4.8	6.4	3.7	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age:								
12-14 years	7.9	19.5	6.8	13.2	11.8	11.6	14.1	7.8
15-19 years	15.8	23.0	11.8	20.3	16.3	17.5	17.7	12.1
20-24 years	5.7	13.6	12.6	14.5	14.0	11.6	13.3	11.3
25-34 years	21.5	21.5	19.7	20.7	21.4	17.3	20.8	17.5
35-44 years	18.3	14.4	16.2	16.7	15.7	15.8	16.3	15.8
45-59 years	24.8	7.1	20.0	12.3	16.3	18.2	14.5	20.0
60 years and over	6.0	0.9	12.9	2.3	4.5	8.0	3.3	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education:								
Less than grade 9	11.2	19.9	25.6	25.8	20.1	17.4	7.8	64.3
Grades 9-13	67.3	60.4	58.7	62.7	61.6	57.8	53.7	29.5
Some university	6.8	7.5	6.4	5.9	7.3	9.1	12.8	4.2
University degree	14.7	12.2	9.3	5.6	11.0	15.7	25.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income:								
Less than \$6,000	4.3	7.5	13.0	8.7	9.5	9.9	5.3	54.6
6,000 - 9,999	14.4	17.2	18.9	18.9	18.0	16.0	8.7	31.5(3)
10,000 - 11,999	7.8	12.6	12.4	11.3	12.6	10.4	6.7	6.3(4)
12,000 - 14,999	22.1	17.8	15.9	16.6	17.5	17.1	16.6	3.6(5)
15,000 - 19,999	17.6	13.2	12.3	14.2	12.6	12.9	19.0	2.1(5)
20,000 and over	17.5	13.4	11.2	14.9	12.7	15.0	24.5	1.9(5)
Not known	16.3	18.3	16.3	15.4	17.1	18.7	19.2	...
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See notes at end of table.

e 7.6 — Concluded

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN SELECTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES, ONTARIO, 1973(1) CONCLUDED

	Curling	Ice skating	Recrea- tional driving	Recrea- tional snowmo- biling	Swimming	Attending theatre concerts	Sailing	Percentage of the total Ontario popula- tion(2)
	percent							
Employment:								
Employed	52.5	42.1	48.7	48.6	48.1	43.2	51.0	62.1(6)
Unemployed	23.5	40.1	16.6	29.5	25.9	28.3	32.8	27.5(7)
Housewife	14.9	12.7	23.5	15.3	18.4	18.9	9.9	..
Retired	3.8	0.4	5.2	1.3	1.6	4.0	1.9	..
Other	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.6	4.4	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Number of participants	277	1,602	3,331	961	3,382	2,011	314	..

See footnote 1, Table 7.5.

These data are from the 1971 Census.

Includes females earning \$5,000-\$9,999.

Includes females earning \$10,000 and over.

Includes males only.

Includes the population 15 years and over in the labour force.

Includes the population 5 years and over, attending school full-time at the elementary, secondary or university level.

Table 7.7

PARTICIPATION(1) IN SELECTED LEISURE ACTIVITIES BY SEX, 1975

	Male	Female	Total
	per cent		
Leisure Activity:			
Watching television	96.0	96.0	96.0
Listening to radio	84.0	85.1	84.5
Listening to records, tapes or cassettes	64.9	65.7	65.3
Reading newspapers	76.8	76.8	76.8
Reading magazines	55.2	64.6	60.0
Reading books	49.3	64.4	57.0
Playing a musical instrument	13.7	14.6	14.1
Arts(2)	14.7	15.6	15.2
Crafts	7.6	28.4	18.2
Hobbies	36.1	37.1	36.6

(1) The survey included persons 14 years and over. Participation in an event means that the respondents participated at least once in an activity in the 12 months preceding the survey.

(2) Includes activities such as painting and drawing, sculpting, and photography.

Chart 7.8

HOURS PER WEEK SPENT IN SELECTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY AGE GROUP, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1975

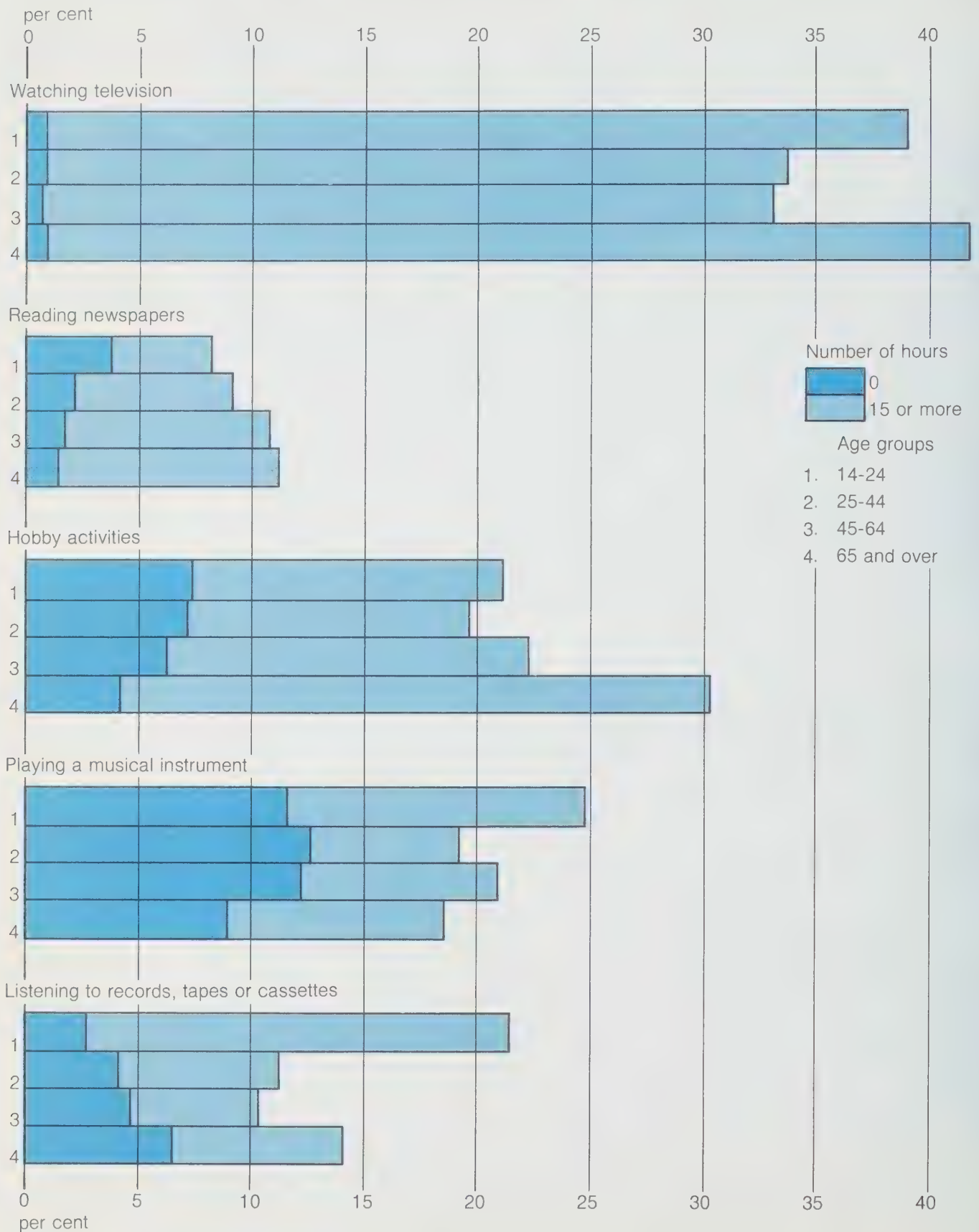


Figure 7.9

HOURS PER WEEK SPENT IN SELECTED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY INCOME GROUP, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1975

per cent

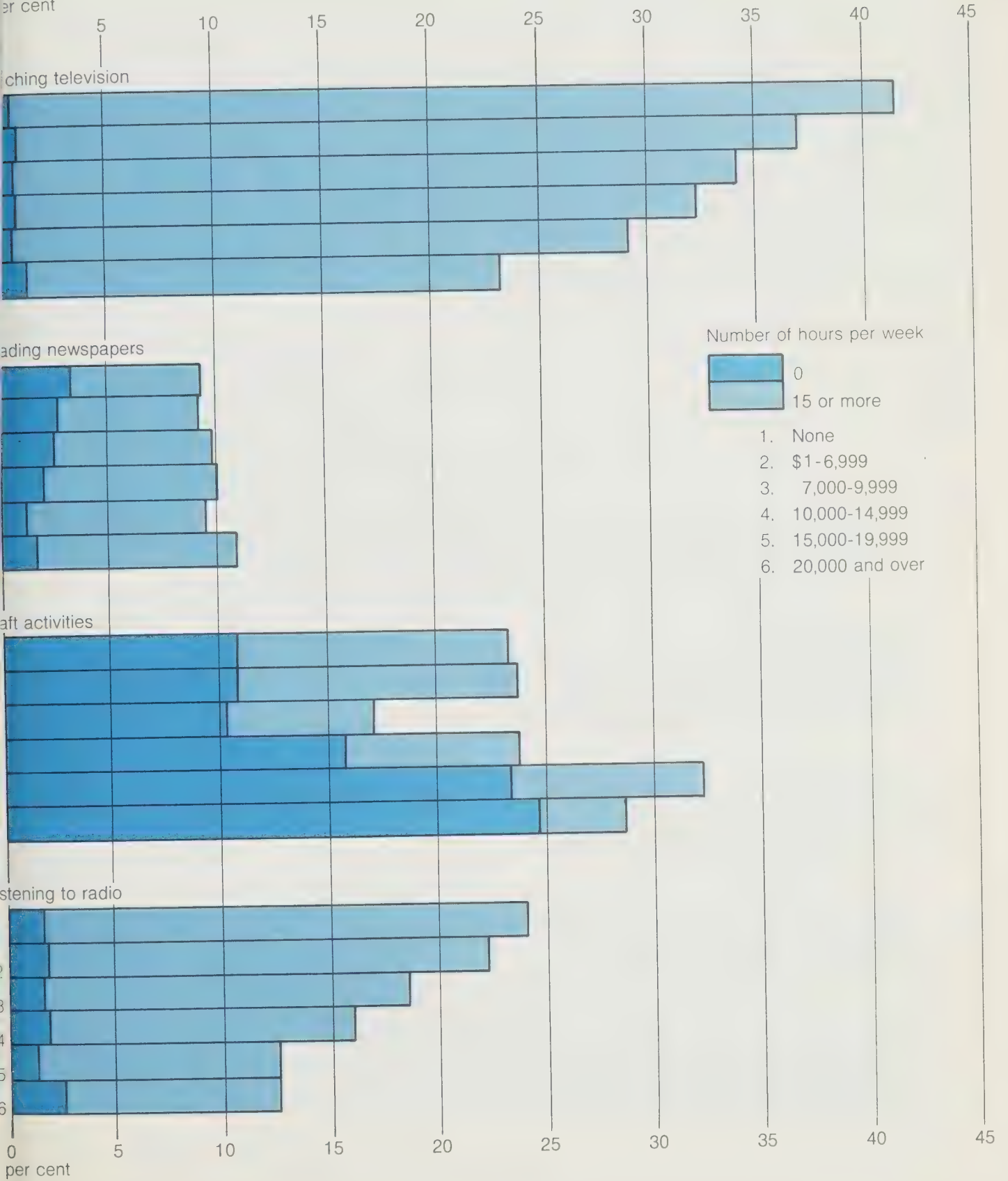


Table 7.10

ATTENDANCE(1) AT SELECTED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES BY SEX, 1975

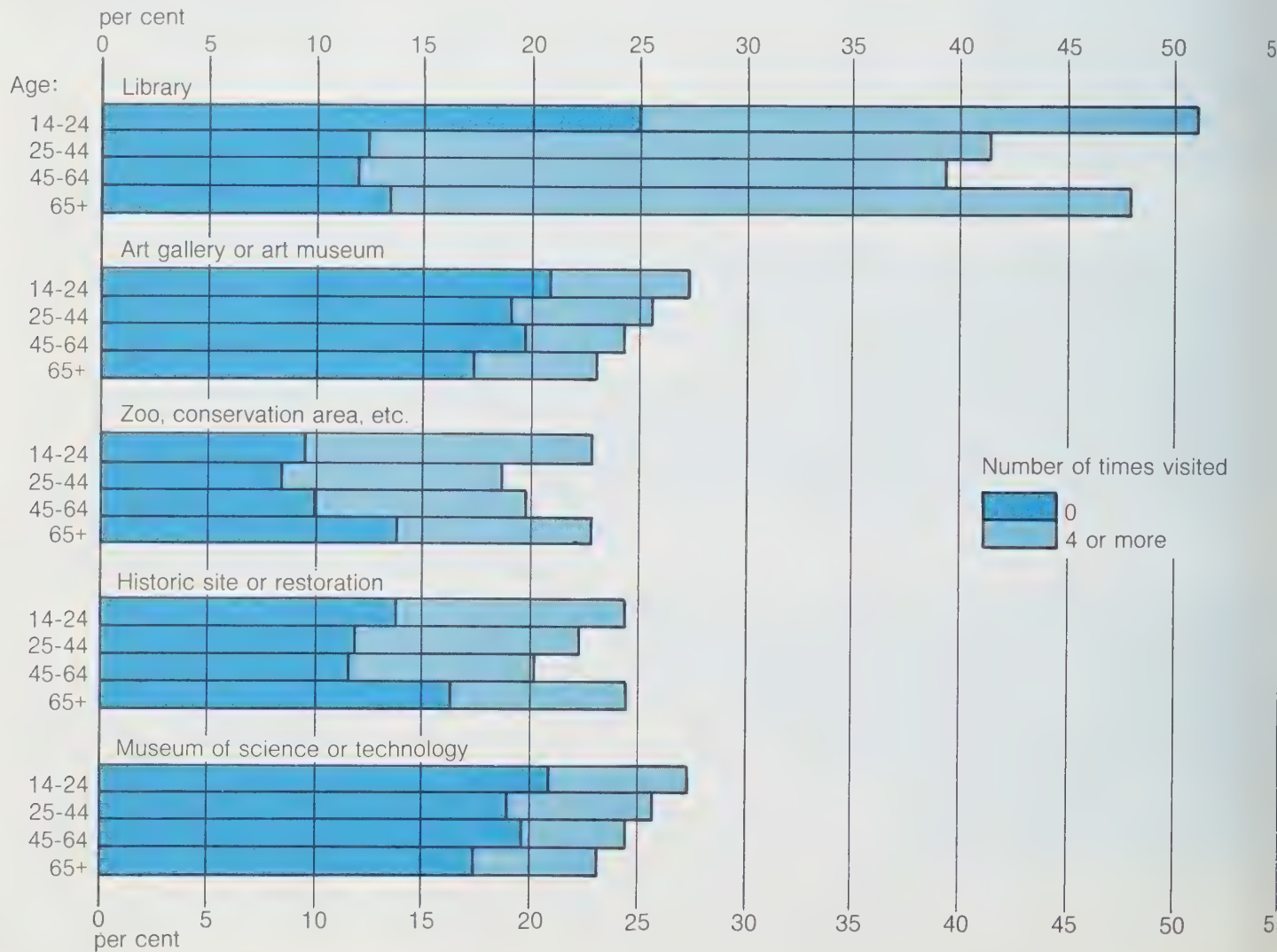
	Male	Female	Total
	per cent		
Library	25.8	32.1	29.0
Zoo, conservation area, etc.	34.0	36.1	35.1
Historic site or restoration	29.8	31.8	30.8
Museum of science or technology	15.5	13.8	14.6
Art gallery or art museum	19.6	23.3	21.5
Other museums(2)	20.9	22.8	21.9

(1) The survey included persons 14 years and older. Attendance at a facility means that the respondent visited the facility at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey.

(2) Includes general museums, natural museums and maritime museums etc.

Chart 7.11

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES BY AGE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1975



rt 7.12

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES PROVINCE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1975

er cent

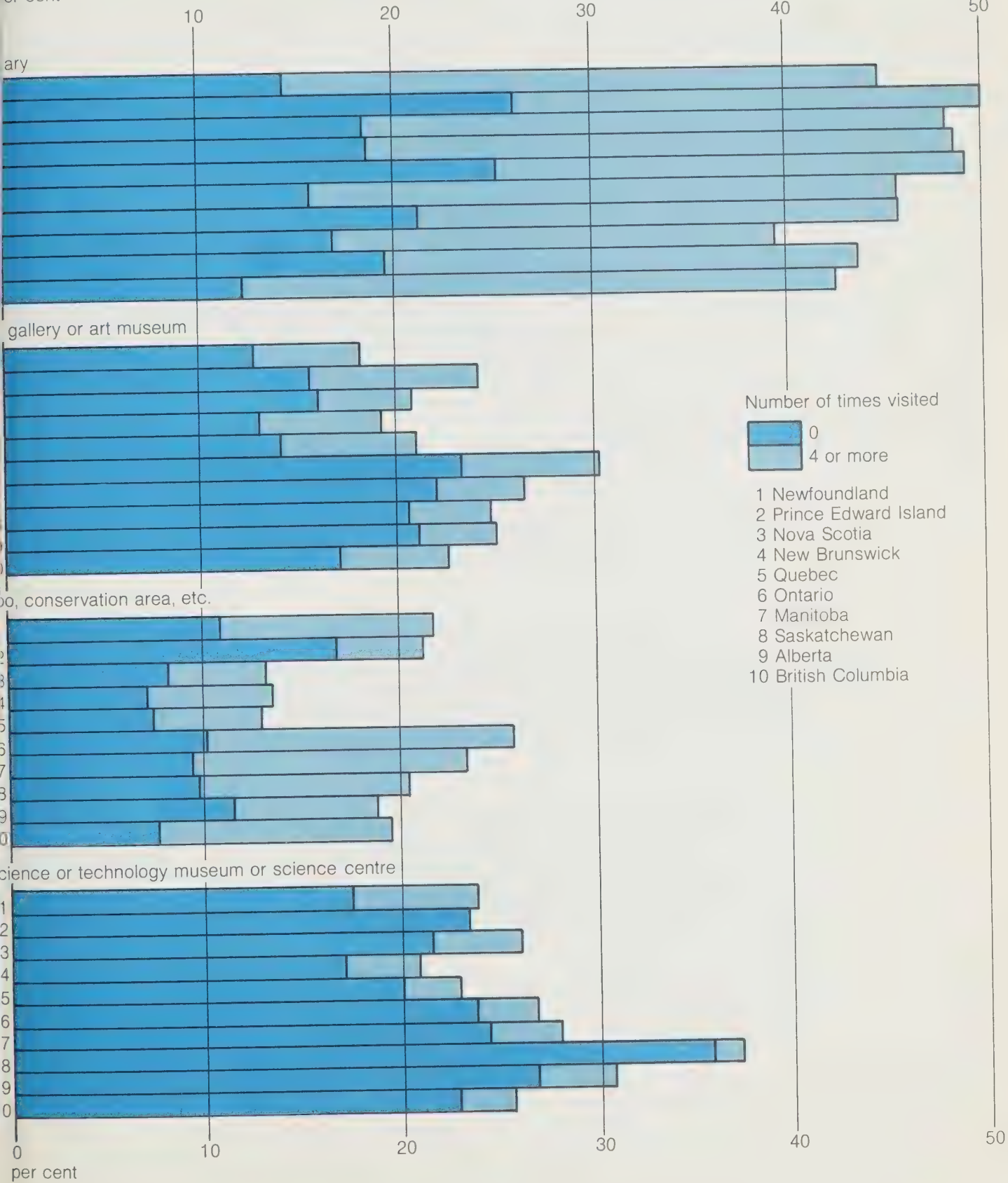


Table 7.13

ATTENDANCE(1) AT SELECTED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCES BY SEX, 1975

	Male	Female	Total
		per cent	
Movie shown by commercial or drive-in theatre	58.8	55.5	57.2
Film society movie	10.0	10.1	10.1
Live theatre performance	13.8	19.6	16.7
Folk, rock, jazz or pop concert or recital	20.4	20.3	20.4
Classical music concert or recital	8.5	12.5	10.5
Opera or operetta	3.0	4.4	3.7
Ballet performance	2.4	4.7	3.6
Other dance performance	6.6	8.0	7.3
Art or craft fair	18.5	25.6	22.1
Other live event(2)	3.0	4.4	3.7

(1) The survey included persons 14 years and over. Attendance at an event means that the respondent attended at least one performance in the 12 months preceding the survey.

(2) Includes lectures, poetry readings, circuses, ice shows etc.

rt 7.14

TENDANCE AT SELECTED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCES AGE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1975

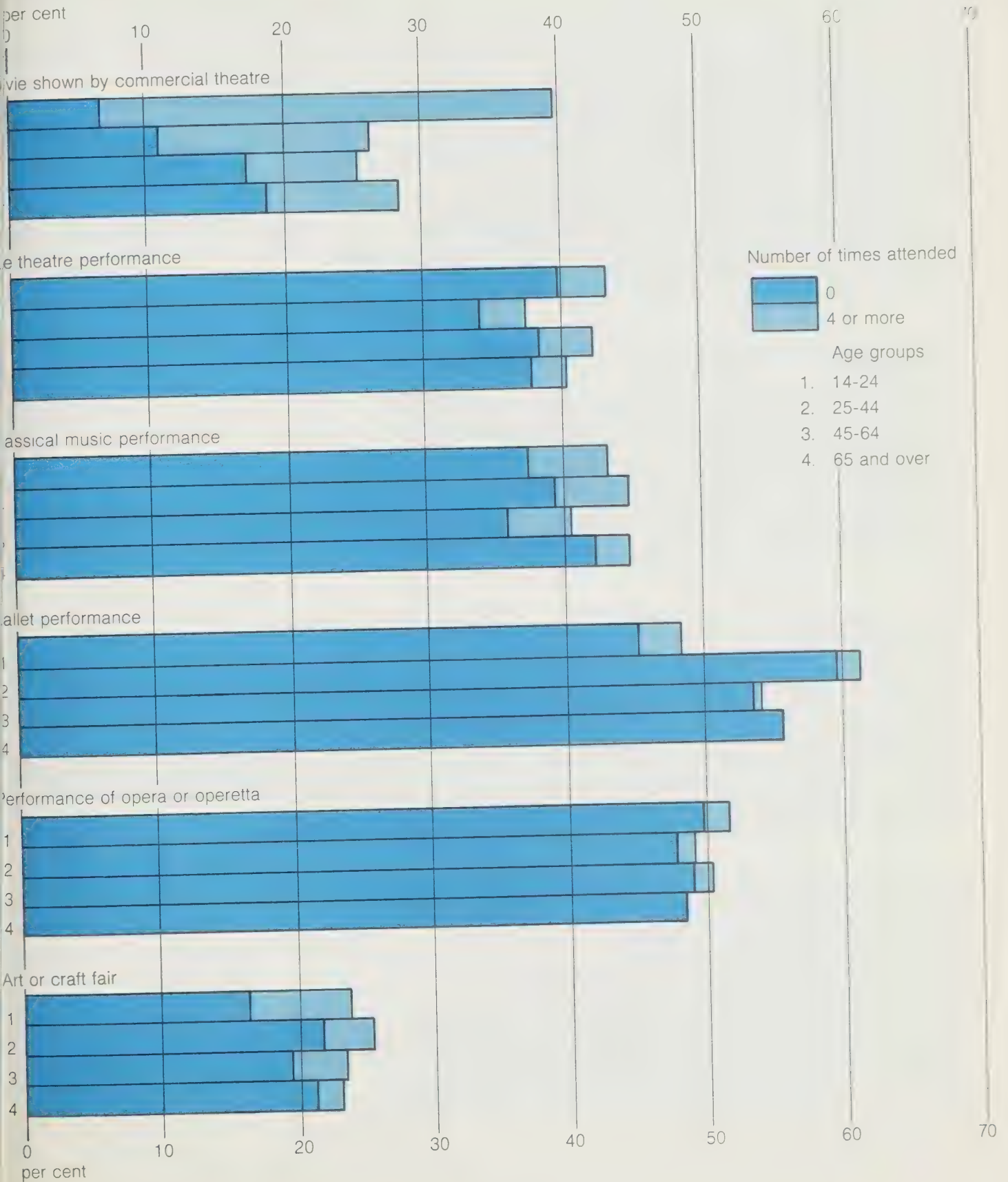
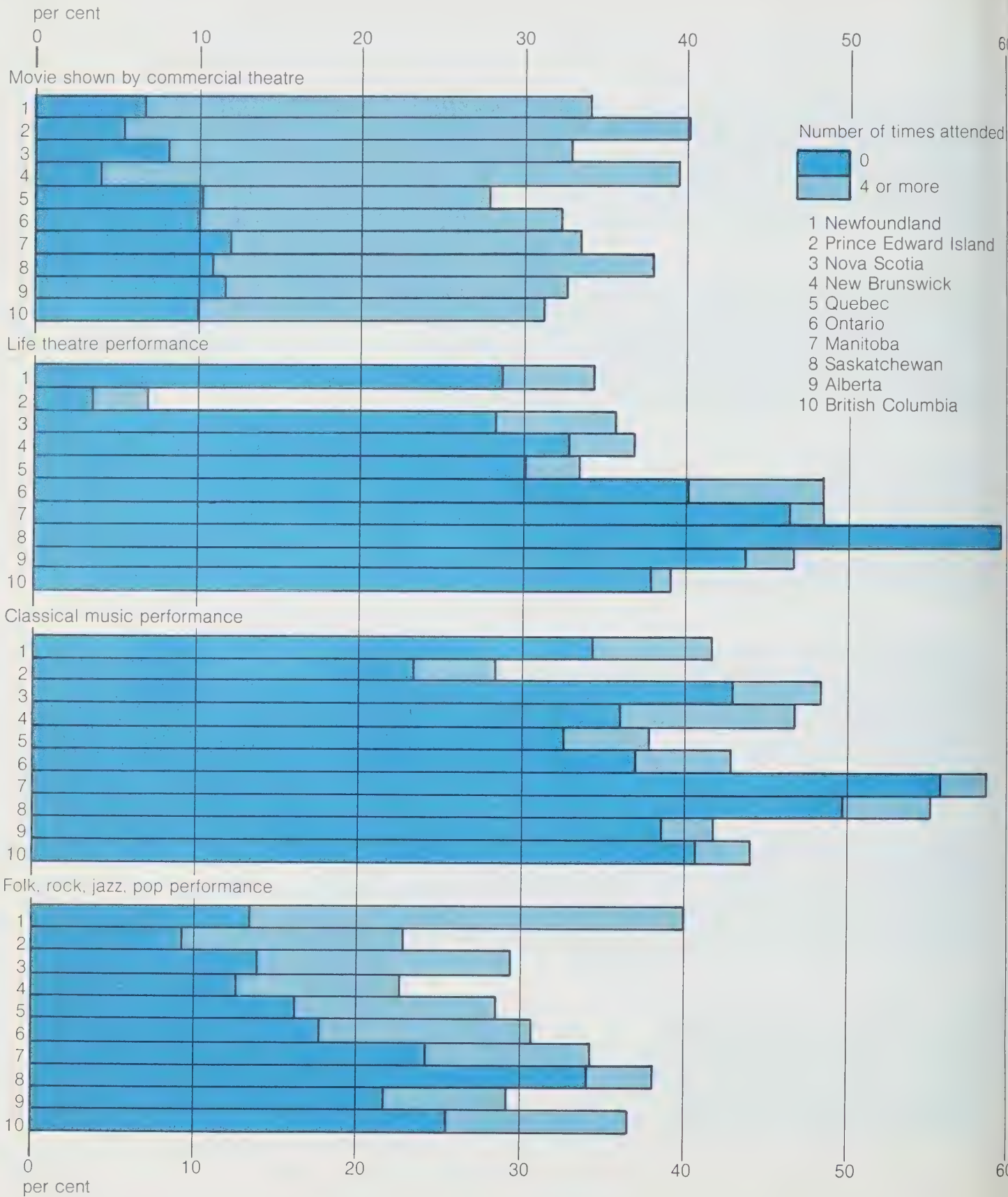


Chart 7.15

ATTENDANCE AT SELECTED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCES BY PROVINCE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1975



7.16

ATTENDANCE AT LARGE MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES AND RELATED INSTITUTIONS, TYPE AND REGION(1)

	1972		1974		1976	
	Number of institutions	Atten- dance	Number of institutions	Atten- dance	Number of institutions	Atten- dance(2)
		000's		000's		000's
gallery or museum	16	2,441	17	2,078	17	2,825
historic site	3	762	5	522	4	566
historical restoration	15	3,619	24	3,505	23	3,640
museum of science, natural science or technology(3)	5	2,472	4	2,085	4	2,328
other scientific facility(4)	24	13,765	24	12,067	23	13,273
general museum(5)	4	1,578	9	3,122	9	3,527
multiple facility(6)	8	3,426	10	5,880	10	6,592
archives	7	166	7	232	7	79
other	6	629	7	1,604	6	1,725
region:						
Atlantic	13	2,704	20	5,069	20	5,086
Quebec	14	3,297	18	3,725	17	4,027
Ontario	31	9,001	34	9,093	31	10,782
Provinces(7)	15	5,681	17	5,601	17	6,590
British Columbia	15	8,175	18	7,607	18	8,060
Canada	88	28,858	107	31,095	103	34,545

(1) Includes institutions with operating expenditures of more than \$100,000.

(2) Attendance figures for 1976 are estimates.

(3) Includes planetaria and observatories.

(4) Includes aquaria, botanical gardens, arboretums, conservatories, zoos and wildlife refuges.

(5) Includes institutions that have more than one type of collection.

(6) Includes sites which have more than one type of facility, for example, a zoo and art gallery on the same grounds.

(7) Includes only institutions in major urban areas.

Table 7.17

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES OF PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS(1) AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER PERFORMANCE

	Number of organizations	Average number of performances per organization			Average attendance per performance		
		1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Live theatre	29	294	284	326	337	326	351
Music	13	101	134	145	1,136	1,082	1,011
Dance	5	159	117	103	1,486	1,519	1,441
Opera	4	49	44	65	1,772	1,650	1,131

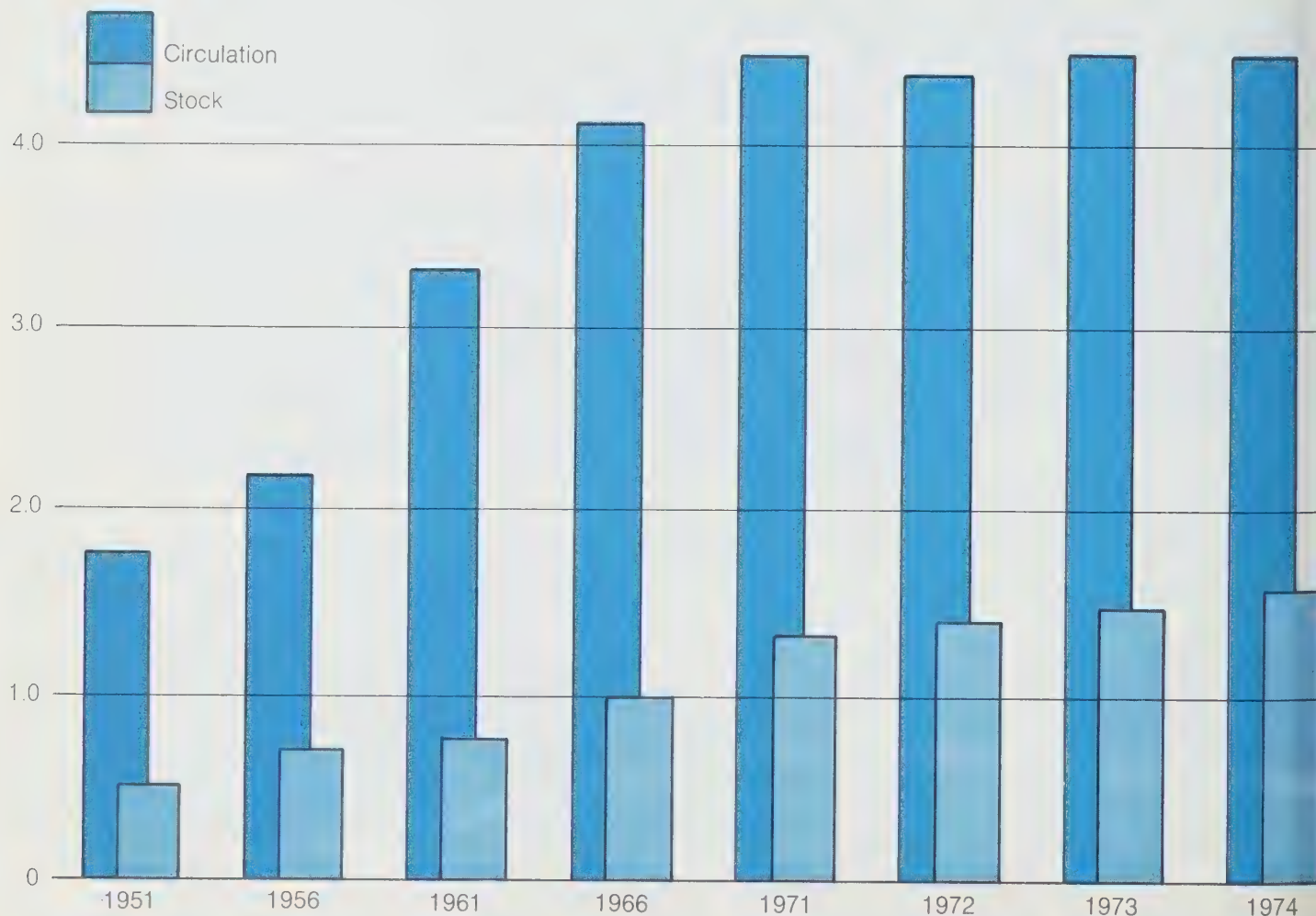
(1) Includes only organizations which received operating grants from the Canada Council.

Chart 7.18

STOCK AND CIRCULATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

ratio of books per person

5.0



rt 7.19

BOOK AND CIRCULATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, BY PROVINCE, 1974

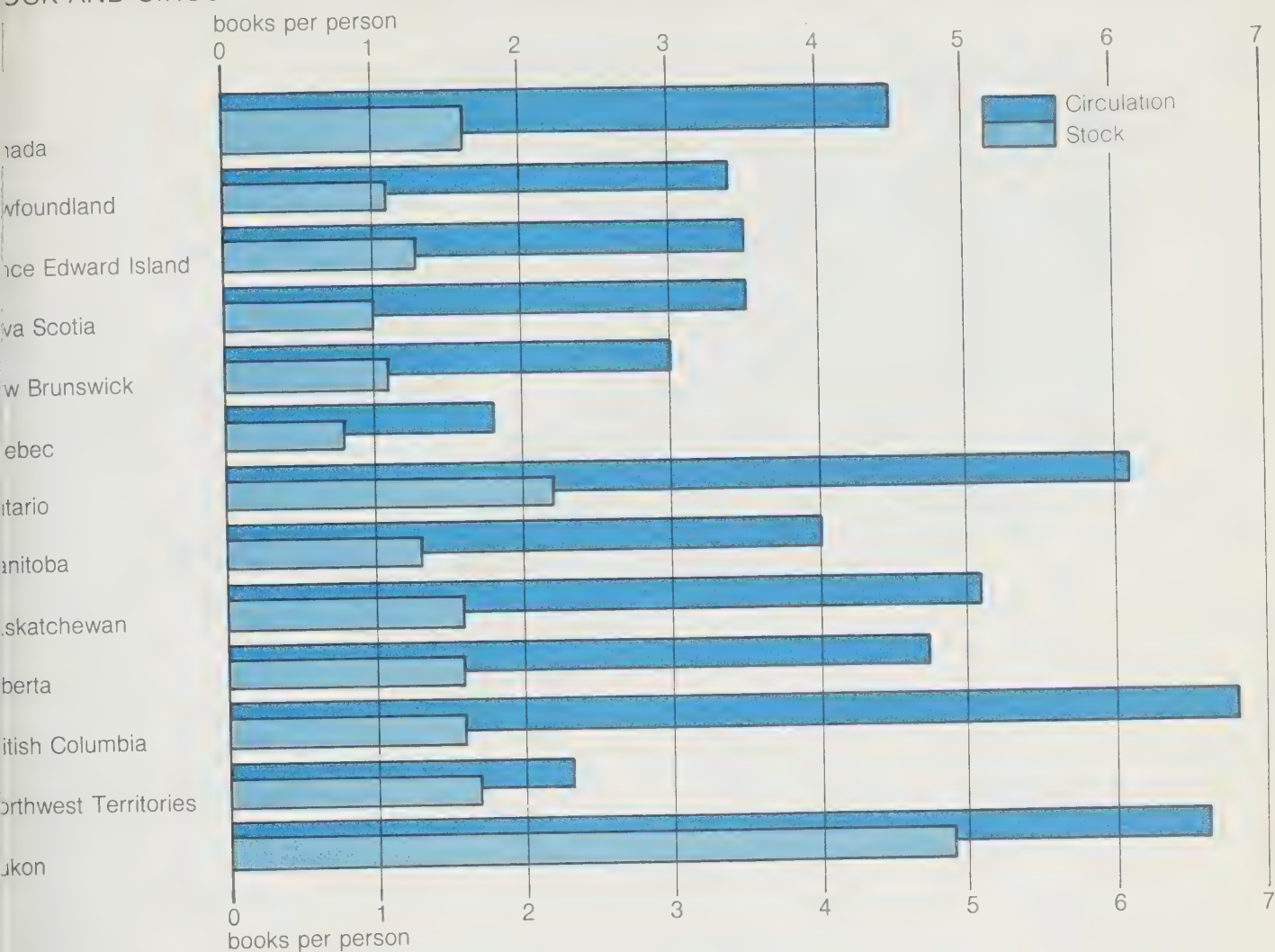


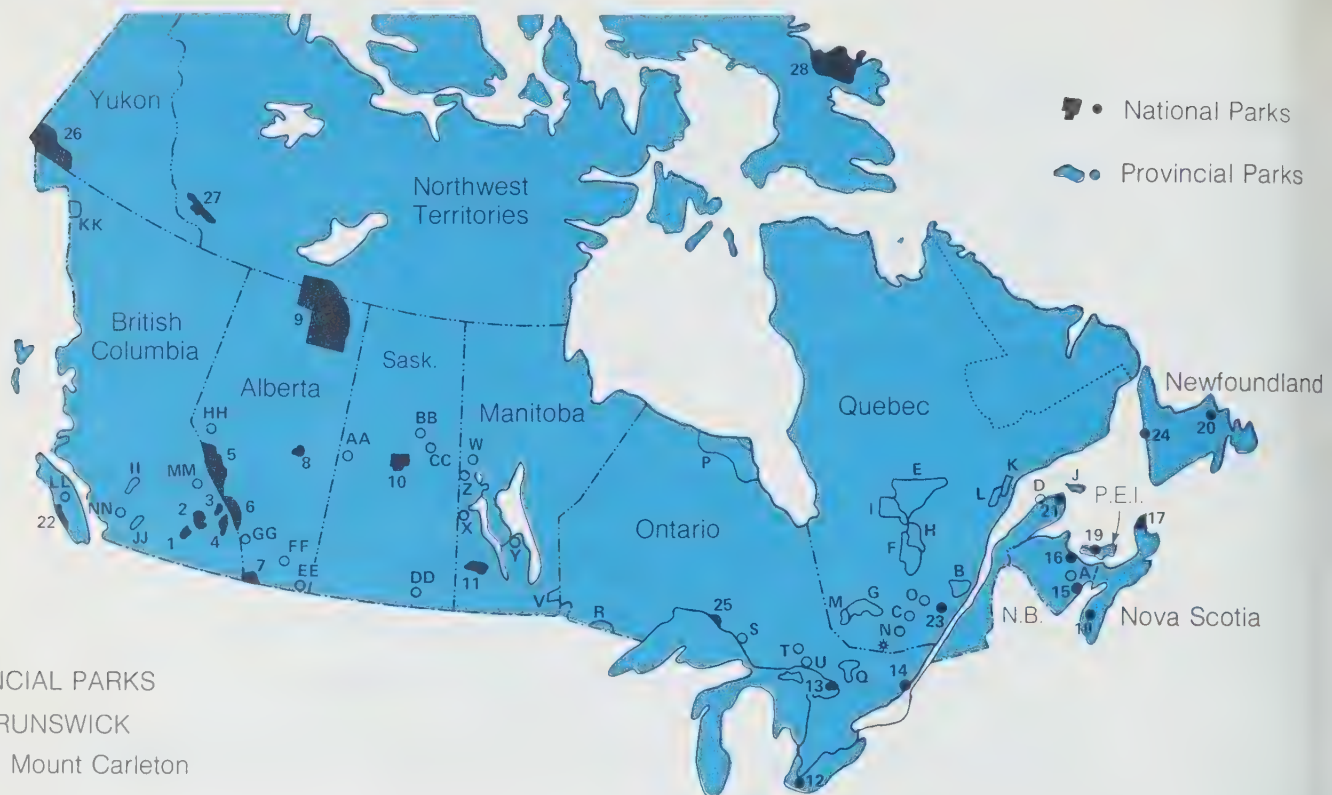
Table 7.20

ATTENDANCE AT MOTION PICTURE AND DRIVE-IN THEATRES

	Number of establishments		Admissions	
	Regular motion picture theatres	Drive-in theatres	Regular motion picture theatres	Drive-in theatres
	000's			
1951	1,808	82	239,132	6,555
1961	1,341	238	97,945	9,474
1970	1,156	279	80,826	11,489
1972	1,128	284	81,241	10,559
1973	1,135	299	77,438	11,581
1974	1,116	307	79,020	11,372

Map 7.21

LOCATION OF NATIONAL AND SELECTED PROVINCIAL PARKS



PROVINCIAL PARKS

NEW BRUNSWICK

A Mount Carleton

QUEBEC

B Parc des Laurentides
 C Mont Tremblant
 D Parc de la Gaspésie
 E Mistassini
 F Haute Mauricie
 G La Vérendrye
 H Chibougamau
 I Assinica
 J Anticosti Island
 K Sept-Îles/Port Cartier
 L Baie-Comeau/Hauterive
 M Kipawa
 N Papineau-Labelle
 O St.-Maurice

ONTARIO

P Polar Bear
 Q Algonquin
 R Quetico
 S Lake Superior
 T Missinaibi
 U Killarney

MANITOBA

V Whiteshell
 W Grass River
 X Duck Mountain
 Y Hecla
 Z Clearwater

SASKATCHEWAN

AA Meadowlake
 BB Lac La Ronge
 CC Nipaw
 DD Moose Mountain

ALBERTA

EE Cypress Hills
 FF Dinosaur
 GG Kinanaski
 HH Kakwa

BRITISH COLUMBIA

II Tweedsmuir
 JJ Wells Grey
 KK Atlin
 LL Strathcona
 MM Mount Robson
 NN Garibaldi

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

* Gatineau Park

NATIONAL PARKS

1 Mount Revelstoke
 2 Glacier
 3 Yoho
 4 Kootenay
 5 Jasper
 6 Banff
 7 Waterton Lakes
 8 Elk Island
 9 Wood Buffalo
 10 Prince Albert
 11 Riding Mountain
 12 Point Pelee
 13 Georgian Bay Islands
 14 St. Lawrence Islands
 15 Fundy
 16 Kouchibouguag
 17 Cape Breton Highlands
 18 Kejimikujik
 19 Prince Edward Island
 20 Terra Nova
 21 Forillon
 22 Pacific Rim
 23 La Mauricie
 24 Gros Morne
 25 Pukaskwa
 26 Kluane
 27 Nahanni
 28 Auyuittug

Table 7.24

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SELECTED OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT, BY PROVINCE, 1975

	Motorcycles	Motor boats(1)	Overnight camping equipment(1)	Snowmobiles	Adult-size bicycle
			per cent		
Newfoundland	..	20.3	17.8	14.4	22.
Prince Edward Island	..	..	13.8	..	13.
Nova Scotia	4.0	13.7	17.4	6.8	27.
New Brunswick	4.1	11.5	18.2	17.2	31.
Quebec	6.2	9.4	17.5	12.2	31.
Ontario	3.8	14.7	19.3	9.2	35.
Manitoba	4.5	12.4	22.9	10.9	36.
Saskatchewan	5.9	14.0	25.0	17.9	37.
Alberta	6.9	12.5	32.2	9.4	37.
British Columbia	5.6	19.8	31.4	2.4	33.
Canada	5.0	13.5	21.4	10.0	33.

(1) These figures are for 1974.

e 7.25

HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP OF VACATION HOMES, BY PROVINCE AND METROPOLITAN AREA, JUNE 1971

	Households owning a vacation home	Households owning two or more vacation homes	Percentage of households owning one or more vacation homes per cent
Province:			
Newfoundland	5,115	105	4.7
Prince Edward Island	1,350	50	5.0
Nova Scotia	13,440	350	6.7
New Brunswick	11,810	370	7.7
Quebec	132,715	5,330	8.6
Ontario	153,930	5,715	7.2
Manitoba	16,155	380	5.7
Alberta	13,020	205	4.9
Saskatchewan	12,980	365	2.9
British Columbia	20,635	600	3.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	545	25	4.5
Canada	381,700	13,495	6.6
Metropolitan area:			
Calgary	3,020	100	2.6
Chicoutimi	3,800	125	13.2
Edmonton	6,235	160	4.4
Halifax	4,535	120	7.8
Hamilton	6,715	230	4.8
Witchener	3,680	130	5.7
London	4,300	160	5.1
Montreal	65,675	2,645	8.5
Ottawa-Hull	16,435	555	10.0
Quebec	9,905	400	8.1
Regina	2,915	65	7.0
St. Catharines	2,915	65	3.4
St. John's	2,535	55	8.7
Saint John	2,690	70	9.7
Saskatoon	1,945	45	5.2
Sudbury	4,780	160	12.5
Thunder Bay	3,075	95	9.8
Toronto	67,410	2,820	9.1
Vancouver	11,070	350	3.3
Victoria	1,800	25	2.8
Windsor	2,005	60	2.8
Winnipeg	12,305	290	7.6

Table 7.26

AVERAGE PERSONAL EXPENDITURE ON RECREATIONAL CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES

	1969	1971	1973	1975
	constant 1971 dollars			
Recreation, sporting and camping equipment	72	82	115	136
Books, newspapers and magazines	37	36	41	45
Recreational services	36	45	52	63
Educational and cultural services	66	78	76	80
Total	211	241	284	324
Recreational expenditures as a percentage of total personal expenditure	%	8.8	9.4	10.6
	current dollars			
Recreation, sporting and camping equipment	71	82	115	154
Books, newspapers and magazines	32	36	47	63
Recreation services	34	45	58	83
Educational and cultural services	58	78	91	115
Total	195	241	311	415
Recreation expenditures as a percentage of total personal expenditure	%	8.7	9.4	10.0

INCOME

Income and wealth give individuals command over goods and services and convey social and economic status. Changes in these circumstances — or the prospect of future change — can alter the sense of well-being of individuals and hence the welfare of the nation. The level of income and wealth in a country, and the way it is distributed among individuals and families, across regions, between sexes, and among the occupations (to cite only a few distributional aspects) are issues which have occupied peoples and governments for a long time. This discussion deals with income only; wealth considerations have been omitted because of the unavailability of recent wealth data. The most recent are for 1969 and are presented in the last *Perspective Canada*).

In the broadest sense, everybody has income in one form or another. But this universality of income makes it necessary to define it carefully. The measurement of the level of "real" income and its distribution in a country is, of course, a crude approximation and has to be qualified by conceptual and methodological considerations. The importance of measuring the level of, and changes in, real income has been recognized in the nearly universal application of national accounting systems. However, statistics on the distribution of income by its size are not so generally available.

In some countries have taken household surveys or included income questions in censuses to obtain data on distribution of income by size. These lend themselves more readily to analyses concerned with the well-being of individuals and families. Canada is one of the few countries that has had a regular survey program over the last two decades. Surveys of Consumer Finances have, since 1951, produced comprehensive and conceptually consistent income distribution data for selected years.

The distributions by size of money income before taxes are not ideal measures of the distribution of purchasing power among the population. Direct taxes, such as income taxes, have not been subtracted and, in the case of a progressive taxation system, pre-tax money income distributions overstate the degree of inequality. On the other hand, money income received is a fairly restricted concept and excludes income in kind such as home-produced food and fuel, imputed rents on owner-occupied homes, meals and free accommodation received in lieu of wages, as well as capital gains, gifts, lump-sum settlements from insurance policies, income tax or pension plan refunds, etc.(1). On balance, if these items were included, the distributions might show more inequality. Although money income is thus imperfect for analyzing welfare, it is easier to collect data of uniform and acceptable quality on this basis than on a broader income concept, and it also represents by far the most important part of any broader income concept one would have ideally chosen.

Also included in this chapter is a new data series, income distribution after income tax, along with the distribution of transfer payments received and income tax paid by income class. These data are of particular interest in light of the Canadian progressive income tax system and the increasing importance of government transfer payments as components of income. Total income in these estimates is different from taxable income used by National Revenue and from personal income found in the National Accounts.

The income tables in this chapter are for all income recipients and for all family units. For analysis with welfare implications, the family series is the most useful; it covers all related individuals living in the same household and, as such, closely approximates a consumer decision-making unit — a group of individuals dependent on a common or pooled income for major items of expenditure. Individuals living alone or in households where they are unrelated to anybody else, form a separate statistical group and, in most of the following tables, data for these unattached individuals are shown separately.

Some data on individual income recipients are presented because they are of interest in their own right, e.g., for analyzing differences in income and earnings of males and females. Because families act as redistributors of income earned by some of their members, individual income data can help explain the changes in family incomes.

DATA

The usefulness of income distribution data depends, among other things, on how well the original information is summarized and presented. In this chapter, various presentations of income distribution data have been employed for different purposes and comparisons, and each form of these data must be considered in the context of its intended purpose.

Ideally, we would like to be able to examine all individuals as to their place in the income distribution. Of course, this is not possible so methods of summarizing the raw data have been developed to make the comprehension of the overall distribution of income easier. The most common method is the percentage distribution of the population by income class (Tables 8.1 and 8.3), which shows the proportion of the population in each class.

Often, summary statistics such as the average and median income (Tables 8.1, 8.3, 8.10, and Chart 8.2) are useful in

(1) See *Statistics Canada, "Income Distribution by Size in Canada, 1973", Catalogue 13-207. In the same report, "Sources and Methods" (pp. 119-158) describes the methodology of data collected and estimation procedures and discusses the reliability of the estimates. See also "Definitions" at the close of this chapter for more detail.*

examining the distribution of income. (The average is total income divided by the number of units and the median is the income that divides the distribution into two equal parts). Together, these two statistics shed some light on the nature of the distribution itself; for example, when the average and median income of the same distribution are equal, the distribution is symmetrical. However, we may have two distinct distributions with the same average and median but the spread of the distributions may be considerably different.

As shown by Table 8.3 and Chart 8.2, average income has been rising over the 1951 to 1973 period. In current dollars, from 1951 to 1961, average family income rose by 50%, from 1961 to 1971 by 95% and from 1971 to 1973 by 23%. The same increases in real terms, allowing for inflation, were 32% for 1951 to 1961, 46% for 1961 to 1971, and 9% for 1971 to 1973(2). The average income of unattached individuals rose over the same period; however, in the later years the increase was less rapid for unattached individuals than for families. The greater increase in average family income opposed to average income of unattached individuals is probably due to the increasing number of earners per family.

When comparisons over time are made, the income groups defined by the size of their current dollar income are difficult to interpret since any specific income group, say the under \$1,000 income class, in 1973 is in a considerably different relative position from the same class in 1950. Presenting income distribution data in quintile format (Table 8.3), which groups the population into five equal groups ranked by income, avoids this difficulty. Therefore, over time, we are always dealing with the lowest, second, third, etc., income groups of the population.

Chart 8.6 depicts the proportion of total income received by a given cumulative proportion of the total population, i.e., it shows what percentage of total income the lowest 10% of people in the income distribution receive, or how much income accrues to any other cumulative proportion of the population. If income were entirely equally distributed, the lowest 10% of the population would have 10% of total income in Canada. Such an hypothetically equal distribution is shown by the straight diagonal line in the chart while the actual distribution is shown by the curved line below it. The greater the areas between the two lines, the greater the inequality. If one expresses the relationship between this area and the total area lying under the diagonal as a ratio, perfect equality would be equal to 0 and complete inequality would be equal to 1. In real life, income inequality measured by this ratio lies somewhere between 0 and 1. (Technically speaking, the lower curve is known as the Lorenz curve and the ratio as the Gini coefficient — both named after their originators).

Tables 8.7 and 8.8 examine the characteristics of low income families. Low income families are determined by means of the low income cut-offs which are purely statistical and not to be considered as government-endorsed poverty lines. The incidence of low income in Table 8.7 measures prevalence of low income among families or unattached individuals with a given characteristics; for

example, in 1973, 26.2% of all families with heads over the age of seventy had low income compared to 29.8% in 1971. The percentage distributions of the low and non-low income families are presented in Table 8.8 and permit a comparison of the distribution of families with low income and those with incomes above the cut-offs.

The concepts and methodology of the collection of income data vary between countries which usually render international comparisons very difficult. However, these problems are negligible for Canadian and American data(3) (see Table 8.10 and Charts 8.11 and 8.12). Although concepts and definitions are similar, care should be taken in analyzing these data because of differing institutional, cultural and tax situations in the two countries.

The government sector of the economy is having an increasingly important effect on all of us. In most of these data, transfer payments are accounted for by being included in money income, but taxes payable are not. Tables 8.13 and 8.14 take account of, at least partially, both transfer payments and taxes payable.

The majority of the data in this chapter are collected by means of household surveys (e.g., The Survey of Consumer Finances) which, although adequate for most purposes, are not reliable for detailed breakdowns of the population. It is for this reason that the relatively fine disaggregation of the employment income by occupation table (Table 8.15) derived from an alternate data source — The *1971 Census of Canada*. The table gives an indication of the level of income accruing to different occupations. These data identify the high and low paid occupations. It must be remembered that these statistics are from a different data base and therefore are not comparable to the other data in this chapter. Three points that should be noted when examining this table are: (1) that these data are for employment income, which refers to total income received in 1970 as wages and salaries, net non-farm business or professional income (gross receipts minus expenses of operations), and net income from farm operations (gross receipts minus expenses of operations including depreciation) (2) these data include only those who worked mainly full-time at least 40-52 weeks in 1970; (3) these data are for individuals whereas other data in this chapter are for families, unattached individuals, and all family units.

As already mentioned above, most of the estimates presented here are based upon information collected from samples of Canadian households in the Survey of Consumer Finances. The concepts, definitions, and methods used in preparing these estimates have remained largely unchanged over the period.

(2) *Deflated total incomes which contain a component of taxes and savings as well as income expended on goods and services were obtained by deflating average incomes in current dollars by the Consumer Price Index — a practice that can be defended on the grounds of expediency rather than conceptual correctness.*

(3) *U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 97, "Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1975.*

covered here, although the frequency of the surveys has varied (since 1971 they have been conducted annually). The samples are selected by multistage probability sampling, within the framework of the Canadian Labour Force Sample.

DEFINITIONS

The estimates exclude families whose major source of income was military pay and allowances. Similarly, individual income distributions exclude all those individuals whose major source of income was military pay and allowances. Also excluded are inmates of institutions, persons residing on Indian reservations, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Canadians temporarily abroad.

The terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

Family: A group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Unattached individual: A person living by himself or in a household where he is not related to other household members.

Family unit: Designated collectively, unattached individuals and families with two or more members. Table headings always specify whether families only, or families and unattached individuals, are included.

Farm and non-farm classification: A distinction between farming and other income. For purposes of these surveys, an individual was considered to be a farmer if more than half of his income originated in net income from farming. A family containing at least one such individual was defined to be a farm family. The data presented here pertaining to the period prior to 1965 exclude farm units.

Total income: The total income of a unit consists of wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, investment income, government transfer payments, miscellaneous income (retirement pensions, annuities, scholarships, alimony, and other items not specified above). The income concept used in the surveys and the censuses approximates the monetary income received by private households as measured in the personal income series in the National Accounts.

Low income: Low income was delineated by using the revised low income cut-offs. These lines were determined from an analysis of 1969 Family Expenditure data; families who on average spent 62 percent or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing were considered to be in straitened circumstances. These limits were differentiated by size of area of residence and family size(4).

For example, some selected 1973 low income cut-offs are:

Family size	Size of Area of Residence		
	500,000 and over	30,000-99,999	Rural
1	\$3,116	\$2,833	\$2,265
2	4,516	4,106	3,286
3	5,763	5,239	4,191
4	6,854	6,230	4,984
5	7,661	6,965	5,573
6	8,411	7,646	6,116
7 or more	9,222	8,383	6,706

(4) For a more detailed discussion of the analysis underlying these revised cut-offs an unpublished paper "Revision of Low Income Cut-Offs" is available on request from the Consumer Income and Expenditure Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Table 8.1

FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME GROUP, 1973

	Families	Unattached individuals	All units
		per cent	
Under \$1,000	1.1	9.2	3.1
\$1,000 - \$3,999	7.9	41.4	16.1
4,000 - 6,999	14.1	23.1	16.1
7,000 - 9,999	17.2	13.9	16.1
10,000 - 14,999	29.2	8.8	23.1
15,000 - 24,999	24.6	3.0	18.1
25,000 and over	5.9	0.6	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average income	\$ 12,716	5,149	10,699
Median income	\$ 11,533	3,927	9,449
Estimated numbers	000's 5,229	1,906	7,135

Chart 8.2

AVERAGE INCOME OF FAMILIES, UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS, AND ALL INDIVIDUALS BY SEX

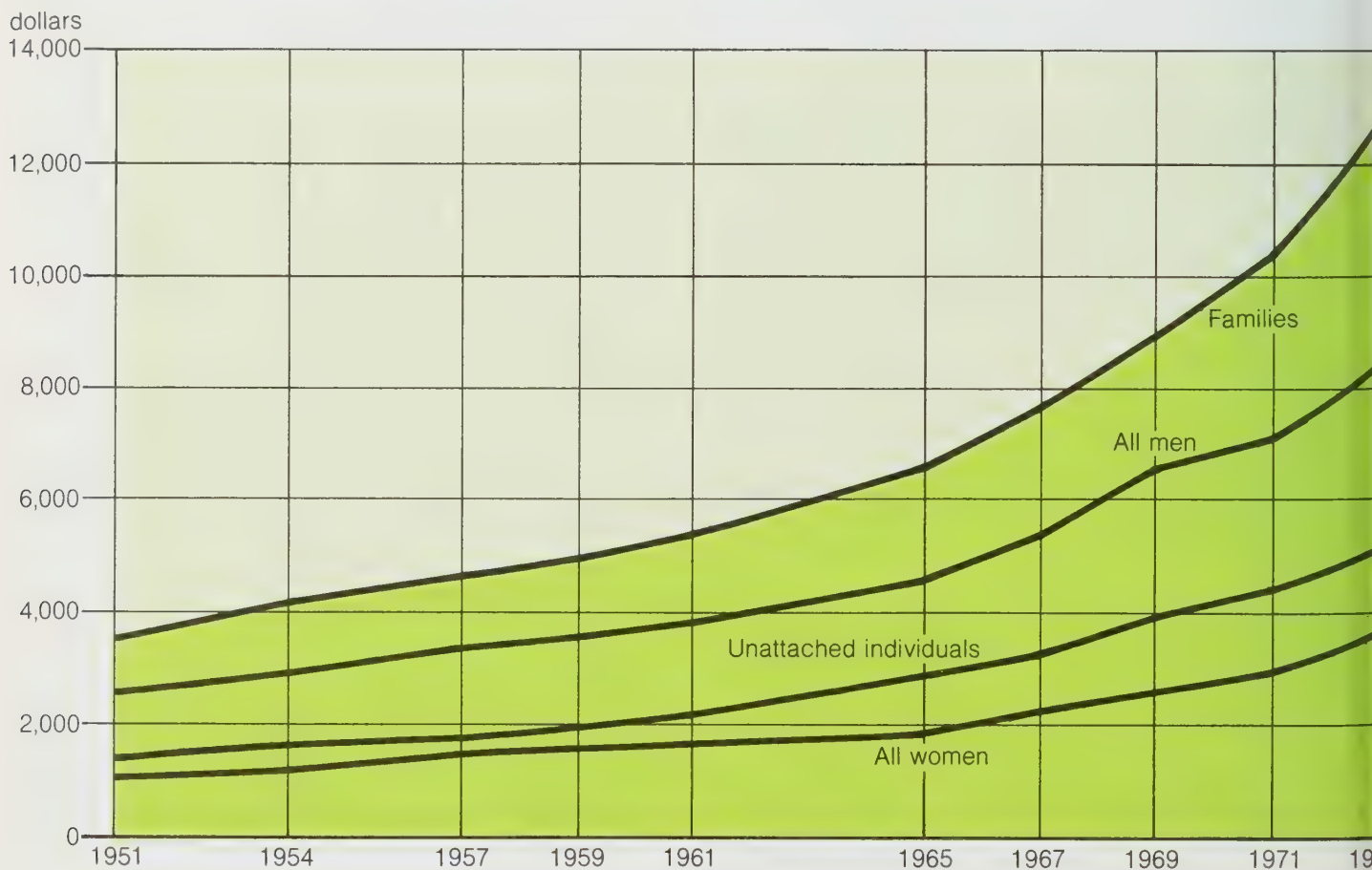


Table 8.3

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AMONG FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS(1)

		All units				1973		
		1951	1961	1967	1971	1973	Unattached individuals	Families
Average income	\$	3,185	4,815	6,519	8,845	10,694	5,149	12,716
Median income	\$	2,703	4,262	5,859	7,832	9,441	3,927	11,533
Gini coefficient(2)		0.3904	0.3679	0.3789	0.4001	0.3924	0.4537	0.3274
dollars								
Upper limit of:(3)								
Lowest quintile		1,260	1,930	2,592	3,110	3,980	1,764	6,321
Second quintile		2,310	3,586	4,824	6,275	7,620	2,760	9,948
Middle quintile		3,180	4,950	6,807	9,295	11,286	5,000	13,149
Fourth quintile		4,320	6,630	9,468	12,941	15,943	8,008	17,633
per cent								
Shares of total income going to:(3)								
Lowest quintile		4.4	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.2	6.1
Second quintile		11.2	11.8	11.4	10.6	10.7	8.6	12.9
Middle quintile		18.3	18.3	17.8	17.6	17.6	15.2	18.2
Fourth quintile		23.3	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.1	24.9	23.9
Fifth quintile		42.8	41.3	42.0	43.3	42.7	48.1	38.9
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1) Farmers not included before 1967. All data shown are in current dollars.

2) The Gini coefficient measures the inequality of income distribution. Its value ranges from 0 to 1. The higher the value the greater the degree of inequality.

3) Each quintile contains one fifth of all income recipients; for example, the lowest quintile contains the fifth of the recipients with the lowest incomes.

Chart 8.4

SHARES OF TOTAL INCOME GOING TO EACH QUINTILE OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

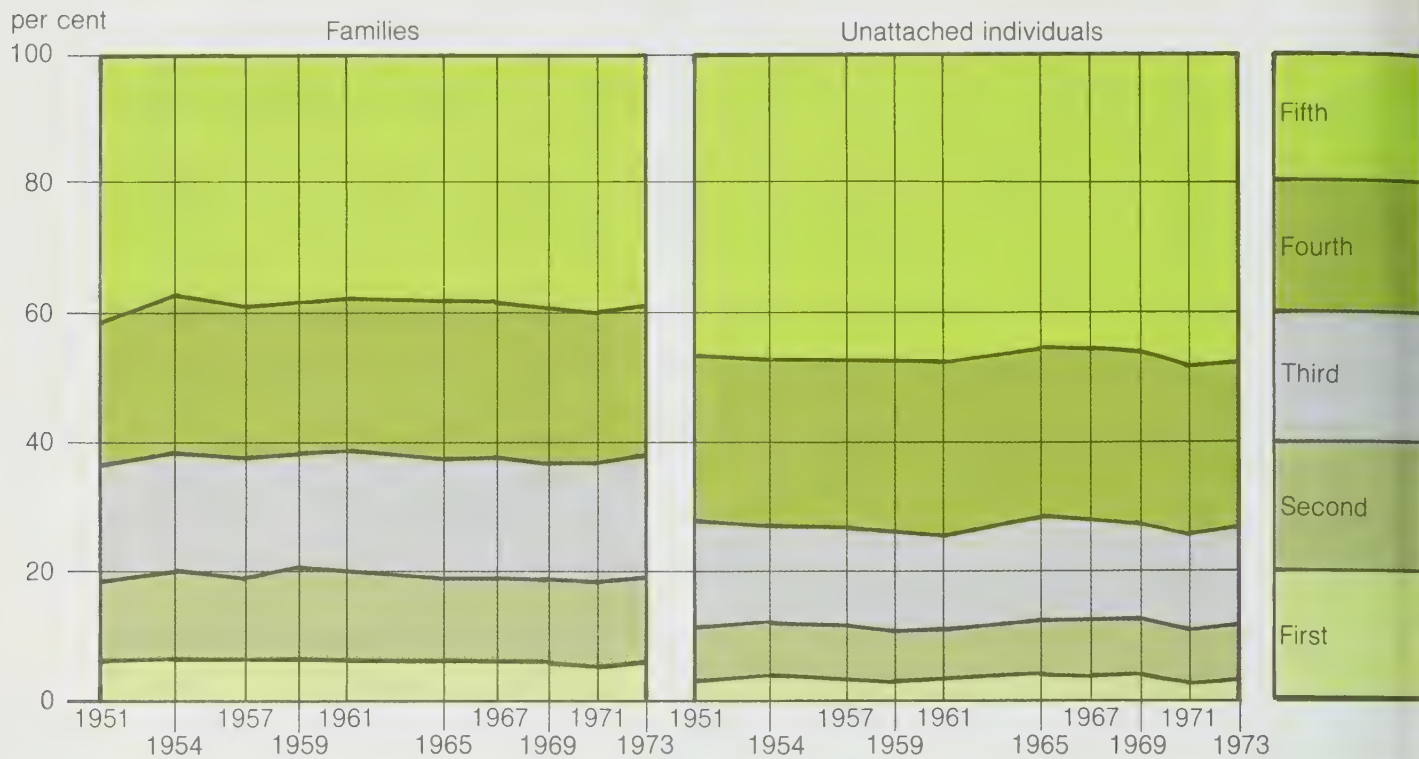


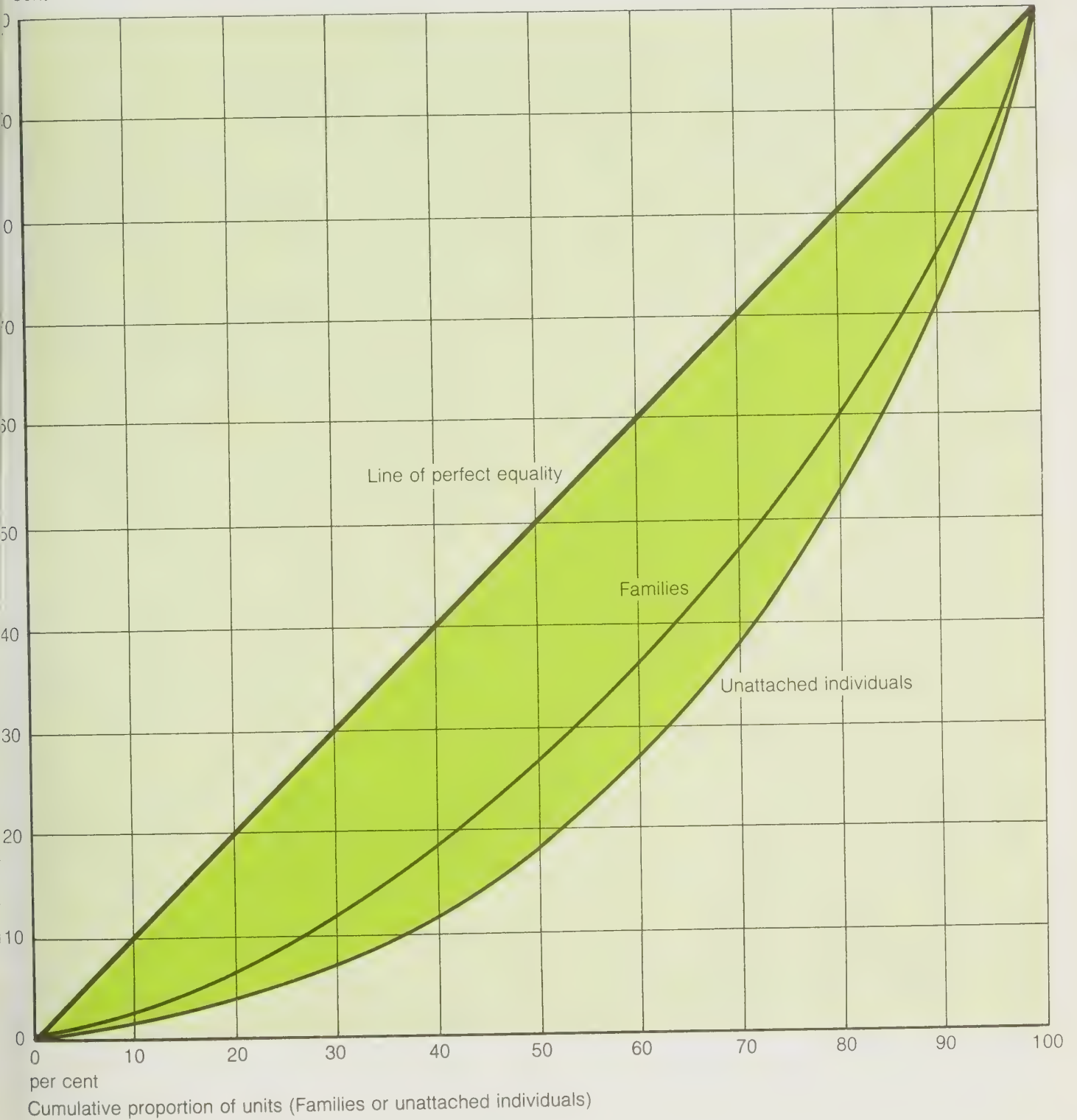
Chart 8.5

FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME QUINTILE BY MAJOR SOURCE OF INCOME, 1973



part 8.6

LORENZ CURVE(1) — INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS, 1973

Cumulative proportion of total income
per cent

(1) The greater the area enclosed by the diagonal (or equality) line and the actual Lorenz curve, the greater the inequality of income distribution as measured by this method. See text for further explanation.

Table 8.7

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME(1) FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS

	Percentage of families in low income group		Percentage of all unattached individuals in low income group	
	1971	1973	1971	1973
Canada	18.3	13.4	43.1	40.2
Province:				
Newfoundland	34.3	23.7	58.0	61.0
Prince Edward Island	32.8	22.9	58.4	43.4
Nova Scotia	24.8	16.0	46.9	41.7
New Brunswick	25.6	18.3	52.0	40.9
Quebec	20.7	15.4	44.9	40.8
Ontario	13.5	10.7	38.0	37.7
Manitoba	23.5	16.5	46.1	53.0
Saskatchewan	27.2	18.6	43.3	45.5
Alberta	18.8	15.4	41.7	40.2
British Columbia	15.0	8.9	48.0	37.7
Area of residence:				
Metropolitan centres (30,000 +)	15.1	11.7	38.5	37.7
Other cities (15,000 - 29,999)	17.4	11.8	48.1	37.7
Small urban areas (less than 15,000)	19.5	16.0	53.7	49.9
Rural areas	27.2	17.3	54.8	47.7
Weeks worked by head in the year:				
None	51.0	40.1	78.4	72.7
1- 9 weeks	56.9	48.3	83.4	76.7
10-19 weeks	45.1	37.7	78.7	70.7
20-29 weeks	33.6	25.7	53.7	44.7
30-39 weeks	25.7	16.5	30.8	29.7
40-49 weeks	15.8	12.3	17.5	10.7
50-52 weeks	9.0	6.0	13.8	13.7
Age of head:				
14-24 years	21.2	16.0	44.9	40.7
25-34 years	14.9	11.7	19.5	16.7
35-44 years	16.6	12.6	24.9	18.7
45-54 years	14.1	9.6	30.8	31.7
55-64 years	17.2	12.3	40.8	42.7
65-69 years	27.8	21.4	57.1	51.7
70 years and over	39.8	26.2	73.9	66.7
Current employment status of head(2):				
Employee	9.8	6.8	25.7	21.7
Self-employed	27.0	19.8	38.1	37.7
Not in labour force	46.3	36.3	74.6	69.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.7 — Concluded

INCIDENCE OF LOW INCOME(1) FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS — CONCLUDED

	Percentage of families in low income group		Percentage of all unattached individuals in low income group	
	1971	1973	1971	1973
Education of head:				
None or some elementary	29.4	21.7	64.5	63.0
Some high school	16.7	12.9	41.8	38.0
High school completed or some university	9.6	7.2	31.2	29.3
University degree	4.5	3.3	17.7	12.5
Place of birth:				
Born on farm:				
Resident on farm	35.2	21.8	58.0	53.9
Not resident on farm	16.8	12.8	42.4	39.7
Major source of income:				
No income(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wages and salaries	8.6	6.0	20.0	18.2
Net income from self-employment	34.9	20.9	47.8	37.0
Transfer payments	77.7	60.4	93.9	83.9
Investment income	20.5	16.0	30.8	24.9
Pensions	18.2	9.0	23.9	13.9
Miscellaneous income	32.7	48.8	46.1	45.0
Family characteristics:				
Unattached individual	—	—	43.1	40.2
Married couples only	18.3	13.5	—	—
Married couples with single children	14.8	9.9	—	—
Married couples with married children	13.0	6.4	—	—
Married couples with relatives other than children	15.8	6.2	—	—
Other families	41.7	35.1	—	—
Number of children under 16 years:				
No children	17.5	12.0	43.1	40.2
One child	15.1	11.5	—	—
Two children	16.5	12.8	—	—
Three children	19.3	16.5	—	—
Four or more children	31.7	25.2	—	—
Sex of head:				
Male	15.9	10.8	36.0	31.9
Female	47.6	41.6	49.8	47.2

(1) Incidence of low income is the proportion of families in a specified group with income below the revised cut-off point; for example, 13.4 per cent of total families of two or more had incomes below the cut-off point in 1973 and 100 per cent of families receiving no income are classified in the low income range. Data in this table are based on revised low income cut-offs and therefore are not comparable to similar data given in Perspective Canada I, for earlier years. See text for further information.

(2) Current occupation and employment status of the head refer to the time of the survey, April 1972 for 1971 data, and April 1974 for 1973 data, and do not necessarily reflect the head's status for the income reporting periods, the 1971 and 1973 calendar years.

Table 8.8

DISTRIBUTION OF LOW INCOME(1) AND OTHER FAMILIES
BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS —(TABLE CONTINUED ON PAGE 172)

	Percentage of low income families		Percentage of all	
	1971	1973	1971	1973
Canada:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province:				
Newfoundland	3.8	3.7	1.6	1.9
Prince Edward Island	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.3
New Brunswick	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.7
Quebec	30.5	30.8	26.2	26.3
Ontario	27.6	29.8	39.4	38.4
Manitoba	6.0	5.6	4.4	4.4
Saskatchewan	6.3	5.7	3.8	3.9
Alberta	7.8	8.3	7.5	7.7
British Columbia	8.7	7.3	11.1	11.6
Area of residence:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan centres (30,000 +)	51.1	52.4	64.0	61.6
Other cities (15,000 - 29,999)	5.6	5.2	6.0	6.0
Small urban areas (less than 15,000)	12.8	14.2	11.8	11.6
Rural areas	30.5	28.2	18.2	20.3
Weeks worked by head in reference year:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	42.1	44.2	9.1	10.1
1- 9 weeks	3.0	3.6	0.5	0.6
10-19 weeks	4.3	5.3	1.2	1.3
20-29 weeks	6.5	6.2	2.9	2.9
30-39 weeks	4.9	4.6	3.2	3.1
40-49 weeks	5.2	4.9	6.3	5.9
50-52 weeks	34.0	31.2	77.0	76.3
Age of head:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14-24 years	7.5	7.3	6.3	6.1
25-34 years	18.7	20.6	23.8	24.1
35-44 years	21.2	21.4	23.9	22.9
45-54 years	15.9	14.6	21.6	21.1
55-64 years	13.6	13.6	14.7	14.1
65-69 years	7.8	8.4	4.5	4.1
70 years and over	15.3	14.1	5.2	6.1
Current employment status of head(2):(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee	37.6	35.6	77.2	76.1
Self-employed	19.2	17.7	11.6	11.1
Not in labour force	43.2	46.7	11.2	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

8.9

COMPOSITION OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME

	All families					
	1951	1957	1961	1967	1971	1973
	per cent					
Wages and salaries	78.8	78.9	78.9	80.9	81.7	80.3
Income from self-employment	10.7	11.1	9.8	8.4	5.9	6.8
Transfer payments	5.2	6.1	6.6	6.1	6.1	7.0
Investment income	4.3	2.9	3.4	3.1	4.3	4.0
Miscellaneous income	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8.10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS (ALL UNITS)
INCOME CLASS, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

	1967		1971		1973	
	Canada	USA	Canada	USA	Canada	USA
	per cent					
Under \$1,000	5.5	5.7	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.7
\$1,000 - \$1,499	5.5	4.6	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.1
\$1,500 - 1,999	4.0	4.1	5.1	3.7	2.6	2.8
\$2,000 - 2,999	8.3	7.4	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.5
\$3,000 - 3,999	9.0	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.1	5.7
\$4,000 - 4,999	9.2	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7
\$5,000 - 5,999	10.2	7.7	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.2
\$6,000 - 6,999	9.9	7.8	6.5	5.6	5.0	5.0
\$7,000 - 7,999	8.4	7.9	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.1
\$8,000 - 9,999	12.4	13.0	13.2	11.4	10.9	9.6
\$10,000 - 14,999	12.8	18.6	22.5	22.3	23.7	21.8
\$15,000 and over	4.8	9.3	13.2	19.8	23.4	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median income	\$	5,859	6,852	7,832	8,583	9,441
Number of units	000's	6,018	63,317	6,836	69,607	71,135
						73,313

Chart 8.11

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AGGREGATE INCOME RECEIVED BY FAMILIES IN EACH INCOME QUINTILE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

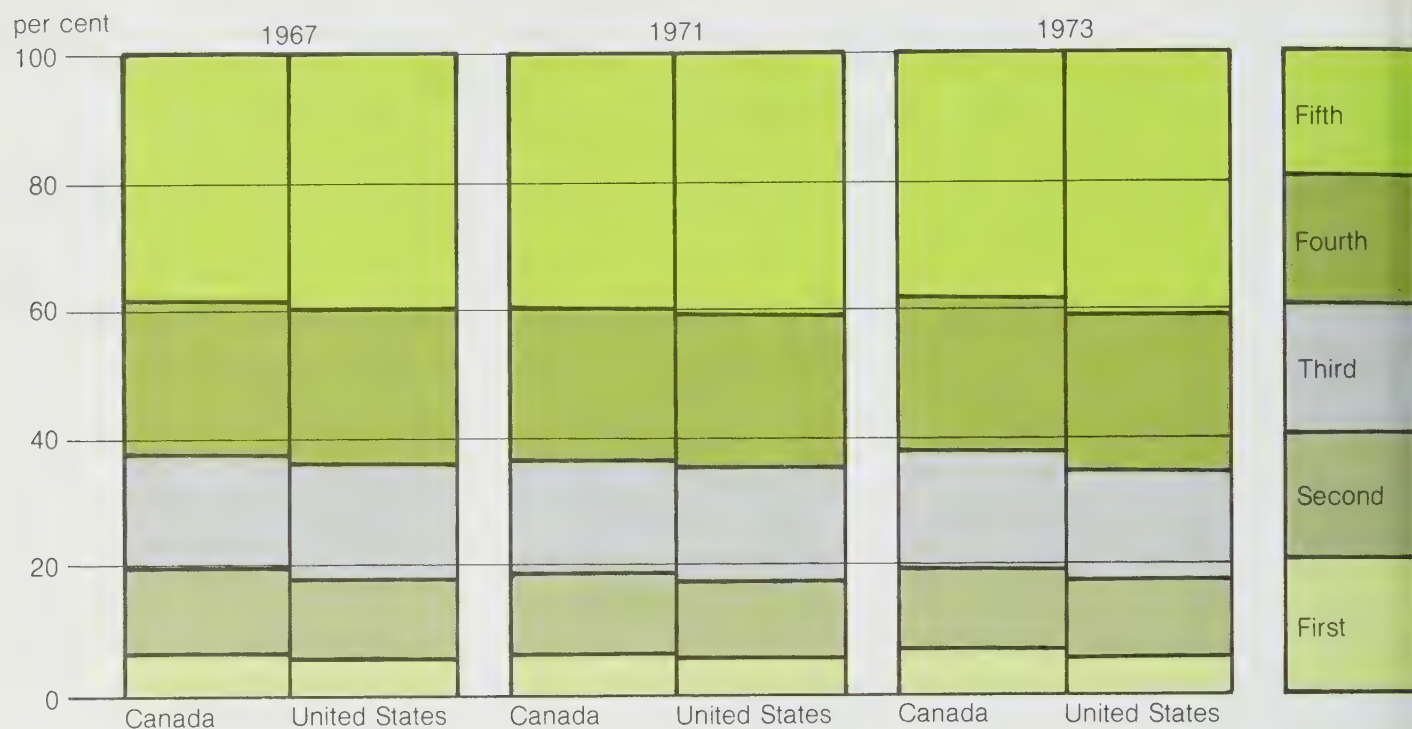


Chart 8.12

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF AGGREGATE INCOME RECEIVED BY UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS IN EACH INCOME QUINTILE, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

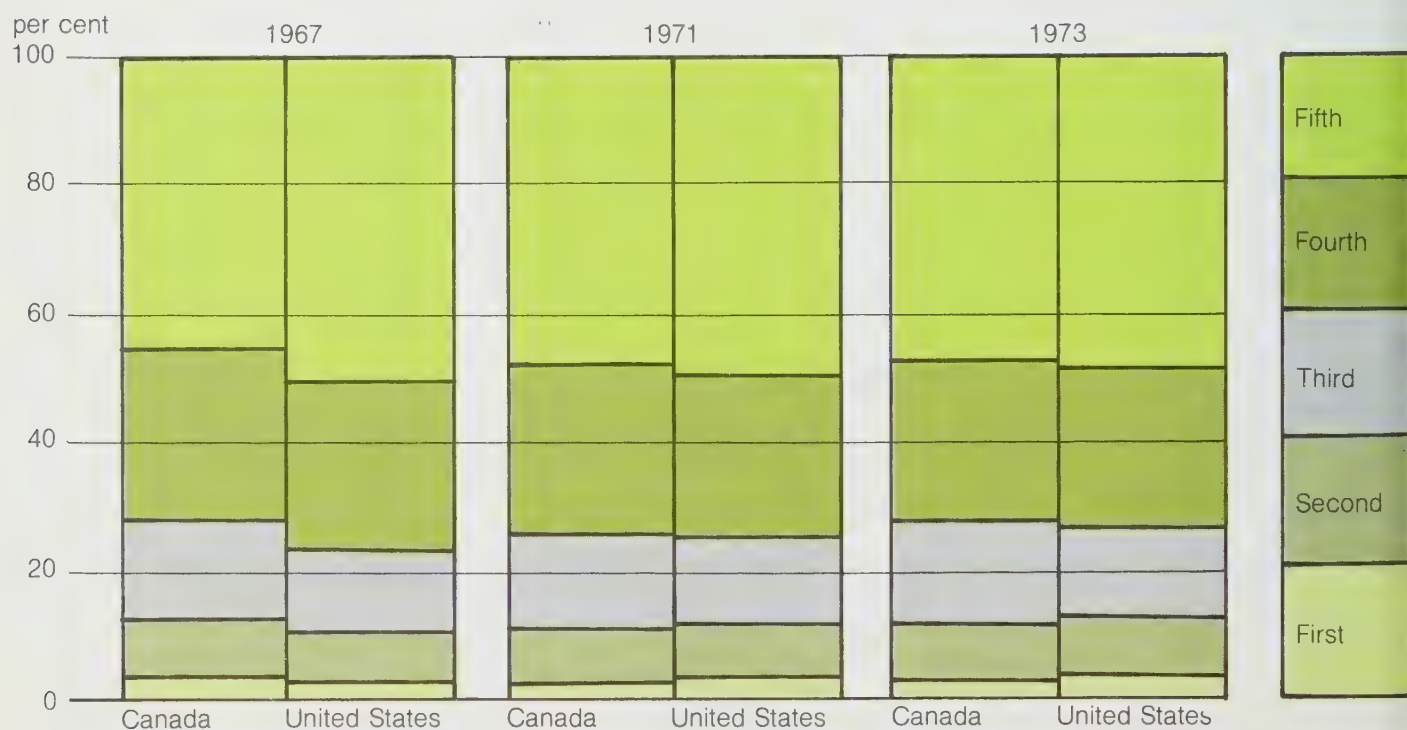


Table 8.13

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND OF SELECTED AGGREGATES BY SIZE OF TOTAL MONEY INCOME (BEFORE TAX), AND INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS, 1973

Total money income size group	All families	Total money income before payment of tax and including transfer payments	Total money income before payment of tax and excluding transfer payments	Income after payment of tax and including transfer payments	Transfer payments	Income tax	Effective average rate	
							Transfer payments(1)	Income tax(2)
				per cent				
Under \$3,000	5.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	6.4	—	72.1	1.0
\$3,000 - \$3,999	3.9	1.1	0.5	1.3	8.9	0.1	57.1	1.1
4,000 - 4,999	4.9	1.7	1.0	2.0	11.6	0.2	46.9	1.8
5,000 - 5,999	4.6	2.0	1.5	2.2	7.9	0.5	27.9	3.6
6,000 - 6,999	4.6	2.3	2.0	2.6	6.3	0.9	18.7	5.8
7,000 - 7,999	5.3	3.1	2.9	3.4	6.4	1.5	14.3	7.4
8,000 - 8,999	5.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	5.7	2.5	10.1	9.5
9,000 - 9,999	6.0	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.0	3.2	7.8	10.9
10,000 - 11,999	12.5	10.8	10.9	11.1	9.5	8.8	6.2	12.5
12,000 - 14,999	16.7	17.6	18.1	17.8	11.8	17.0	4.7	14.7
15,000 - 19,999	17.3	23.4	24.3	23.1	11.6	25.2	3.5	16.5
20,000 - 24,999	7.3	12.6	13.2	12.2	4.7	15.1	2.6	18.4
25,000 and over	5.9	16.3	17.2	14.7	4.2	25.0	1.8	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.0	15.3
Average	\$	12,716	11,825	10,771	891	1,945		
Median	\$	11,533	..	9,983	..	..

(1) Transfer payments as a percentage of total money income (before tax).

(2) Percentage of total money income payable in income tax.

Table 8.14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS AND SELECTED AGGREGATES BY SIZE OF TOTAL MONEY INCOME (BEFORE TAX), AND INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS, 1973

Total money income size group	All unattached individuals	Total money income before payment of tax and including transfer payments	Total money income before payment of tax and excluding transfer payments	Income after payment of tax and including transfer payments	Transfer payments	Income tax	Effective average rate(1)	
							Transfer payments	Income tax
				per cent				
Under \$2,000	24.2	4.8	2.2	5.5	22.4	0.2	60.7	0.1
\$2,000 - \$2,999	18.0	8.3	3.4	9.5	41.2	0.7	64.2	1.1
3,000 - 3,999	8.4	5.7	5.0	6.3	10.6	2.0	24.0	4.1
4,000 - 4,999	8.8	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.9	4.6	13.4	8.1
5,000 - 5,999	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.9	5.5	6.7	8.1	10.1
6,000 - 6,999	6.1	7.7	8.3	7.8	3.6	7.0	6.1	12.1
7,000 - 7,999	5.9	8.5	9.5	8.5	2.3	8.6	3.4	14.1
8,000 - 8,999	4.9	8.0	8.9	7.7	1.7	9.4	2.8	16.1
9,000 - 9,999	3.1	5.7	6.4	5.6	1.3	6.8	2.9	16.1
10,000 - 11,999	5.2	10.9	12.3	10.3	1.4	14.8	1.7	19.1
12,000 - 14,999	3.6	9.3	10.6	8.7	1.0	13.4	1.4	20.1
15,000 and over	3.6	14.9	16.7	13.1	1.1	25.8	0.9	24.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.9	14.1
Average	\$	5,149	4,485	4,424	664	725		
Median	\$	3,927	..	3,634	..	..

(1) See footnotes in Table 8.13

le 8.15

VERAGE AND MEDIAN INCOME(1) FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX, FOR PERSONS 15
 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WHO WORKED FULL-TIME IN 1970

Occupation	Average		Median	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Physicians and surgeons	\$28,896	\$14,965	(2)	(2)
Lawyers and notaries	21,933	10,469	18,226	9,694
Oil engineers	12,786	9,941	12,379	9,426
Accountants, auditors and other financial officers	10,545	6,171	9,728	5,801
Economists	10,135	7,801	9,625	7,721
Secondary school teachers	10,100	8,529	9,901	8,480
Systems analysts, computer programmers and related occupations	10,062	7,671	9,959	7,698
Real estate salesmen	8,609	6,095	7,772	5,231
Secretaries and stenographers	8,562	7,884	7,314	4,835
Social workers	8,532	7,733	8,174	7,725
Craftsmen	8,239	5,904	8,211	5,866
Electrical, plumbing and related occupations	8,110	6,540	8,032	6,852
Sheet metal workers	7,582	4,862	7,531	4,577
Machinists and machine tool setting-up occupations	7,422	4,363	7,458	4,262
Motor vehicle fabrication and assembling occupations not elsewhere classified	7,226	4,580	7,438	4,426
Carpenters and related occupations	6,819	5,282	6,767	4,884
Truck drivers	6,796	4,712	6,555	4,422
Nurses, graduate, except supervisors	6,677	6,351	6,623	6,446
Motor vehicle mechanics and repairmen	6,561	5,031	6,495	4,797
Telephone operators	6,315	4,379	6,141	4,444
Meat slaughtering and meat cutting, canning, curing and packing operations	6,254	4,642	6,306	4,667
Retail salesmen and cashiers	5,875	3,894	5,901	3,861
Cabinet and wood furniture makers	5,745	3,935	5,677	3,788
Tailors and dressmakers	5,667	3,262	5,551	3,225
Barbers, hairdressers & related occupations	5,062	3,683	4,431	3,375
Service station attendants	4,597	3,026	4,494	3,143
Waiters, hostesses, and stewards, food and beverage	4,435	2,866	4,306	2,794
Fish canning, curing and packing operations	3,978	2,662	3,620	2,452
Farmers	3,864	2,361	2,789	1,459

(1) Employment income only. The median is the income that divides the distribution into two equal parts.

(2) The median could not be calculated as it occurred in one of the open-ended classes in the distribution.

Note: In contradistinction to the other tables in this chapter, these data originate from the 1971 Census. For details, see "Sources".

Table 8.8 — Concluded

**DISTRIBUTION OF LOW INCOME(1) AND OTHER FAMILIES
BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS — CONCLUDED**

	Percentage of low income families		Percentage of other families	
	1971	1973	1971	1973
Schooling of head:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None or some elementary	57.0	54.0	30.6	30.6
Some high school	26.2	28.2	29.2	29.2
High school completed or some university(3)	15.0	16.0	31.6	32.2
University degree	1.8	1.8	8.6	8.0
Farm:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Resident on farm	15.1	11.2	6.2	6.2
Not resident on farm	84.9	88.8	93.8	93.8
Major source of income:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No income	1.8	1.7	—	—
Wages and salaries	37.2	35.1	88.0	85.0
Net income from self-employment	12.1	11.0	5.1	6.0
Transfer payments	44.0	47.2	2.8	4.0
Investment income	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0
Pensions	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0
Miscellaneous income	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.0
Family characteristics:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unattached individual	—	—	—	—
Married couples only	25.5	27.1	25.5	26.0
Married couples with single children	48.1	41.9	61.9	59.0
Married couples with married children	2.9	2.0	4.4	4.0
Married couples with relatives other than children	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.0
Other families	22.5	28.5	7.0	8.0
Number of children under 16 years:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	39.9	38.7	42.1	44.0
One child	16.6	16.7	20.8	19.0
Two children	16.7	19.6	19.0	20.0
Three children	11.4	12.3	10.7	9.0
Four or more children	15.4	12.7	7.4	5.0
Sex of head:(total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	80.6	73.9	95.2	94.0
Female	19.4	26.1	4.8	5.0

(1) For an explanation of low income see text.

(2,3) See footnote 2, Table 8.7.

CONSUMPTION

Every society is a consumer society in that basic needs for survival require the consumption of certain goods. However, for most Canadians, the acquisition of goods and services has far surpassed this basic level.

Generally, personal consumption refers, both technically and in everyday conversation, to those goods and services which are financed out of earned or investment income, or out of transfer payments from government and institutions. The total consumption of the population, however, is much greater than this personally financed portion. There are many goods and services provided within society as a whole, e.g., by government, without an explicit exchange of money between those who provide the goods and services and those who consume them.

There are also goods and services which are produced in households, institutions, and by volunteer and benevolent organizations which do not flow through the market. Because of this there are no precise estimates of their value, and these categories have not been included in either the consumption or production data of this chapter. However, it is possible that by the time this volume appears in print, the estimates for the value of household work will be available.

The state provides collectively financed and collectively consumed goods. The most obvious example of this is perhaps national defence, but services such as police protection, the administration of courts, and the use of certain transportation facilities, such as roads and airports, also fall largely within this category. There is also a whole range of collectively financed but individually consumed goods and services, encompassing, for instance, education and the use of hospitals and other health services, where these are partially or totally financed by government.

The statistics selected for this chapter may be grouped into two divisions; those which are collected from broad groups of people and institutions, and those which are collected from individuals or households. Data gathered from individuals or households show not only expenditure, but also characteristics of the spending units, while personal expenditure on consumer goods, which is part and parcel of gross national expenditure, is gathered from retail trade data. It would enhance the analytical value of these data if, for example, the expenditure on health by government on behalf of certain groups or individuals and the expenditures and incomes of such groups could be tied together. Unfortunately, there are not yet sufficient data to allow this analysis in any depth.

DATA

Table 9.1, "Gross National Expenditure", introduces this chapter by showing the total spent by various groups, such as consumers, governments, and businesses on final goods and services(1). These data are expressed in constant 1971

dollars; that is to say, the effect of price changes to the extent that this is possible, have been removed from this table. Table 9.2, which is also in constant dollars, shows the total amounts spent by consumers on various types of goods and services. Chart 9.3 indicates, on an overall basis, how much of total income people spend on consumer goods and services, how much they pay in taxes, and how much they save. These figures, as well as the figures for all subsequent tables, are in the dollars of the respective years. There are significant differences between the content of consumer expenditures in the first two tables, which are derived from macro sources, and the data in the latter portion of the chapter, which are derived from family expenditure surveys. These differences are spelled out in more detail in the "Definition" section below. Table 9.4 portrays, in a very rough manner, the portion of government expenditure which is consumed collectively by the community as a whole and that which is consumed individually. The latter case includes certain cash transfers to individuals which have already been included in personal income and hence already been spent or saved. The expenditures of government in this table and consumer expenditures in the other tables are therefore not mutually exclusive.

The statistics derived from family expenditure surveys permit the analysis of the patterns and distributional characteristics of family spending habits. Tables 9.5 and 9.6 show average expenditure patterns for 1964, 1967, 1969 and 1974, based on eleven major urban centres(2). For consistency, Tables 9.7 and 9.8, and Chart 9.9 derived from the 1974 Family Expenditure Survey(3) refer to the same eleven cities. Table 9.8 and Chart 9.9 show the percentage of families reporting selected expenditures, while Table 9.7 shows average expenditure patterns by different income quintile groups.

Food expenditure diary surveys were part of the Family Expenditure Survey program in 1969 and 1974. Tables 9.10 and 9.11 show the distribution of total food expenditure by family income quintile groups for fourteen cities in 1974(4).

(1) *Final goods and services are goods and services sold in the marketplace to final rather than intermediate users. An example would be a sheet of steel destined to be turned into an automobile. The automobile would be regarded as a final good, the sheet would not.*

(2) *Includes St. John's, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.*

(3) *The Family Expenditure Survey collects information on the total family budget.*

(4) *Includes the eleven cities in footnote (2) plus Saint John, Calgary and Thunder Bay.*

DEFINITIONS

There are some major conceptual differences between family expenditure data derived from household surveys, and data on personal expenditure on consumer goods and services from the National Accounts. Apart from differences in geographic coverage and the more restrictive private-dwelling coverage of the household surveys, the main conceptual differences arise due to the following:

1. The National Accounts include in personal expenditure certain imputed items; e.g., farm products consumed directly in farm households, imputed rent from owner-occupied dwellings, and estimated services rendered by banks and other financial institutions without a specific charge.
2. Government hospital and medical insurance premiums, and fees for motor vehicle licences and permits are included with direct taxes in the National Accounts rather than in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services.
3. Operating expenses of associations of individuals or private non-profit corporations, such as universities, churches, etc., are incorporated in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services. In family expenditure, only the fees of universities and other non-profit organizations are included.

Family: This spending unit is defined as a group of persons depending on a common or pooled income for the major items of expense, and living in the same dwelling, or as one financially independent individual living alone. Never-married sons or daughters living with their parents are considered as part of their parents' spending unit. In the great majority of cases, the members of spending units of two or more individuals are related by blood, marriage or adoption, and are thus consistent with the "economic family" definition employed in surveys of family income, i.e., "a group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage or adoption." (The definition of family employed by the population census restricts the family to husband, wife, and any unmarried children living with them, or one parent and unmarried children.) It should be noted that according to the "economic family" definition, unrelated persons living in the same household would be counted as unattached individuals, whereas in the expenditure survey, it is possible for two or more unrelated persons to comprise one spending unit.

Table 9.1

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE PER PERSON

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1973	1975
	1971 dollars						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	1,467	1,768	1,851	2,187	2,563	2,859	3,052
Government current expenditure on goods and services	500	557	575	669	852	891	956
Gross fixed capital formation(1)	505	712	644	900	949	1,086	1,134
Value of physical change in inventories	73	71	14	69	18	61	-14
Exports of goods and services	465	498	514	715	1,028	1,184	1,042
Imports of goods and services	- 520	- 635	- 579	- 799	- 1,021	- 1,260	- 1,301
Residual error(2) and adjusting entry(3)	41	- 11	- 18	- 2	- 26	15	- 2
Gross national expenditure	2,531	2,960	3,001	3,739	4,363	4,836	4,867

- 1) Gross fixed capital formation is defined as including outlays on durable tangible assets with a lifetime use of one year or more. Only new construction (both residential and non-residential) and new machinery and equipment are included.
- 2) Residual error reflects a number of factors including imperfections in the basic statistics, flaws in estimation techniques and discrepancies in the timing with which income and expenditure data are recorded.
- 3) Adjusting entries occur prior to 1971 in order to convert the data to 1971 constant dollars.

Table 9.2

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE ON CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES PER PERSON

	1951	1961	1971	1975	1951	1961	1971	1975
	1971 dollars				per cent			
Food, beverages and tobacco	398.1	454.5	594.6	608.4	27.1	24.6	23.2	19.9
Clothing and footwear	133.5	156.5	203.2	271.4	9.1	8.5	7.9	8.9
Gross rent, fuel and power	215.8	330.1	490.6	541.2	14.7	17.8	19.1	17.7
Furniture, furnishings and household equipment and operation	153.8	181.8	242.4	318.3	10.5	9.8	9.5	10.4
Medical care and health services	76.4	76.4	77.9	94.0	5.2	4.1	3.0	3.1
Transportation and communication	170.6	229.7	361.9	457.0	11.6	12.4	14.1	15.3
Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services	95.4	124.3	240.8	324.1	6.5	6.7	9.4	10.6
Personal goods and services	256.6	293.5	384.2	404.7	17.5	15.9	15.0	13.3
Total personal expenditure on consumer goods and services(1)	1,467.5	1,851.1	2,562.5	3,052.3	102.2	99.8	101.2	99.2

(1) Column figures do not add to totals due to omission of net expenditure abroad (i.e. expenditure by Canadians on consumer goods and services in foreign countries less similar expenditures by foreign visitors in Canada) and because of an adjusting entry for years prior to 1971 to convert these data to the 1971 base.

Chart 9.3

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

per cent

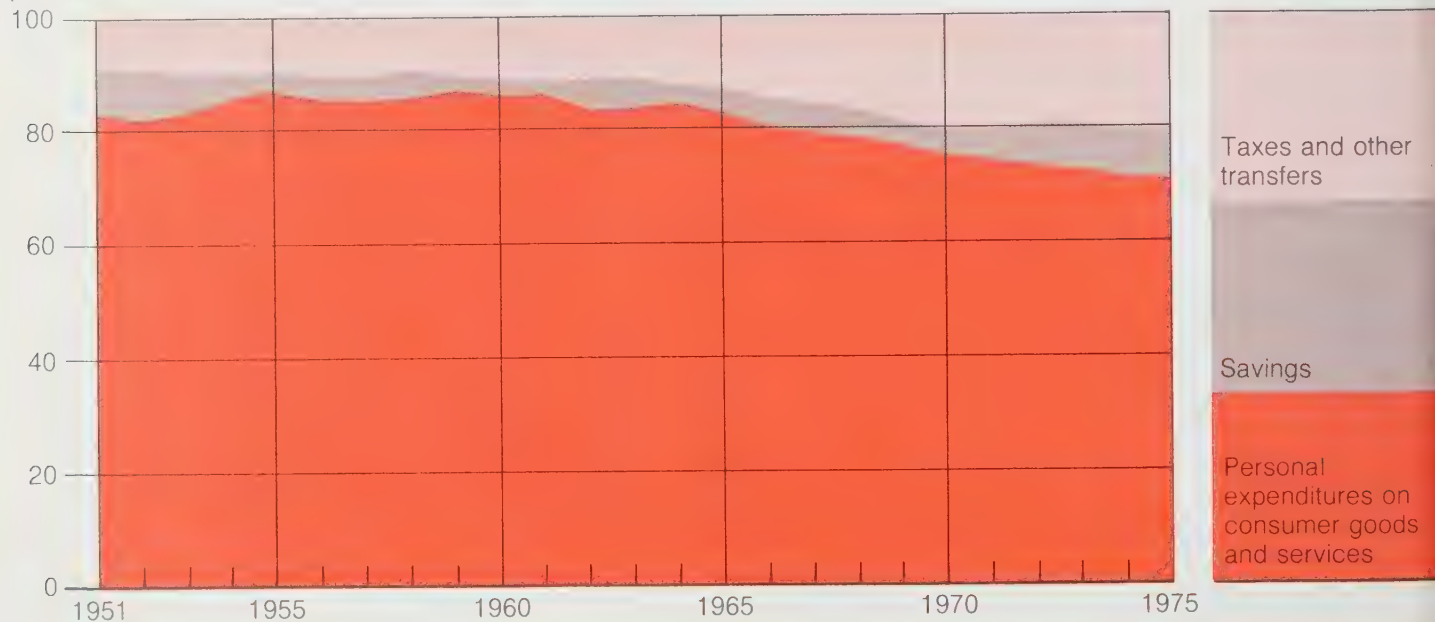


Table 9.4

EXPENDITURE OF ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT,
BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE(1)

	1970(2)	1971	1972	1973
	millions of dollars			
Common use of collectively financed goods and services(3):				
General government services	2,261.9	2,595.5	2,891.5	3,355.5
Protection of persons and property	3,078.6	3,374.4	3,650.0	4,178.2
Transportation, communications and natural resources	3,784.4	4,312.4	4,804.5	5,670.3
Other expenditures	2,792.9	3,305.9	3,852.7	4,359.1
Total common use expenditure	11,917.8	13,588.2	15,198.7	17,563.1
Percentage of total government expenditure	% 37.9	37.5	37.1	37.4
Individual use of collectively financed goods and services(3):				
Health	4,224.0	4,842.7	5,478.0	6,069.4
Social welfare and housing	6,103.7	7,477.4	9,093.2	10,989.4
Education, recreation and culture	6,577.2	7,297.8	7,863.8	8,456.2
Debt interest charges	2,617.7	3,069.4	3,374.9	3,934.9
Total individual use expenditure	19,522.6	22,687.3	25,809.9	29,449.9
Percentage of total government expenditure	% 62.1	62.5	62.9	62.6
Total government expenditure	31,440.4	36,275.5	41,008.6	47,013.0
Total government expenditure as a percentage of GNP	% 36.7	38.5	39.2	38.4

- 1) These figures represent consolidated accounts of gross expenditure by federal, provincial and municipal governments.
- 2) Figures in this column in some cases do not coincide with 1970 data from the tables on expenditure by government in **Perspective Canada I** due to redefinitions and clarification of what constitutes individual and collective use of goods and services and subsequent reassignment of certain functions.
- 3) The division of the functional categories distinguishes collectively financed goods that are collectively consumed from those that are collectively financed and individually consumed. Defence expenditure is an example of the former group and veterans' pensions are an example of the latter group. This distinction, however is not necessarily pure. Health expenditure is probably a good example of a grey area, with public health clearly being collectively consumed and medicare being individually consumed.

Table 9.5

**DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY EXPENDITURE FOR
FAMILIES OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS(1)**

	1964	1967	1969	1974
	per cent			
Food	21.0	19.5	17.6	17.2
Shelter(2):				
Living quarters	13.0	12.5	12.9	12.1
Water, power and fuel	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4
Total shelter	16.3	15.5	15.6	14.5
Household operation	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.4
Household furnishings and equipment:				
Appliances	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other furnishings and equipment	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.8
Total furnishings and equipment	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.0
Clothing	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.2
Personal care	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9
Medical and health care	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.1
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3
Travel and transportation:				
Automobile (and truck):				
Purchase	5.4	4.1	4.4	4.7
Operation	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.1
Other travel and transportation	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6
Total travel and transportation	12.4	11.6	12.1	12.4
Recreation	3.3	3.6	3.6	4.0
Reading	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Education	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Miscellaneous expenses	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1
Total current consumption	83.1	79.6	77.5	74.3
Personal taxes	9.2	12.9	15.4	18.7
Security	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.1
Gifts and charitable contributions	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.9
Total expenditure(3)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) For a definition of family see text. The tables for the four years were based on a survey conducted in 11 cities: St. John's, Halifax, Quebec, Montréal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

(2) Does not include repayment of the principal of the mortgage.

(3) See footnote 5, Table 9.6.

Table 9.6

SELECTED FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURE,
FOR FAMILIES OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS(1)

	1964	1967	1969	1974
	average per family			
Family characteristics:				
Number of persons under 16 years	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0
Number of persons aged 16-64 years	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Number of persons aged 65 and over	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Average number of persons per family(2)	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5
Number of full-time wage earners	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Average age of head	45.0	44.6	44.1	43.7
Net income before taxes	\$ 7,065	9,061	10,417	16,236
Other money receipts	\$ 146	212	225	388
Net change in assets and liabilities from previous year (for example, 1963 to 1964)	\$ + 280	+ 507	+ 329	+ 598
Homeowners	% 51	53	55	57
Car or truck owners	% 71	75	78	79
Wife employed full-time	% 15	16	16	20
	dollars			
Average family expenditure(3):				
Food	1,476	1,722	1,835	2,698
Shelter(4):				
Living quarters	915	1,110	1,351	1,889
Water, power and fuel	232	259	271	378
Total shelter	1,147	1,368	1,621	2,268
Household operation	282	349	397	531
Household furnishings and equipment:				
Appliances	85	101	116	181
Other furnishings and equipment	228	284	359	590
Total furnishings and equipment	313	385	475	771
Clothing	614	749	845	1,118
Personal care	161	207	238	300
Medical and health care	277	299	336	327
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	279	354	376	517
Travel and transportation:				
Automobile (and truck):				
Purchase	379	366	455	736
Operation	354	472	544	800
Other travel and transportation	137	190	253	402
Total travel and transportation	870	1,028	1,252	1,939
Recreation	230	314	376	618
Reading	44	59	65	87
Education	64	79	104	124
Miscellaneous expenses	89	118	144	326

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.6 -- Concluded

SELECTED FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND AVERAGE FAMILY EXPENDITURE,
FOR FAMILIES OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS(1)

	1964	1967	1969	1974
Family characteristics:				
Total current consumption	5,846	7,031	8,063	11,621
Personal taxes	650	1,135	1,607	2,921
Security	336	453	491	801
Gifts and charitable contributions	200	212	244	291
Total expenditure(5)	7,031	8,831	10,406	15,641

(1) See footnote 1, Table 9.5.

(2) Family size was computed by dividing the total number of weeks during which family members belonged to the unit in the survey year by 52 weeks. In this way, part-year members were counted as a fraction of a year-equivalent person.

(3) The average dollar expenditure per family was based on all families in each class, whether or not they reported purchases of a particular item.

(4) See footnote 2, Table 9.5.

(5) Since there was some re-organization of items for the 1969 survey, expenditure categories in 1969 and 1974 have been adjusted to give similar composition of items within groups as in the 1964 and 1967 surveys.

Table 9.7

FAMILY EXPENDITURE BY FAMILY INCOME QUINTILE(1),
FOR FAMILIES OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS, 1974

	Family income quintile				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
	per cent				
Food	25.6	20.1	18.1	16.6	13.1
Shelter	20.8	16.3	15.3	14.2	11.1
Travel and transportation	10.5	12.5	13.1	13.4	11.1
Clothing	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1
Household operation	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.1
Household furnishings and equipment	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.1
Recreation	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.1
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.1
Security, gifts and contributions	4.4	5.8	6.4	7.1	8.1
Personal taxes	6.1	13.2	16.0	19.0	25.1
Other expenditures(2)	8.3	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.1
Total expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average expenditure	\$ 7,021	11,759	14,716	18,020	26,701

(1) Each quintile contains one fifth of all the weighted number of families receiving income; for example, the lowest quintile contains the fifth of the recipients with the lowest incomes.

(2) Includes expenditures on reading, education, personal care, medical and health care and other miscellaneous expenses.

Table 9.8

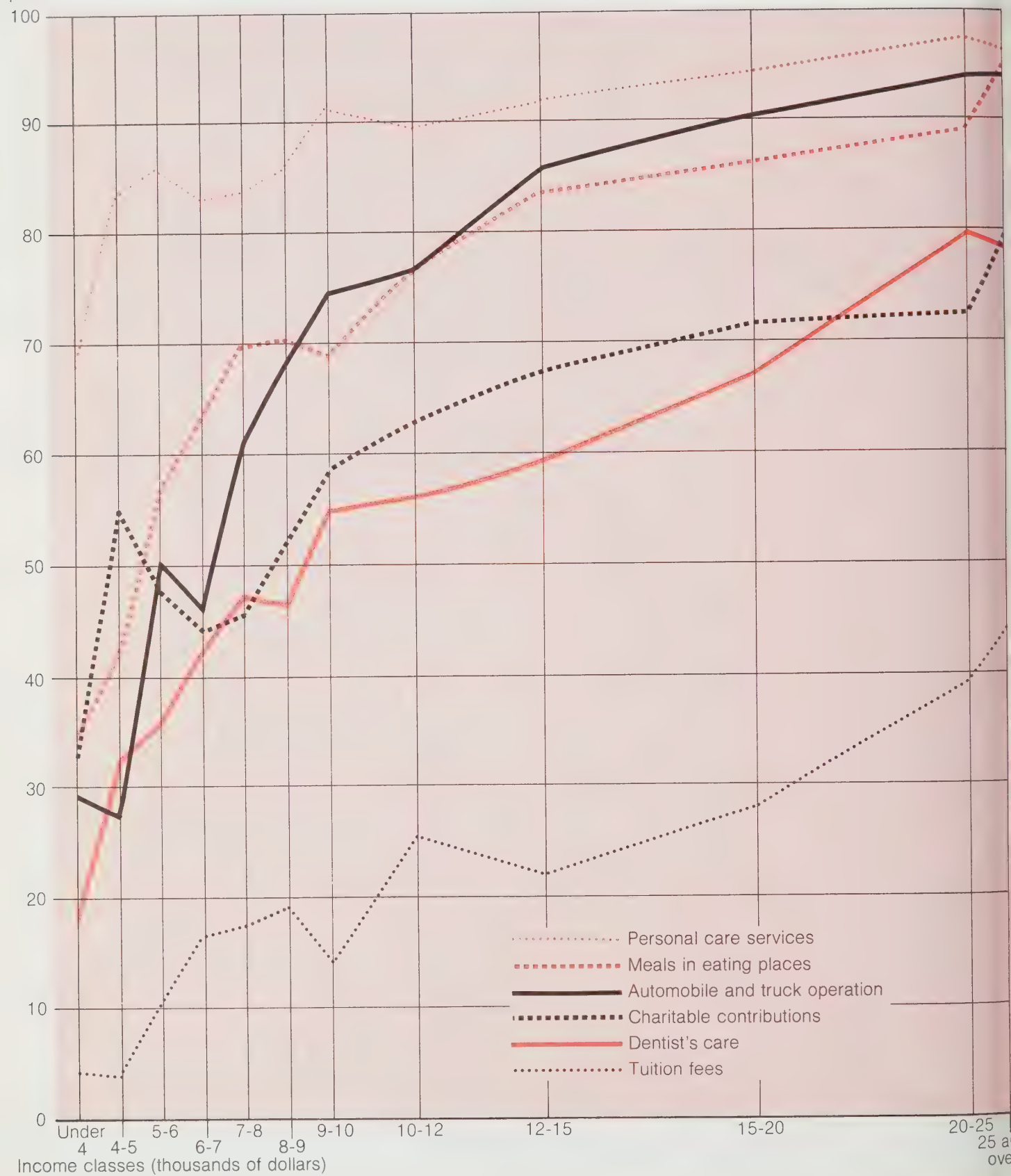
FAMILIES OF TWO OR MORE PERSONS REPORTING SELECTED EXPENDITURES, BY FAMILY INCOME, 1974

	Family income							All families
	Under \$5,000	\$5,000-7,999	\$8,000-11,999	\$12,000-14,999	\$15,000-19,999	\$20,000-24,999	\$25,000 and over	
	per cent reporting							
Meals in eating places	38.0	63.8	73.2	83.4	86.0	88.8	94.8	79.7
Dental care	25.3	42.1	53.4	59.0	66.7	79.3	78.5	61.4
Travel	9.9	10.2	15.0	17.7	21.4	32.5	43.5	22.2
Highway bus travel	10.3	12.2	11.6	10.8	11.0	10.6	13.0	11.3
Property taxes and assessments	35.7	32.5	38.1	58.8	63.7	73.7	83.6	57.4
Automobile and truck operation	28.1	53.1	74.2	85.7	90.4	94.0	93.9	80.2
Insurance	43.3	61.9	78.0	84.6	86.2	85.8	84.7	79.3
Household appliances	40.3	53.2	65.7	71.5	71.5	80.0	77.9	68.8
Movies	23.3	44.2	56.0	64.1	70.8	75.7	79.9	63.4
Battery expenses	40.2	59.5	73.4	76.6	82.6	84.4	83.3	75.5
Magazines	29.5	40.7	43.9	53.6	59.4	66.4	74.1	54.8
Initiation fees	4.2	15.2	21.3	22.0	27.9	39.3	44.0	26.7
Charitable contributions	44.0	45.8	59.5	67.4	71.8	72.5	79.5	65.8
Personal care services	75.7	84.1	89.0	91.9	94.3	97.0	96.3	91.4

Chart 9.9

FAMILIES REPORTING SELECTED EXPENDITURES, BY FAMILY INCOME, 1974

per cent



le 9.10

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES ON FOOD TO BE PREPARED IN THE HOME BY
FAMILY INCOME QUINTILE(1), FOR ALL FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS, 1974(2)

	Income quintile				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
	per cent				
Dairy products:					
Milk	6.1	6.4	7.3	6.9	6.5
Other dairy products	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3
Total dairy products	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.2	13.8
Eggs	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Bakery products	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.1
Cereal products	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.7
Meat and poultry:					
Beef	13.8	14.1	15.1	15.8	15.9
Pork	7.8	7.9	7.3	8.2	8.2
Other meats	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.0
Poultry	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8
Total meat and poultry	31.9	31.8	32.6	33.8	33.9
Fats and oils	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6
Sugars and oils	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6
Beverages	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.5
Miscellaneous groceries	8.7	8.4	8.8	8.4	7.8
Canned and dried fruits	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3
Canned and dried vegetables	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Fresh fruits	5.7	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.3
Fresh vegetables	6.6	6.7	5.4	5.8	5.9
Frozen foods	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6
Prepared and partially prepared dishes	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average expenditure on food prepared at home per week	\$ 18.04	25.75	31.92	36.21	40.29

(1) Quintile is defined in footnote 1, Table 9.7.

(2) The centres included in the survey are St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Table 9.11

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD EXPENDITURES BY INCOME QUINTILE (1),
FOR ALL FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS, 1974(2)

	Income quintile				
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
	per cent				
Food prepared in the home	80.4	79.3	76.2	75.3	69.9
Board paid by family members	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1
Dining outside the home:					
In eating places in town of residence	15.9	17.2	19.6	20.6	24.1
On a job out of town	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
At school or college	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
On a vacation or other trip	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.9	4.1
Total food and beverage consumed in dining establishments outside the home	18.6	19.8	23.0	23.0	29.4
Meals prepared on a trip	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average food expenditure per week	\$ 22.44	32.47	41.98	48.09	58.00

(1) Quintile is defined in footnote 1, Table 9.7.

(2) Refer to footnote 2, Table 9.10.

URBAN PROFILES: MONTREAL, TORONTO & VANCOUVER

The city is a centre of innovation, the focus for social and economic interplay and, consequently, the location of the latest and most rapid changes in society. These changes occur because large urban agglomerations confer both significant benefits and disadvantages on their residents, institutions, and economic bases. The benefits of size include those associated with diversity and choice; varied cultural and economic opportunities for the inhabitants, and accessibility to markets, specialized services, and skilled labour for business and industry. The disadvantages include those that are generated by congestion and competition.

In 1971, 76% of all Canadians lived in urban centres, 39% of whom resided in the three Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA's) of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, areas which together comprise less than one tenth of one percent of the total surface of Canada. These three urban areas dominate the rest of the country in the "Isodemographic Map of Canada" (Map 10.1), which portrays Canada in terms of population rather than space, and in Chart 10.2, which presents population growth rates.

The process of growth implies changes in the physical form of the city and the continuous adaptation of the population to new environments. The product is a diversified urban structure that reflects the different types of interactions between man and his surroundings.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide, from the existing data base,(1) a statistical profile of some aspects of the urbanization process and,(2) selected features of the present urban geography of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The accomplishment of this requires a model of the urban system, which can be employed as a relatively simple descriptive framework for representing data. A model has been devised which essentially structures the urban area in terms of five zones, delineated using social and economic criteria.

Development of the Model

Canadian cities tended to grow outwards from the original settlements in relatively discrete steps, reflecting changes in the urban activity system. Among these changes were technological developments in urban transportation which allowed increasingly efficient movement over longer distances. Before public transit(1), cities were concentrated in developments because most people had to walk to work, and those work locations tended to be centralized. The introduction of each improved transportation mode — the horsecar, the streetcar, and the automobile — allowed increasing expansion away from the centre of the city and forced shifts in land use patterns and social and economic activities.

A relatively simple model, if based only on the growth process, would consist of a set of zones, each distinguished by their period of major development. Such a model,

however, would be incomplete. It is also necessary to take into account the evolution of specific urban areas that has taken place since the period of initial growth, especially changes in land use and social and economic activities. A five-zone system incorporating growth characteristics, evolution and activity features appears to cover reasonably well the more typical features found in the largest metropolitan areas of Canada. The zones reflect an emphasis on the social geography, or more simply, the organization of people in the three cities rather than features of the economic landscape.

This model, however, does have some shortcomings. Because the purpose of the zone technique is to allow wide generalizations to be made, it does not allow the analysis of some of the more complex features of urban areas that can be studied only at the district or neighbourhood scale. Conversely, because the urban system is, in fact, a complex, single entity, subdividing it to permit analysis of spatial differences causes certain problems. Difficulties arise because the basic units of aggregation, the census tracts, often exhibit characteristics of more than one zone. As well, some subjective elements in the process of boundary delineation were inevitable, due partly to the rough-hewn nature of the model, and partly because of the lack of "perfect" knowledge of each locality by the arbitrator (although this was minimized by submitting the proposed zones to city planners familiar with the respective urban areas for verification and modification).

Study Zone Morphology

The zones were delineated rather pragmatically by matching urban study concepts to the actual landscapes of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. Urban development and land-use maps, air photos, and historical information were used in this process.

Zone I — Central Business District

The Central Business District is the major focus for much of a city's social and economic interaction. It is characterized by high concentrations of office employment and retail trade and service outlets, and by small numbers of permanent residents.

The Central Business District is usually located at the site of the city's original settlement, but few of the area's buildings date from that period due to ongoing pressures for redevelopment.

Within the Central Business District an inner core and a frame area can usually be discerned. The core is dominated by activities that require great centralization for reasons of traffic volume (retail), and functional interrelation and prestige (office). These activities must be able to

(1) *The horsecar became prominent in most major Canadian cities in the period 1850-1880.*

bear the high rents that accompany such benefits. The frame area features businesses that do not require the advantages (or cannot afford the costs) of a highly centralized location.

Because the Central Business District is, by definition, a place where very few of the city's inhabitants live, the tables, maps and charts in this chapter indicate population characteristics of this zone which are quite different from the other four zones.

A number of criteria are employed to delineate the Central Business District. The boundary may be established where land uses associated with the Central Business District become discontinuous, being replaced by types of activities such as rooming houses, gas stations and supermarkets. Other indicators include the level of pedestrian traffic, land values, indexes of building height and the intensity of floor space use.

Zone II — The Inner City

The Inner City is the transition zone of mixed and unstable land uses separating the Central Business District from more durable, mature neighbourhoods. In most cities, original residential development in this zone took place soon after the town's founding, in an era when people still walked to work. As a result, the original structure of the Inner City was characterized by high-density development. As the city spread farther out, warehouses, ageing industries, and rooming-house areas that accommodated a transient population became part of the Inner City scene. These sectors are often characterized by the deterioration that is due to a lack of new development.

In other parts of the Inner City the pressures for redevelopment may be strong. Homes in older, well-maintained, residential neighbourhoods are often upgraded or replaced by modern apartment buildings, medical and legal offices, and the expansion of existing universities. In other cases, public bodies may want to replace neglected and badly maintained housing stocks with either new housing or other facilities.

The Inner City may also contain areas occupied by railyards and port facilities, and low income residential uses in which relatively little change other than gradual deterioration takes place.

Unless a useful physical boundary is present, such as a park, it is difficult to delineate precisely where the Inner City ends and where the Mature Suburbs begin. In this task, the most useful information includes the level of residential stability, housing density, housing character and design, and prevailing land uses.

Zone III — Mature Suburbs

The Mature Suburbs encompass an extensive and varied sector of urban residential development. This area displays a wide range of social, economic and physical conditions reflected in a diversity of neighbourhood characteristics and housing quality and design.

Period developments in urban transportation contributed to

two basic patterns of growth. Districts often referred to as "streetcar suburbs" were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Typically, initial development followed the streetcar routes, with later construction proceeding laterally out from the transit line on both sides. The focus for neighbourhood activities, the streetcar line encouraged the growth of linear commercial development. Dwellings were closely spaced on lots that tended to be small. The need to live within a reasonable walking distance of a streetcar stop and the cost of land and home construction produced this pattern of high density.

Mature suburbs constructed between approximately 1930 and 1950 were, in part, a product of increasing accessibility provided by the decline of the streetcar and the increase in importance of the family automobile and passenger bus. Because they developed largely as an infilling process between earlier urbanized areas, these neighbourhoods have lower density levels and larger lots than their predecessors. Unlike the new suburbs that followed, however, there are often great variations in home quality and style in one area due to the then prevailing procedures of individual home design and construction.

Zone IV — New Suburbs

The concept of "urban sprawl" is inevitably associated with suburban development that took place when the private automobile became the dominant form of transport. For the purpose of this study, this period has been dated from 1951 onwards, though it was in fact a gradual process closely correlated with car ownership. Post-war availability of mortgage funds through the National Housing Act and Veterans' Land Act increased the demand for new low density housing. These new suburbs were characterized by mass-produced, essentially similar single family dwelling bungalows and split levels, which became the dominant features of the urban landscape. These houses were frequently sold as "finished products" rather than built through the traditional client-builder relationship of previous periods. The early patterns have now given way in many cases to serious attempts by both developers and local municipalities to introduce variety in the street-scapes of such neighbourhoods.

In addition to residential uses, this area encompasses large tracts of land developed for retail, warehousing, industrial and transportation, and recreational purposes. Often this development can be tied directly to the effect of the automobile. Suburban shopping malls were designed primarily for access by car. "Strip" developments of restaurants, dealerships, and gas stations also appeared along major suburban roads.

Another aspect of this development phase has been the migration of industry and commerce from the congested central area to this zone. This was a result of decreasing reliance on harbours, central railyards, and close physical proximity to linked firms, combined with the attraction of suburban sites blessed with good accessibility by road, low taxes, and room for expansion. The accompanying changes in employment and other activity patterns has served to reinforce the spread of the suburban population.

Zone V — Exurbia

Exurbia, for the purpose of this study, can be described as the remainder of the Census Metropolitan Area outside the continuously built-up area. It generally covers a great expanse of the C.M.A. and has a low population density. This zone embraces rural farm land, including market gardens and orchards, along with non-farm uses such as regional parks, quarries, auto wreckers, riding stables, dog kennels, drive-in theatres, and golf courses. The most important facet of this zone, however, may be the villages and towns which serve the immediate rural areas and act as territories for commuters seeking the tranquility of "country" life.

Exurbia is a zone which is under immediate or potential urban development pressures. Consequently, much of the zone is subject to high land values in anticipation of the expansion of the urbanized area. The spectre of abandoned farmland and the mix of visually displeasing land uses in parts of this area have led to many attempts to orchestrate development. The establishment of green belts, development restrictions, and the construction of planned satellite communities in the 30,000 to 100,000 population range are attempts to better use the land resources in this zone.

DATA

The data presented in this chapter have been organized into two broad sections, (1) the physical structure of the city that underlies social interaction, and (2) the patterns of social characteristics. Together they comprise much of the urban activity system, although no attempt has been made to present detailed information on the economic structure of the three cities.

The features of the physical structure of the cities are examined in Maps 10.6, 10.7 and 10.17, Tables 10.8 to 10.16 and 10.18 to 10.20, and Photograph 10.10, 10.11 and 10.12.

The urbanized area of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver has grown immensely since 1901, as is shown in Map 10.6. Map 10.7 illustrates that this urban growth has been accompanied by both a change in and a growth of urban transportation modes between 1901 and 1971.

Table 10.8 illustrates the growth of the urbanized land area between 1966 and 1971. Table 10.9 presents the proportion of land area by zone in each census metropolitan area; there are similarities in the share of each zone in the three urban areas.

Air photographs have been used to illustrate changes in one zone in each metropolitan area. Photograph 10.10 illustrates Vancouver's "West End", which is an example of an inner city that is undergoing extensive and rapid transformation. Outremont in Montreal, shown in Photograph 10.11, is an example of the relative stability of the Mature Suburbs. Photograph 10.12, depicting the area of Toronto around the interchange of the Don Valley Parkway and Highway 401, shows the rapid transformation of rural land to urban uses that has occurred in most of the New Suburbs. Maps accompanying the air photographs provide an indication of the extent of the changes in land use.

The type and volume of economic and social activities taking place in Zones I, II and III are reflected in the distribution of land uses shown in Table 10.13. Table 10.14 indicates the decentralizing trend in the distribution of employment in Toronto. While Central Business District employment has risen in absolute terms, it has been far outstripped by employment growth in the suburbs. Total employment in Zones II and III, however, has actually declined.

Open space available for recreation is presented in Table 10.15 and suggests inequalities in the accessibility to parkland between zones in each census metropolitan area. Suburban residents are often better served by parkland than central city residents, even though they may have less need of this recreation space because their house lots tend to be larger. The accessibility to parks is presented by indicating the proportion of the population living within a quarter of a mile of either open space of less than 35 acres (local or neighbourhood parks) or open space larger than 35 acres (large urban and regional parks). A quarter mile radius was chosen because it is a convenient walking distance for most users of local parks.

Table 10.16 and Map 10.17 present data on the age of housing. The table provides a breakdown of the different periods of construction, while the map provides a visual presentation of the dominant period of construction in the central part of the C.M.A. The redevelopment of Vancouver's Inner City is illustrated dramatically in Table 10.16. In 1971, 63% of the area's dwelling units in Zone III had been constructed since 1951. This compares to only 28.5% for Zone II in Montreal in the same period.

Table 10.18 provides a clear indication of the shift in the pattern of dwelling types from the centre of the city outwards. It is worth noting the relative scarcity of the single detached home in four of Montreal's five zones.

In Table 10.19, the location and number of large apartment buildings constructed between 1966 and 1974 is shown. In Toronto the extent of apartment construction in Zone IV is significant. Photograph 10.12 shows this development in several locations.

Table 10.20 indicates that a positive relationship exists between the percentage of households owning cars and the distance from the city centre. These data serve to reflect the differential importance of the automobile as a transportation mode in the five urban sub-areas and reinforce the notion that Zone IV and Zone V are car-oriented places.

Table 10.21 introduces the section of data dealing with social characteristics, by comparing population changes between zones. From 1951 to 1971 there was an absolute decline in the populations of Zones I and II, a phenomenon which can be partly accounted for by the decline in average household size and the spread of other central area functions to the other zones. In Vancouver the growth of high-rise apartments helped stem the population decline of Zone II between 1951 and 1971. As would be expected,

there has been considerable population growth in Zones IV and V in all three cities.

Map 10.22, Chart 10.23 and Table 10.24 illustrate the variations in population density over the Census Metropolitan Areas. The highest population densities are found in Zones II and III in all three cities.

Density profiles of the three cities are presented in Chart 10.23. Each profile is a cross-section of an urban area from suburbs to suburbs through the Central Business District, which plots densities for each census tract through which the transacting line passes. The cross-section does not portray the full range of densities within the city or within the census tracts through which the transacting line passes, but rather gives a representative geographical picture of the city's population structure. In general, each city shows a definite pattern of very low density in the Central Business District, higher density in the older neighbourhoods, and declining densities in the suburbs.

Table 10.25 illustrates a variety of patterns of population movements into and within each census metropolitan area. Migrants from outside Canada generally concentrate in Zone II and Zone III, while the migrants moving within each census metropolitan area tend to move into Zones IV and V.

Length of occupancy data in Table 10.26 show the relative stability of neighbourhoods. The length of occupancy tends to be shorter in the Central Business District, the Inner City, and the New Suburbs than in the Mature Suburbs and Exurbia.

Table 10.27 clearly illustrates the variations in the proportions of age groups in each zone. For example, there are relatively low proportions of children and quite high proportions of the elderly in the inner zones.

Data on educational attainment are presented in Table 10.29 and Maps 10.30 and 10.31. Table 10.29 indicates that in each city, Zone II has a higher proportion of people who have completed university and people with less than grade 6 education than do Zones IV and V. Maps 10.30 and 10.31 provide more detailed information concerning these patterns.

Table 10.32 presents the spatial distribution of tenant and occupied dwelling units. In each C.M.A. the proportion of tenant-occupied dwellings steadily decreases from the Central Business District outward. The low figure for owner-occupied dwellings in Zone III for Montreal is a reflection of high population density and the large number of apartments present.

The distribution of households by income class in Table 10.33 indicates greater uniformity of income in the outer zones, and a tendency for the incidence of low income to be higher in the inner zones. Table 10.34 depicts the distribution of low-income families(2). In all cities, the proportion of low-income families in Zone II is

close to twice that of the figure for Zone IV. Table 10.35 illustrates that the highest concentrations of unemployed persons are found in the central city (Zones I and II).

Table 10.36 shows the pattern of crowding in the study zones. Zones IV and V appear to have slightly lower levels of crowding than the three other zones. This is not surprising, given the lower density levels and the types of dwellings constructed in the New Suburbs and Exurbia.

Criminal offence statistics are presented in Tables 10.37, 10.38 and 10.39 for the City of Montreal, the City of Vancouver, and the Census Metropolitan Area of Toronto. Because crime data are collected by administrative zones which do not necessarily match the study zones in this chapter, some caution should be exercised in comparing these tables. The tables do, however, give a rough picture of how crime patterns vary between the zones, although some of the variation may be the result of factors such as the strength and competence of the respective police forces, the perception by communities of that strength and their reaction to it, and the discrimination of police in the selection of offences to which they can best devote resources.

The incidence of fires, fire losses, and station calls in the City of Montreal in 1973 are presented in Table 10.40. Similar data are not available for Toronto and Vancouver.

The choice of data which have been presented in this chapter was governed by the limited availability of comparable intra-urban statistics and the need to present selected data which would provide both a broad picture of each Census Metropolitan Area as a whole and the characteristics of each study zone.

DEFINITIONS

Acre: 43,560 square feet, or the equivalent of six city housing lots of 50 x 145 feet.

Census Metropolitan Area (C.M.A.): The Census Metropolitan Area encompasses the main labour market area of a continuous built-up area having 100,000 or more population. Each C.M.A. has an urbanized core consisting of the continuous built-up area, a rural-urban fringe and other municipalities and rural areas within the main labour market area.

Rural: Includes all parts of incorporated rural municipalities, unorganized territories, and Indian Reserves having a population density of less than 1,000 per square mile. Typical characteristics are low population density, land in agricultural use, and tracts of undeveloped and wooded land.

Rural farm population: All persons living in dwellings situated on census-farms in rural localities.

Rural non-farm population: All persons living in rural localities in dwellings other than those situated on census farms.

(2) See "Definitions" below for a definition of "low-income family".

Urban: Includes (1) incorporated municipalities with a population of 1,000 or over and having the legal status of city, town, or village, (2) unincorporated places of population 1,000 or over, having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile, (3) the urbanized fringe of (1) and (2) if it has a minimum population of 1,000 and a density of at least 1,000 per square mile.

Household: A person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. It may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Family: Group of individuals sharing a common dwelling unit and related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Low income family or unattached individual: Refers to families or unattached individuals who receive income below the following cut-off levels:

Unattached individuals	\$2,686
Families of two persons	3,895
Families of three persons	4,970
Families of four persons	5,910
Families of five persons	6,607
Families of six persons	7,253
Families of seven or more persons	7,953

These distinctions are purely statistical measures and are not to be considered as government endorsed poverty lines. For more information on low income, see Chapter 8 on Income.

CENSUS TRACTS GROUPED BY ZONE

Montreal CMA

I *Central business district:* 55, 56, 61-64

II *Inner city:* 40-47, 50-54, 57-60, 65-70, 77, 78, 129-144

III *Mature suburbs:* 1-11, 13-39, 48, 49, 71-76, 79-90, 92-119, 121-128, 145-189, 192-194, 198-255, 258, 259, 265-267, 269-271, 275-281, 285, 286, 300-316, 330, 340, 350-356, 360-367, 370, 385, 390-394, 396, 400, 401, 403, 404, 411, 417-420, 560, 614, 863-867, 872, 873, 879-884

IV *New suburbs (contiguous):* 12, 91, 120, 190, 191, 195-197, 256, 257, 260-264, 268, 272-274, 282-284, 287-291, 317, 320-329, 380-384, 395, 397, 402, 410, 412-416, 421, 430-433, 440, 450-453, 460-462, 470, 480, 510-515, 520-523, 530, 540, 570, 580-585, 590-594, 600-605, 610-613, 615-619, 627-630, 632-650, 659-661, 825, 826, 856-862, 868-871, 874-878, 885, 886

V *Exurbia:* 490, 491, 500, 550, 625, 626, 631, 651-658, 662, 675-677, 705-708, 726-729, 776, 777, 800-806, 850, 851, 854, 855, 887-889, 900, 901, and all unnumbered C.M.A. municipalities.

Toronto CMA

I *Central business district:* 13-15, 34, 35, 62, 63

II *Inner city:* 11, 12, 16, 17, 30-33, 36-39, 59-61, 64-68, 86-92

III *Mature suburbs:* 1-10, 18-29, 40-58, 69-85, 93-142, 150, 152-171, 173-176, 180-191, 193, 195, 196, 200-212, 214-219, 223-229, 242, 265, 266, 275-279, 287, 298-300, 307, 334-341, 343, 348

IV *New suburbs (contiguous):* 151, 172, 192, 194, 213, 220-222, 230-241, 243-250, 260-264, 267-274, 280-286, 288-297, 301-306, 308-324, 330-333, 342, 344-347, 349-377, 402, 420, 421, 500-515, 517-526, 540, 802

V *Exurbia:* 378, 400, 401, 403, 422-424, 440-442, 450-452, 516, 527-532, 550, 560-564, 570-575, 600-615, 620, 621, 800, 801, 803-807, 810-812, 820, and all unnumbered C.M.A. municipalities.

Vancouver CMA

I *Central business district:* 59, 66

II *Inner city:* 48-50, 57, 58, 60-65, 67, 68

North Vancouver: 101

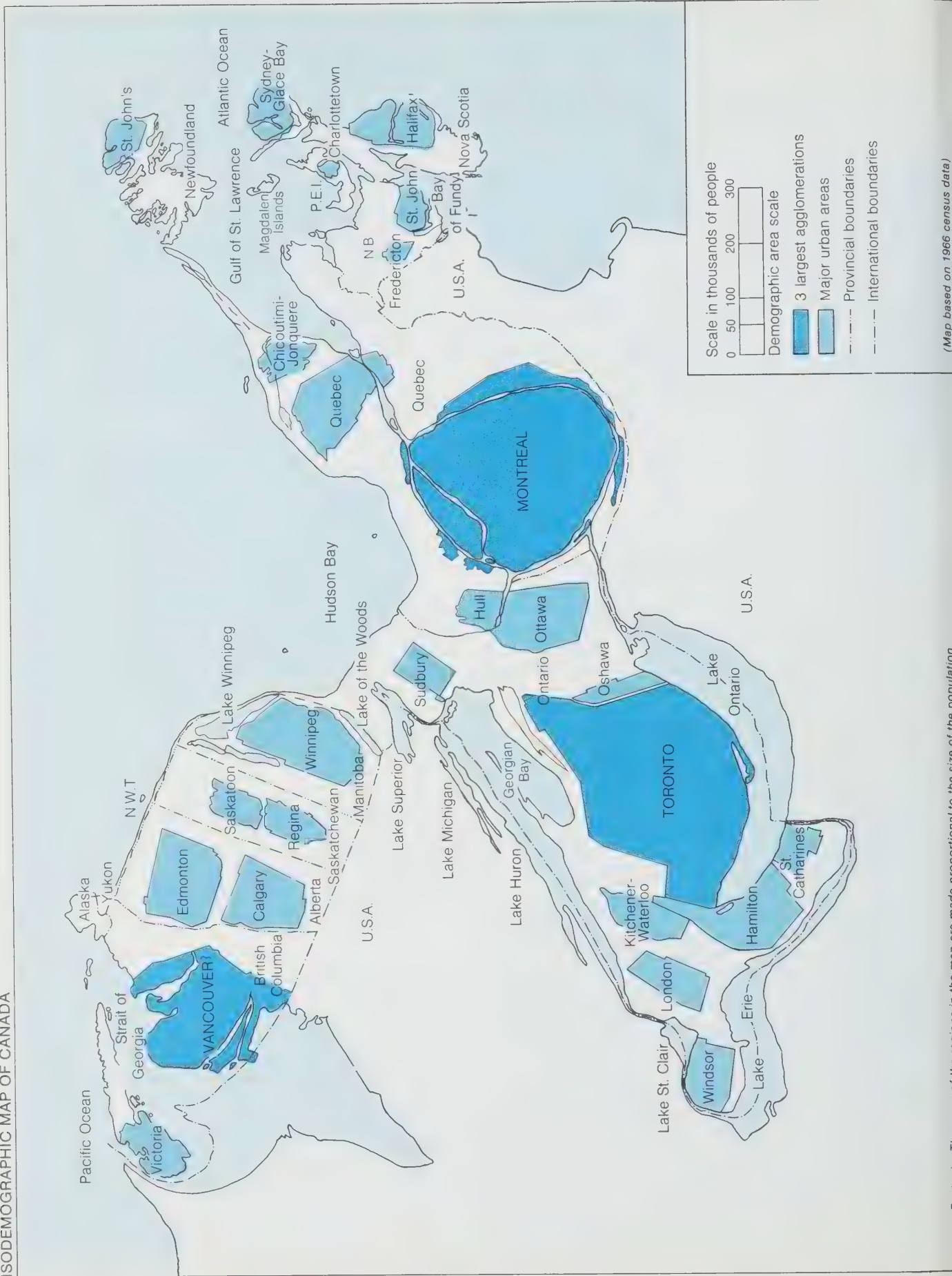
New Westminster: 206, 207

III *Mature suburbs:* 3-13, 16-47, 51-56, 69, 100, 102, 112, 118, 130, 201-205, 208-210, 220-223, 225-229, 233, 240-242

IV *New suburbs (contiguous):* 1, 2, 14, 15, 103, 104, 110, 111, 113-117, 119-122, 131, 132, 134, 135, 141-151, 163, 184-187, 189-192, 200, 224, 230-232, 234-239, 243, 260, 270, 280-286, 290-292

V *Exurbia:* 133, 140, 160-162, 170, 180-183, 188, 287 and all unnumbered C.M.A. municipalities.

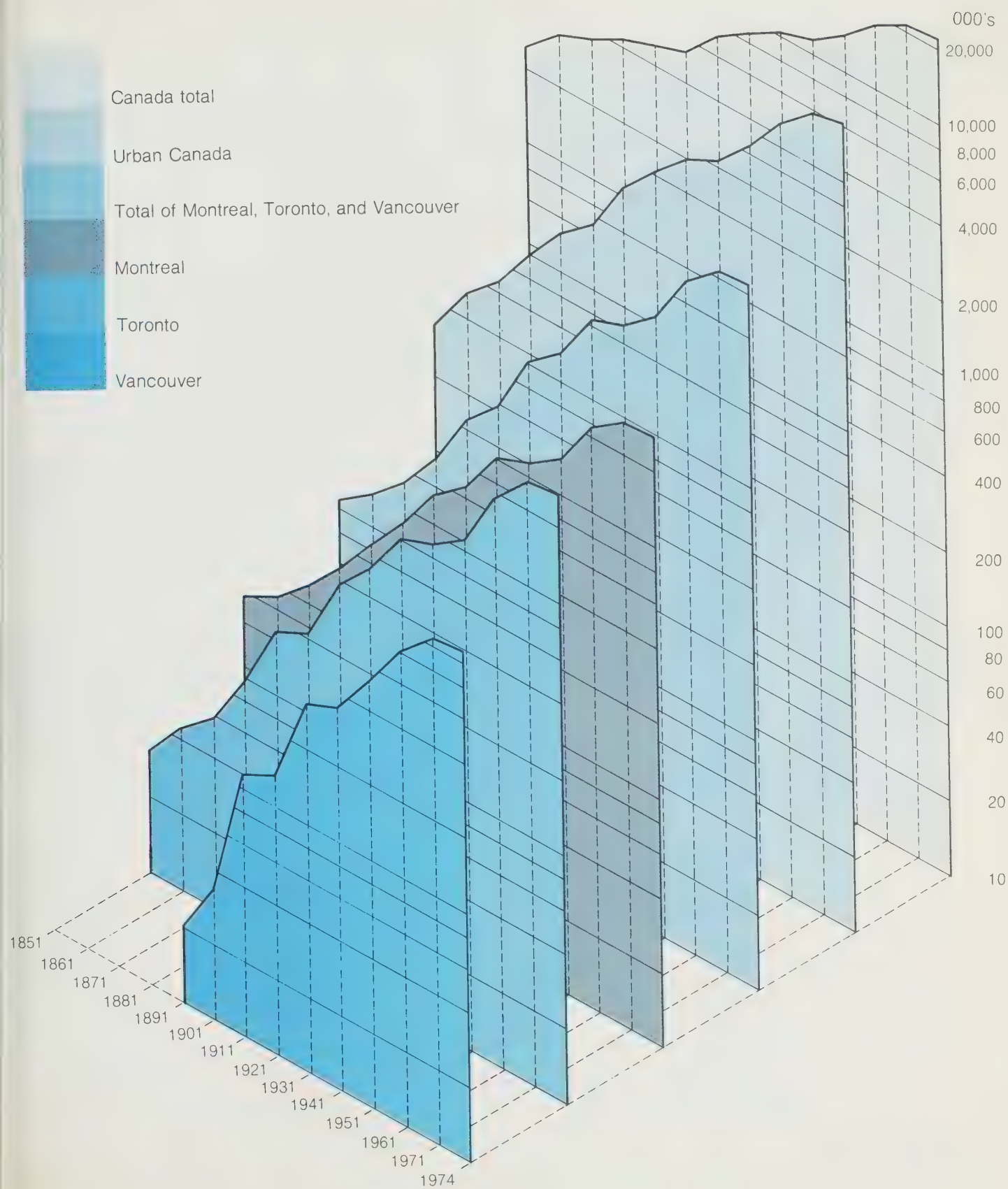
Map 10.1
ISODEMOGRAPHIC MAP OF CANADA



Excerpt: The areas of the regions in the map are made proportional to the size of the population

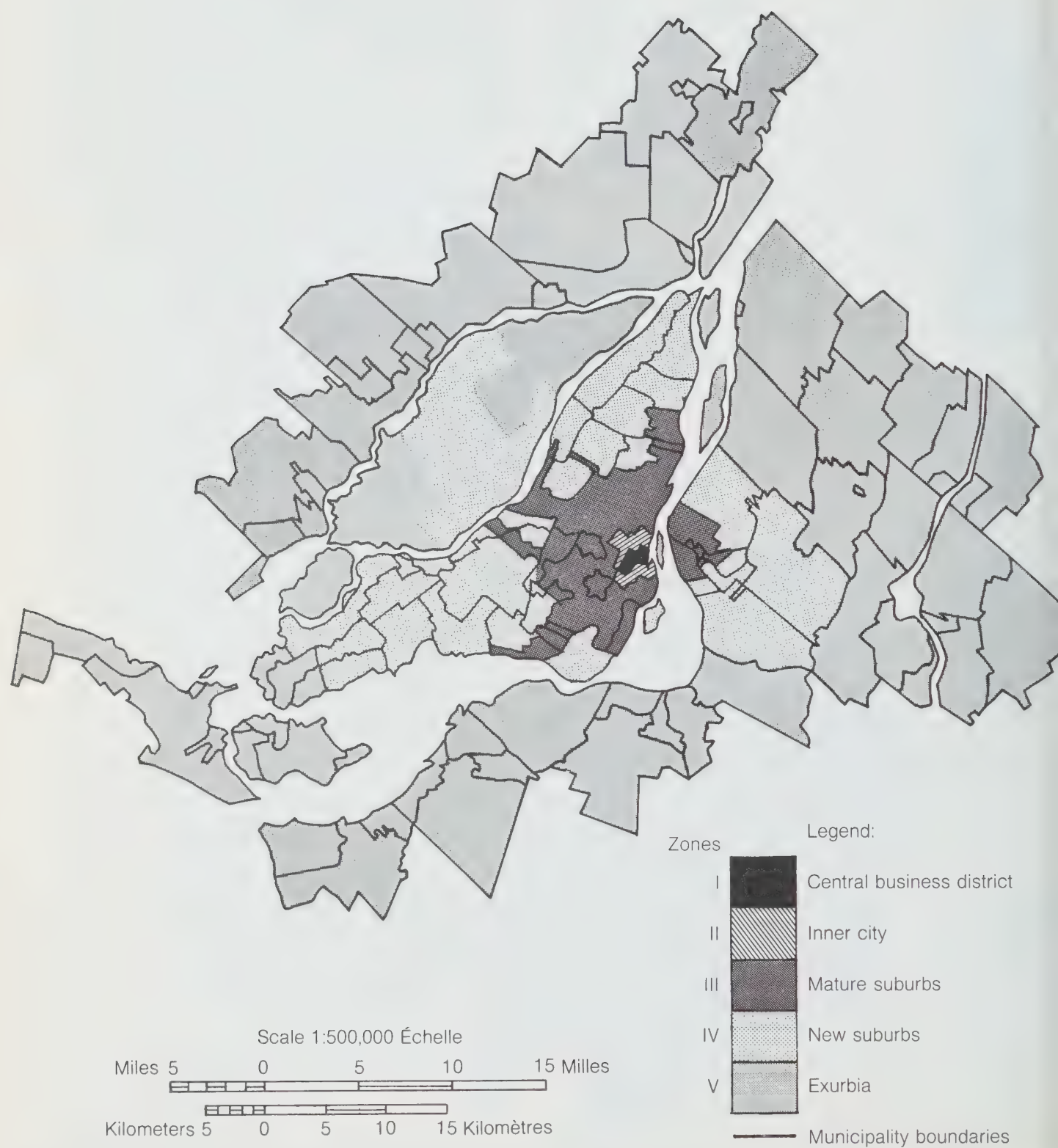
Chart 10.2

POPULATION GROWTH OF THE THREE MAJOR CMA'S



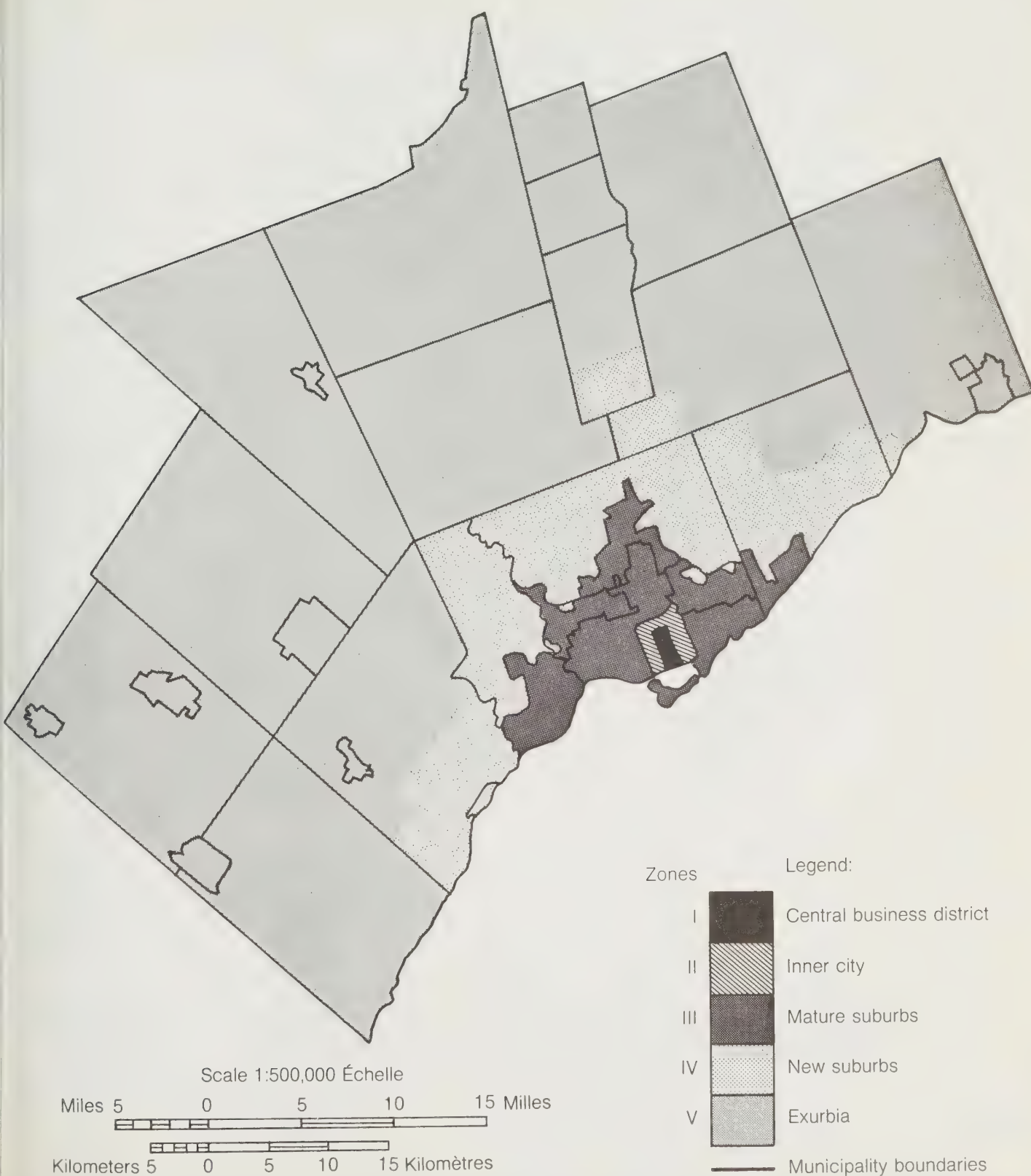
Map 10.3

STUDY ZONES AND MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARIES: MONTREAL CMA



This map illustrates the size and location of each study zone within the CMA. In addition municipality boundaries have been included to permit easier reading of the map. For definitions, refer to the introduction.

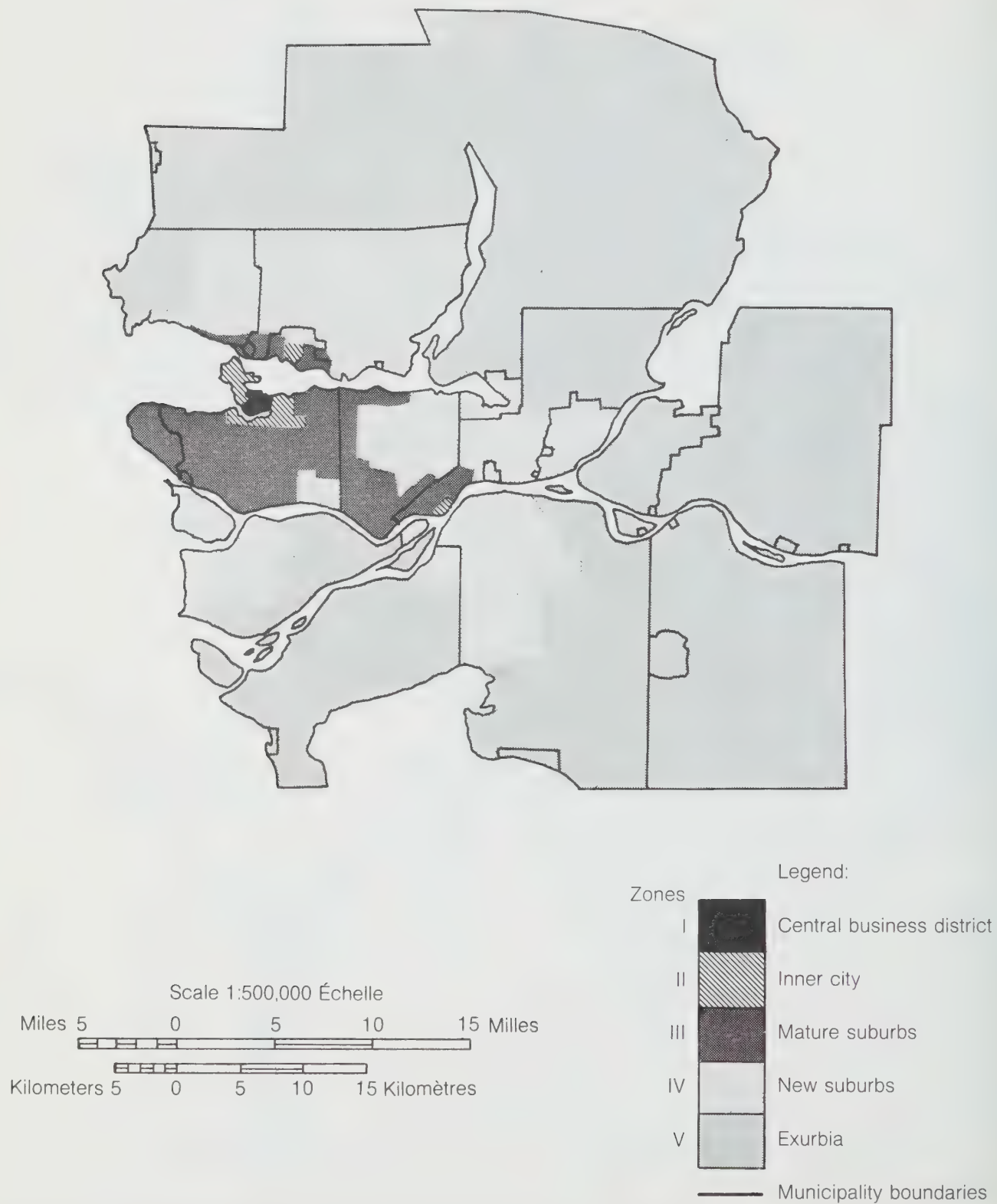
Map 10.4
STUDY ZONES AND MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARIES: TORONTO CMA



This map illustrates the size and location of each study zone within the CMA. In addition municipality boundaries have been included to permit easier reading of the map. For definitions, refer to the introduction.

Map 10.5

STUDY ZONES AND MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARIES: VANCOUVER CMA

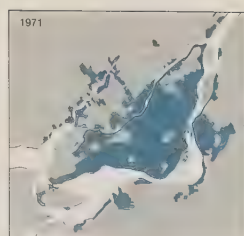
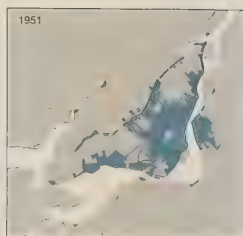
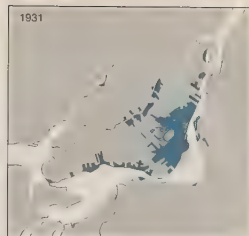


This map illustrates the size and location of each study zone within the CMA. In addition municipality boundaries have been included to permit easier reading of the map. For definitions, refer to the introduction.

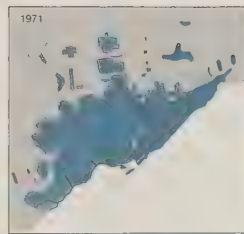
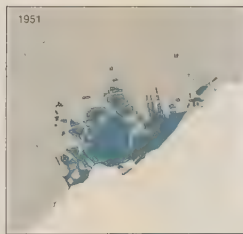
Map 10.6

GROWTH OF THE URBANIZED AREA

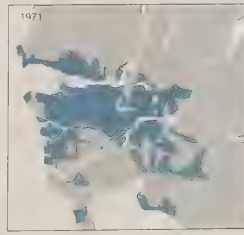
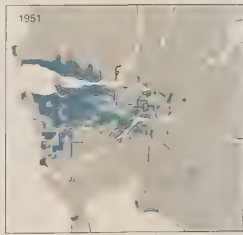
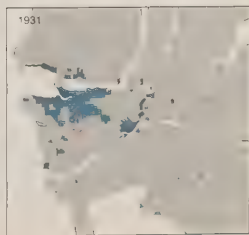
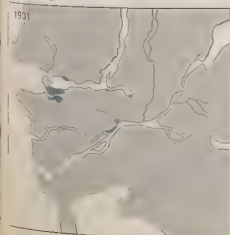
MONTREAL



TORONTO



VANCOUVER



Miles 5 0 5 10 Miles
 Kilometers 5 0 5 10 Kilomètres

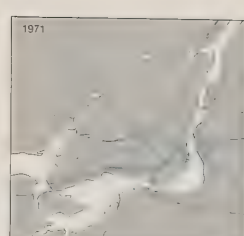
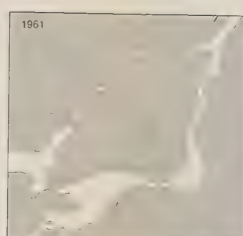
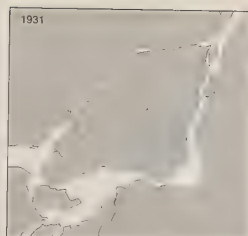
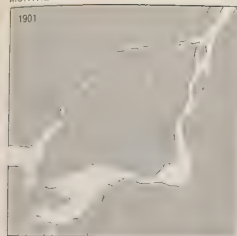
Legend

Urbanized areas

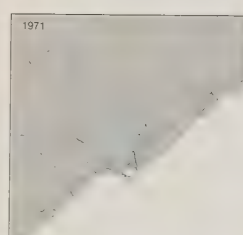
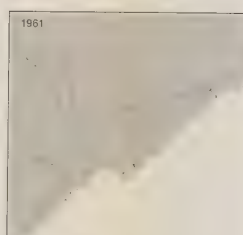
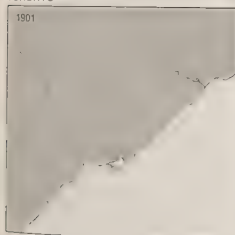
Map 10.7

SIGNIFICANT TRANSPORTATION MODES 1901-1971

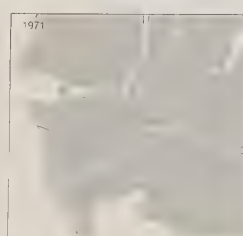
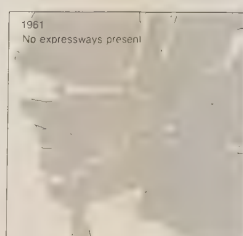
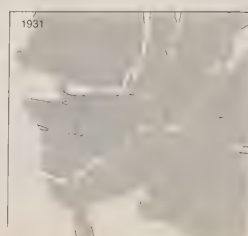
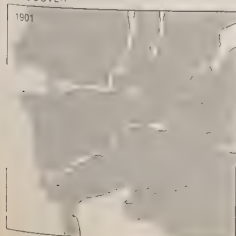
MONTREAL



TORONTO



ANCOLVER



Legend

- Street railways
- Expressways
- Commuter rail routes
- Subway

Miles 5 0 5 10 Miles

Kilometers 5 0 5 10 Kilomètres

Table 10.8
URBANIZED LAND AREA

	Area in square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Montreal CMA:			
Total CMA area	1038.2	2,743,105	2,642
Urbanized area – 1966	236.4	2,545,539	10,769
Urbanized area – 1971	266.2	2,711,189	10,185
Percentage change 1966-1971(1)	+ 12.6	+ 6.5	– 5.4
Toronto CMA:			
Total CMA area	1400.7	2,628,130	1,876
Urbanized area – 1966	290.3	2,252,047	7,759
Urbanized area – 1971	335.6	2,582,903	7,696
Percentage change 1966-1971	+ 15.6	+ 14.7	– 0.8
Vancouver CMA:			
Total CMA area	1075.7	1,082,370	1,006
Urbanized area – 1966	155.9	865,880	5,556
Urbanized area – 1971	170.0	995,357	5,855
Percentage change 1966-1971	+ 9.1	+ 15.0	+ 5.4

(1) Refers to urbanized area only.

Table 10.9
LAND AREA BY ZONE, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total area in square miles
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA	0.13	0.44	5.47	21.83	72.13	100.0	1,038.2
Toronto CMA	0.11	0.41	5.36	13.84	80.28	100.0	1,400.7
Vancouver CMA	0.11	0.59	5.96	18.37	74.97	100.0	1,075.7

Photo 10.10

VISUAL CHANGE IN REPRESENTATIVE AREAS IN THE THREE CMA's VANCOUVER — WEST END — (Inner City)

Change in Land Use — 1954-1973

Acreage of zone is 422 acres.

Acreage of zone minus streets is 272 acres.

Acreage of changed land use is 187 acres.

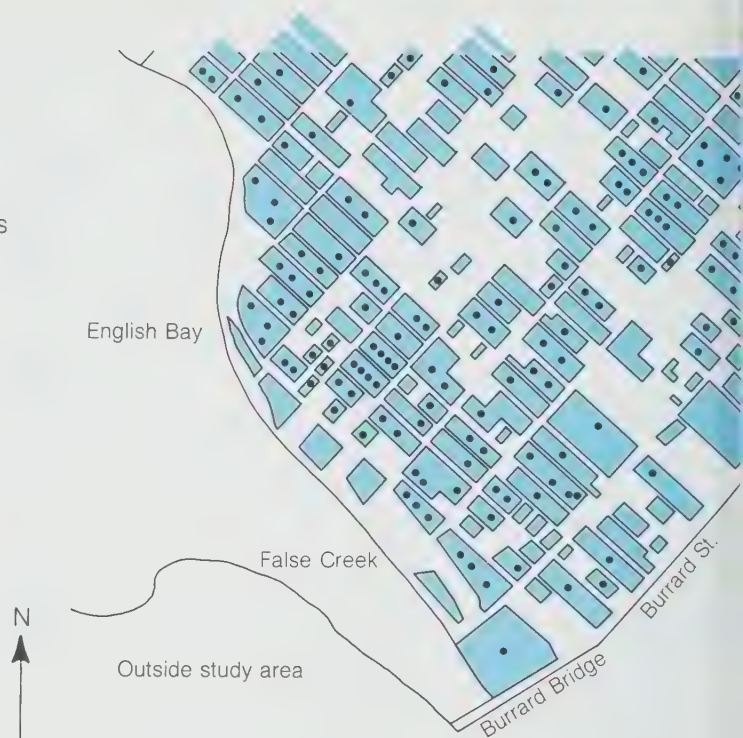
Percent changed land use in the area is 44.3%.

Percent changed land use in the West End excluding streets is 68.8%.

Legend

 Changed Land Use

 Highrise Building



1973

Oblique Airphoto of Vancouver, West End



1954

This airphoto displays low profile residential development of medium density. Most residences appear to be either single family dwellings or small apartment buildings.



1973

These airphotos illustrate the dramatic changes that have taken place in Vancouver's West End since 1954. Highrise apartments are the dominant feature of the social landscape. The number of single family and small apartment dwellings has significantly declined since 1954, especially in the area close to English Bay. Infrared film has been used in this case. It emphasizes the distinction between building and building lot, and dramatizes the increase in lot area devoted to automobile parking.

Identifying Features

North is towards the top of both pictures.
 Burrard Bridge is located in the bottom centre of each photograph.
 English Bay Beach is at upper left.



Photo 10.11

VISUAL CHANGE IN REPRESENTATIVE AREAS IN THE THREE CMA's MONTREAL-OUTREMONT (Mature Suburb)

Changed Land Use — Outremont — 1931-1974

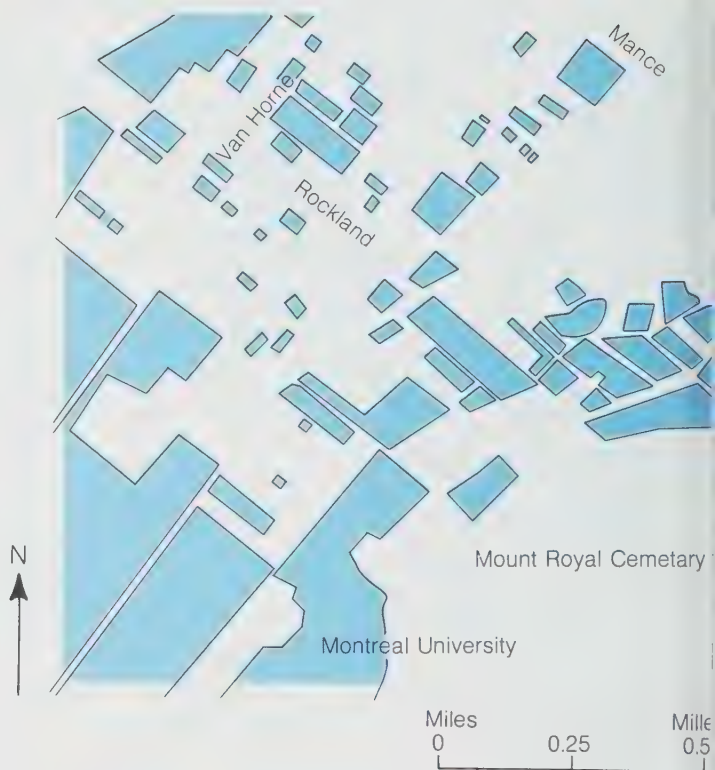
Area is 1,006 acres.

Changed land use is 316 acres.

Percent changed land use 1931-1974 is 31.4%.

Legend

 Changed Land Use



1931

Medium density residential development is shown in the middle and upper right of the photograph. Development becomes discontinuous as one moves to the left or west in the picture.

Open fields, woodlands and orchards in the lower left mark the extent of Montreal's built-up area in 1931.



1974

The most important item of note in this photograph is the lack of great change since 1931.

Some residential infilling has taken place. New development is concentrated especially in the center portion of the picture where the University of Montreal has been built.

The undeveloped areas in the 1931 photo have been occupied by land uses, mainly residential in character, at this point.

Actual physical structure and character of the neighbourhood has changed little.

Identifying Features

North is toward the top in the air photos. Mount Royal Cemetery is the large forested area in the lower right.



Photo 10.12

VISUAL CHANGE IN REPRESENTATIVE AREAS IN THE THREE CMA's

TORONTO — Intersection Don Valley Parkway and Highway 401 (New Suburbs)

Changed Land Use — Don Valley — 1949-1974

Total area is 1,759.8 acres.

Acreage that has changed in land use is 1,631.9 acres.

Percent of land that has changed use between 1949 and 1974 is 92.2%.

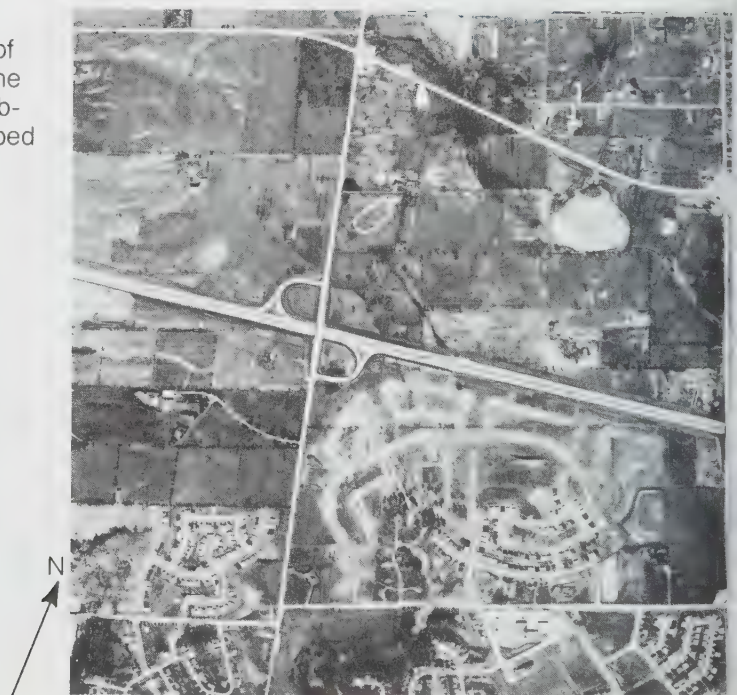
Legend

 Changed Land Use



1960

This picture shows rapid land use conversion in a space of eleven years. Highway 401 has been constructed. Much of the farm land appears to have gone out of production. New suburban residential development has reached the 401 and jumped over it in the extreme right margin of the photo.



1949

This photograph illustrates an area that is essentially rural. Growing urban pressures and the expansion of the rural urban fringe are indicated by the drive-in theatre and rural non-farm dwellings in the upper right of the photograph.



1974

The landscape has become totally urban. Almost all farmland has been converted to urban use. Rural non-farm dwellings along Woodbine Avenue (major north-south road at right margin of photo) have been replaced by commercial enterprises. The drive-in theatre on Sheppard Road is completely surrounded by commercial activities.

Highway 401 has been expanded. The Don Valley Parkway has been built.

High-rise apartments comprise a major part of the residential landscape.

Single family dwellings make up the rest of the residential use.

Identifying Features

North is towards the top of the photo. The Don Valley Parkway runs north-south (top of bottom) in the 1974 photo and Hwy 401 runs east-west (1960 & 1974 photos).



Table 10.13

LAND USE BY ZONE(1)

Zone	City of Montreal 1964(2)			City of Toronto 1975(2)			City of Vancouver 1973(2)		
	I(3)	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
	per cent								
Classes of land use:									
Parking	..	..	..	9.7	2.7	0.7	..	..	..
Hotels, etc.	..	..	..	1.7	0.3	—	2.4	0.5	0.2
Offices	..	..	..	15.6	3.6	0.8	6.4	0.8	0.2
Retail/wholesale	..	..	..	7.9	3.7	2.6	16.0 (4)	4.3 (4)	5.0 (4)
Auto sales and repair, etc.	..	..	..	1.7	1.2	9.5	..	..	..
Total commercial	37.9(5)	15.8(5)	7.0(5)	36.6	11.5	13.6	24.8 (6)	5.6 (6)	5.4 (6)
Residential	2.2	19.5	35.3	8.3	28.6	40.0	3.2	10.7	45.1
Institutional	20.3	30.8	12.0	9.5	7.4	5.4	11.8	7.7	9.3
Open spaces	1.2	1.8 (8)	7.1	1.5	3.2	19.3	0.4	31.2	5.6
Industrial	5.9	5.6	9.5	7.9	11.4	12.6	27.4 (7)	20.8 (7)	4.0 (7)
Utilities and transportation	18.3	6.5	5.5	5.1	7.8	2.4	..	..	..
Vacant land and land under construction	—	0.6	7.3	2.9	14.5	0.4	2.6	3.8	2.3
Streets	14.2	19.4	16.3	28.2	15.6	6.3	29.8	20.2	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total area in acres	912	3,343	23,948	975	3,704	24,006	813	3,475	21,248

(1) Land use classes are not closely comparable between the 3 cities because of differences in definitions and reference years.

(2) The reference years represent the latest available data from each city.

(3) Zone I in Montreal in this table does not correspond to other Montreal Zone I's in this chapter. In this table Zone I is the area the city has defined as its "Centre des Affaires".

(4) Includes automobile outlets.

(5) Represents the sum of the five commercial sub-categories.

(6) Does not include "Parking". "Parking" has been included in "Streets".

(7) Includes "Utilities & Transportation".

(8) St. Helen's Island has been considerably enlarged since 1964 for Expo' 67.

Table 10.14
 WORK LOCATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

	City of Toronto				Total employment in Metro Toronto	
	Zone				Total	number
	I	II(1)	III(2)	Other municipalities(3)		
	per cent					
Proportion of total Metro Toronto employment:						
1956	25.5	18.9	29.8	25.8	100.0	630,200
1960	24.7	16.0	25.8	33.5	100.0	674,700
1964	23.4	14.0	23.9	38.7	100.0	711,700
1970	21.1	11.4	18.5	49.0	100.0	920,000
1974	21.2	10.8	16.6	51.4	100.0	1,057,600
Percentage change in total employment 1956-1974(4)	+ 39.5	- 3.8	- 6.5	+ 234.0	...	+ 67.8

(1) Does not include Tracts 86 & 87 but includes Tracts 1, 2, 8, 9, 10 and 20.

(2) Includes Tracts 86 & 87 but does not include Tracts 1, 2, 8, 9, 10 and 20.

(3) Includes East York, North York, York, Etobicoke and Scarborough.

(4) These figures indicate increases or decreases in the percentage of individuals who have their place of work in these zones.

Table 10.15

OPEN SPACE FOR RECREATION, 1971(1)

		Zone					Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Montreal:							
Open space(2)	acres	18.2	739.8	2,928.6	2,819.4	1,896.9	8,402.9
Proportion of open space to total area (2)	%	2.1	25.2	9.1	2.6	3.2	4.1
Open space per 1,000 population	acres	2.4	6.4	2.5	3.2	17.6	3.1
Proportion of zone population living within 1/4 mile of(3):							
0-34.9 acres of open space	%	87.0	58.8	73.0	..	..	71.1
35 or more acres of open space	%	—	32.9	14.9	..	..	16.1
any open space	%	87.0	91.7	87.9	78.8	69.8	86.1
Toronto(4):							
Open space	acres	37.8	203.5	5,617.1	11,097.0	2,044.0	18,999.4
Proportion of open space to total area	%	3.9	5.5	11.7	12.5	15.3	12.1
Open space per 1,000 population	acres	2.4	1.9	5.2	12.5	647.9	9.1
Proportion of zone population living within 1/4 mile of:							
0-34.9 acres of open space	%	92.2	70.4	63.7	..	..	64.1
35 or more acres of open space	%	5.4	27.4	19.7	..	..	20.1
any open space	%	97.6	97.8	83.4	79.3	74.7	82.1
Vancouver:							
Open space	acres	0.9	1,152.5	4,248.7	3,755.4	4,749.0	13,906.5
Proportion of open space to total area	%	0.1	27.6	10.4	3.0	3.4	4.1
Open space per 1,000 population	acres	0.1	15.0	8.9	9.8	58.6	13.1
Proportion of zone population living within 1/4 mile of(5):							
0-34.9 acres of open space	%	45.0	65.5	62.3	..	..	62.1
35 or more acres of open space	%	—	20.0	12.7	..	..	13.1
any open space	%	45.0	82.5	75.0	62.4	..	72.1

(1) Open space includes all public open space and private golf-courses, but excludes cemeteries. Recreation includes all individual or group activities.

(2) Includes Montreal Island, Ile Jesus, Longueuil, and St. Bruno de Montarville.

(3) Includes Montreal Island and Ile Jesus only.

(4) Metropolitan Toronto only.

(5) Includes the cities of Vancouver, North and West Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster.

Table 10.16

DWELLINGS BY PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION(1)

	Zone					CMA total	Total dwellings
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Prior to 1921	43.8	47.9	19.9	2.7	10.7	15.0	120,455
1921 to 1950	29.5	23.6	38.7	10.1	17.9	26.1	210,125
1951 to 1971	26.7	28.5	41.4	87.2	71.4	58.9	474,890
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Dwellings	3,355	45,100	399,560	254,615	102,840	...	805,470
Toronto CMA:							
Prior to 1921	15.9	38.9	22.8	1.2	14.1	14.2	109,880
1921 to 1950	16.4	17.0	43.0	8.0	14.8	24.6	190,545
1951 to 1971	67.7	44.1	34.2	90.8	71.1	61.2	473,360
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Dwellings	7,655	36,555	338,015	293,445	98,115	...	773,785
Vancouver CMA:							
Prior to 1921	59.7	17.3	12.3	2.8	5.3	9.4	32,495
1921 to 1950	20.7	19.7	44.9	20.7	28.9	32.9	113,815
1951 to 1971	19.6	63.0	42.8	76.5	65.8	57.7	199,490
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Dwellings	1,810	37,055	162,180	103,765	40,990	...	345,800
Canada:							
Prior to 1921						19.9	1,202,350
1921 to 1950						28.3	1,705,555
1951 to 1971						51.8	3,122,900
Total			(Zones not applicable)			100.0	...
Dwellings						...	6,030,805

(1) Includes only dwellings built in 1971 or before.

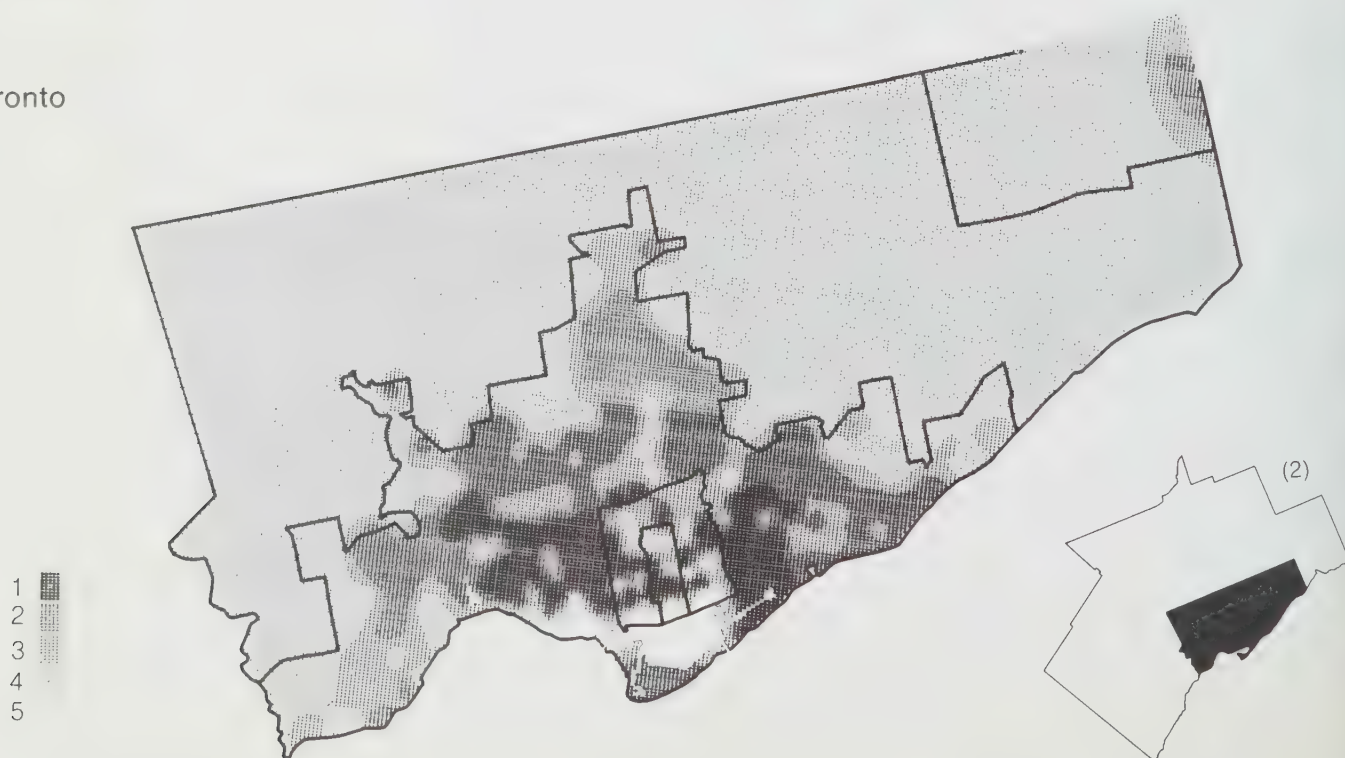
Map 10.17

AGE OF HOUSING, 1971(1)

Montreal

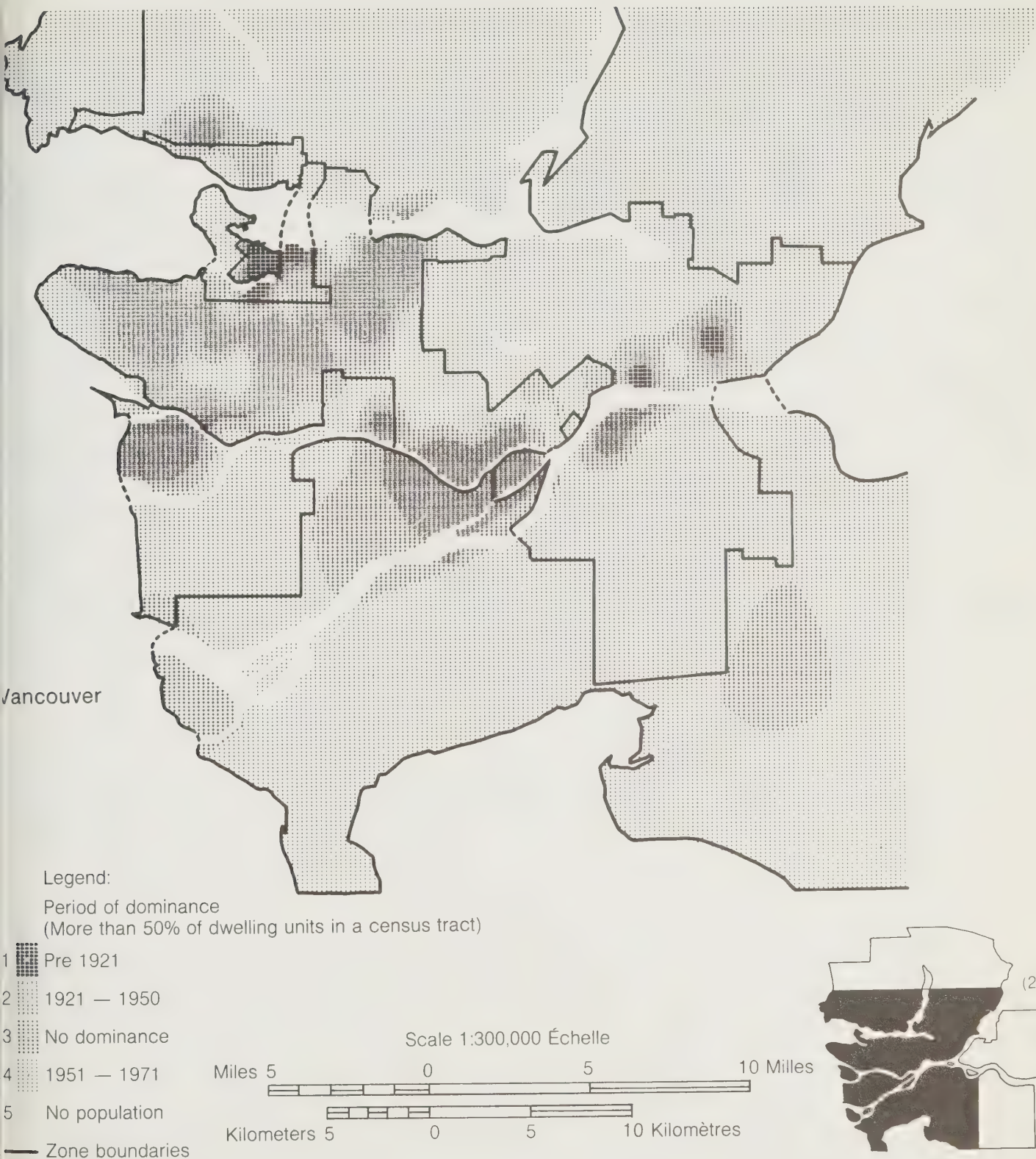


Toronto



ap 10.17

GE OF HOUSING, 1971(1)



(1) Dominant construction period of dwelling units by census tract. Dominance means where more than 49.9% of dwelling units in a census tract fall within one of the three time periods: Pre 1921, 1921-1930, or 1951-1971. Isopleth map of the central part of each C.M.A.

(2) Dark area indicates the extent of the CMA displayed in the larger map.

Table 10.18

DWELLINGS BY TYPE, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total dwellings
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Single detached	1.8	2.1	8.0	33.4	70.7	23.7	190,740
Attached(1)	14.3	37.9	49.1	36.0	20.6	40.6	326,685
Apartment	83.9	60.0	42.9	30.4	8.2	35.6	287,295
Mobile	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	0.1	945
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Dwellings	3,390	45,055	399,765	254,645	102,810	...	805,665
Toronto CMA:							
Single detached	2.0	8.9	39.1	50.2	73.1	45.9	354,940
Attached(1)	5.1	28.3	25.8	14.6	15.0	20.1	155,475
Apartment	92.9	62.8	35.1	35.2	11.7	34.0	263,195
Mobile	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	255
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Dwellings	7,685	36,480	338,175	293,390	98,135	...	773,865
Vancouver CMA:							
Single detached	8.0	9.0	58.3	80.5	85.0	62.6	216,430
Attached(1)	5.8	4.9	8.5	7.8	5.8	7.6	26,250
Apartment	86.2	86.0	33.0	11.1	6.1	29.2	101,015
Mobile	—	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.6	2,175
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Dwellings	1,805	37,065	162,115	103,795	41,090	...	345,870

(1) "Attached" refers to row houses, single dwelling units attached to non-residential structures, duplexes and semi-detached or double houses.

Table 10.19

LARGE APARTMENT BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED(1)

	Zone					
	I	II	III	IV	V	CMA total
Montreal CMA:						
1966-1968	1	18	63	46	—	128
1969-1971	1	8	43	85	1	138
1972-1974	3	14	51	54	9	131
Total	5	40	157	185	10	397
Toronto CMA:						
1966-1968	8	11	96	161	10	286
1969-1971	9	7	72	155	57	300
1972-1974	5	16	60	157	62	300
Total	22	34	228	473	129	886
Vancouver CMA:						
1966-1968	1	30	63	14	—	108
1969-1971	—	48	52	45	7	152
1972-1974	—	14	26	52	15	107
Total	1	92	141	111	22	367

1) The figures are derived from building permits issued for buildings with 50 or more dwelling units.

Table 10.20

CAR OWNERSHIP BY HOUSEHOLD, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total household
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
No car	62.8	66.0	43.5	17.2	13.3	32.7	263,36
1 car	33.9	30.9	49.1	67.1	69.9	56.3	453,83
2 or more cars	3.3	3.1	7.4	15.7	16.8	11.0	88,29
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.
Households	3,360	45,095	399,640	254,525	102,870	...	805,49
Toronto CMA:							
No car	56.5	54.7	34.3	10.5	7.2	23.0	178,28
1 car	38.9	37.7	51.8	59.0	56.4	54.3	419,82
2 or more cars	4.6	7.6	13.9	30.5	36.4	22.7	175,79
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.
Households	7,655	36,555	338,045	293,500	98,140	...	773,89
Vancouver CMA:							
No car	64.7	45.7	23.8	9.0	11.4	20.4	70,62
1 car	31.7	45.9	52.6	47.5	48.8	49.8	172,25
2 or more cars	3.6	8.4	23.6	43.5	39.8	29.8	102,99
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.
Households	1,800	37,030	162,215	103,805	41,015	...	345,86
Canada:							
No car						22.3	1,343,52
1 car						57.7	3,479,60
2 or more cars						20.0	1,208,69
Total			(Zones not applicable)			100.0	.
Households						...	6,030,80

Table 10.21

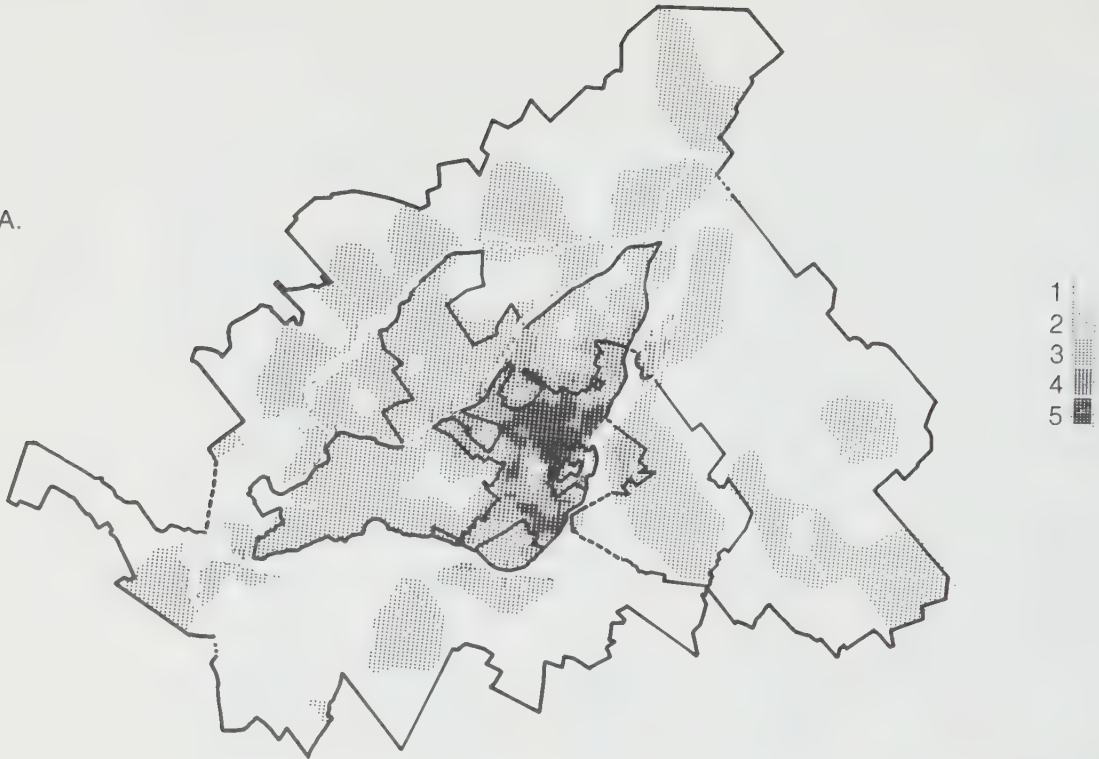
POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGE

	Zone					
	I	II	III	IV	V	CMA total
Montreal CMA:						
1951	26,150	190,670	1,052,315	146,370	123,160	1,538,665
1966	9,385	138,890	1,338,820	739,110	344,770	2,570,975
1971	7,535	116,400	1,266,370	937,065	415,735	2,743,105
Percentage change 1951-1971	- 71.2	- 39.0	+ 20.3	+ 540.2	+ 237.6	+ 78.3
Toronto CMA:						
1951	21,225	122,285	897,135	114,345	105,870	1,260,860
1966	16,395	107,190	1,060,755	807,110	298,450	2,289,900
1971	15,835	108,965	1,072,405	1,058,210	372,715	2,628,130
Percentage change 1951-1971	- 25.4	- 10.9	+ 19.5	+ 825.4	+ 252.0	+ 108.4
Vancouver CMA:						
1951	13,835	60,515	355,065	108,755	48,005	586,175
1966	9,465	67,360	451,770	308,740	95,755	933,090
1971	7,355	76,680	476,520	383,490	138,325	1,082,370
Percentage change 1951-1971	- 46.8	+ 26.7	+ 34.2	+ 252.6	+ 188.1	+ 84.6

Map 10.22

POPULATION DENSITY, 1971

Montreal C.M.A.



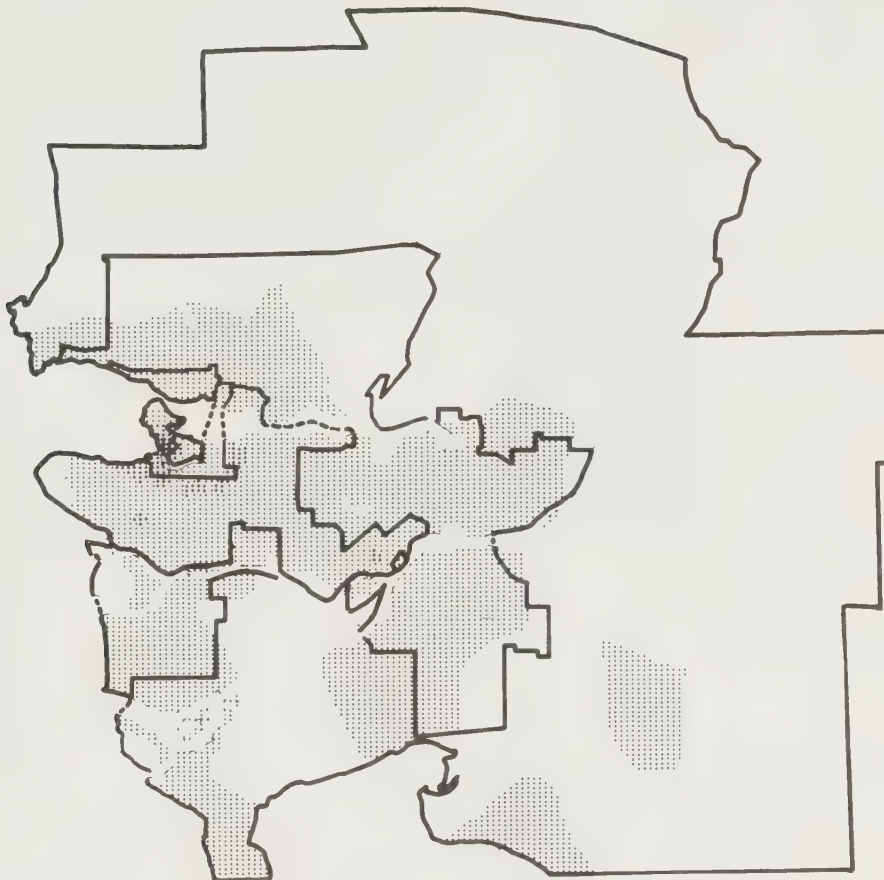
Toronto C.M.A.



ip 10.22

POPULATION DENSITY, 1971

ancouver C.M.A.



Legend:

Persons per square mile by census tract

- 1 - 0 — 999
- 2 1,000 — 14,999
- 3 15,000 — 34,999
- 4 35,000 — 54,999
- 5 55,000+

— Zone boundaries

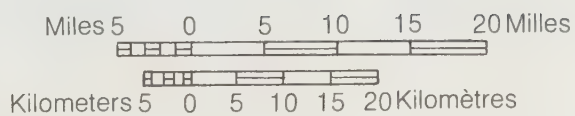
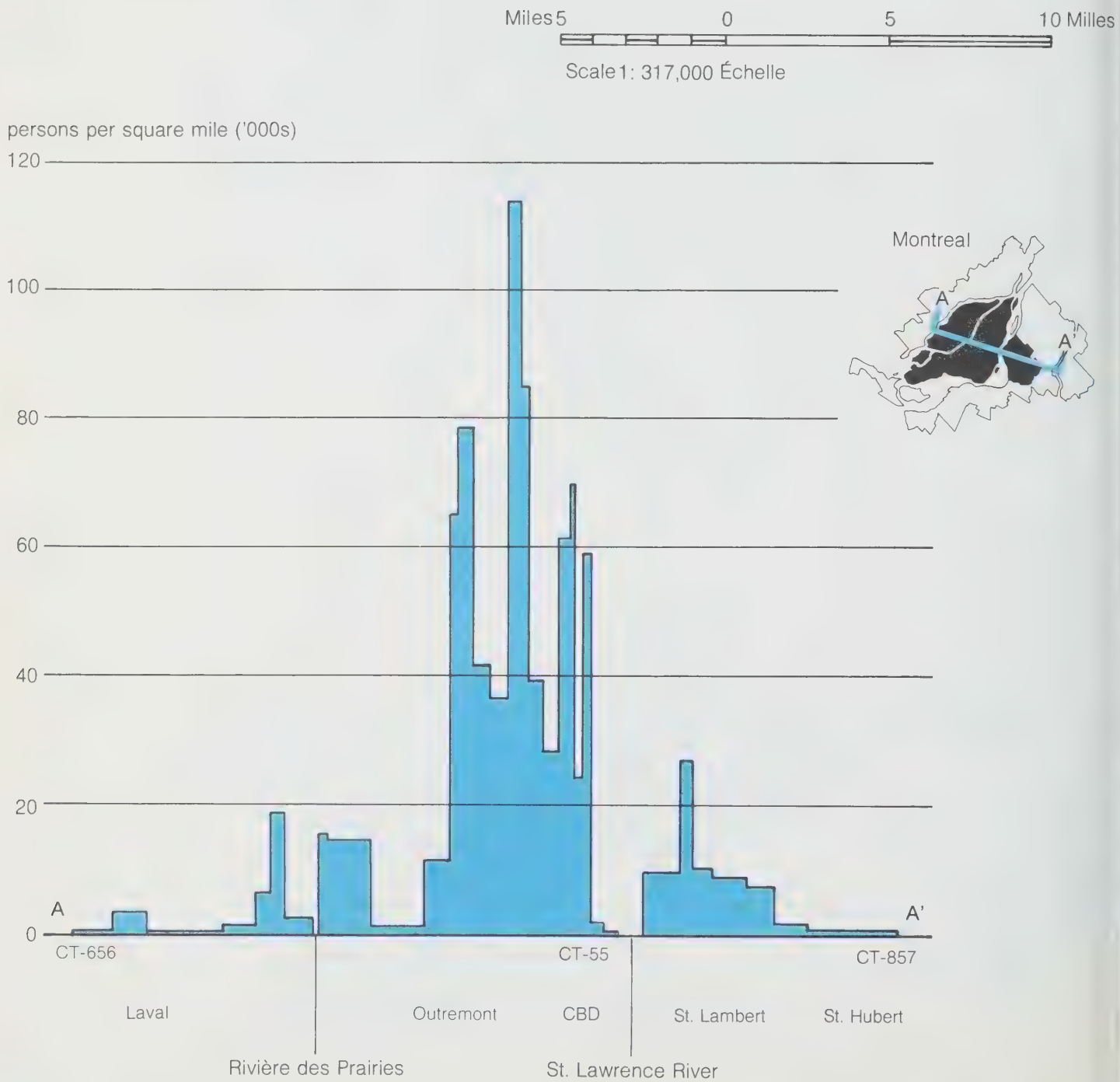


Chart 10.23

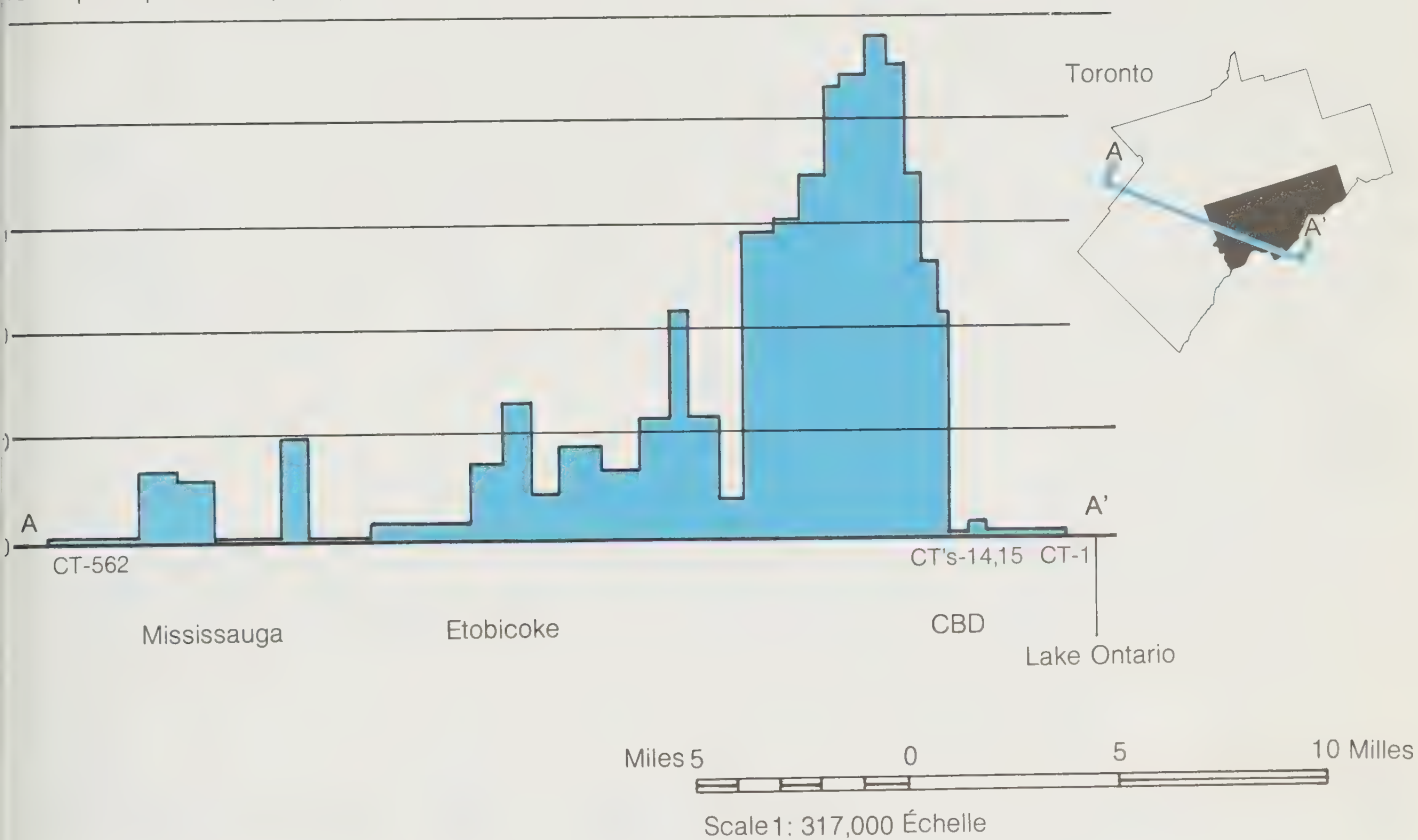
SELECTED DENSITY PROFILES



Part 10.23 — continued

SELECTED DENSITY PROFILES

Persons per square mile ('000s)



Persons per square mile ('000s)

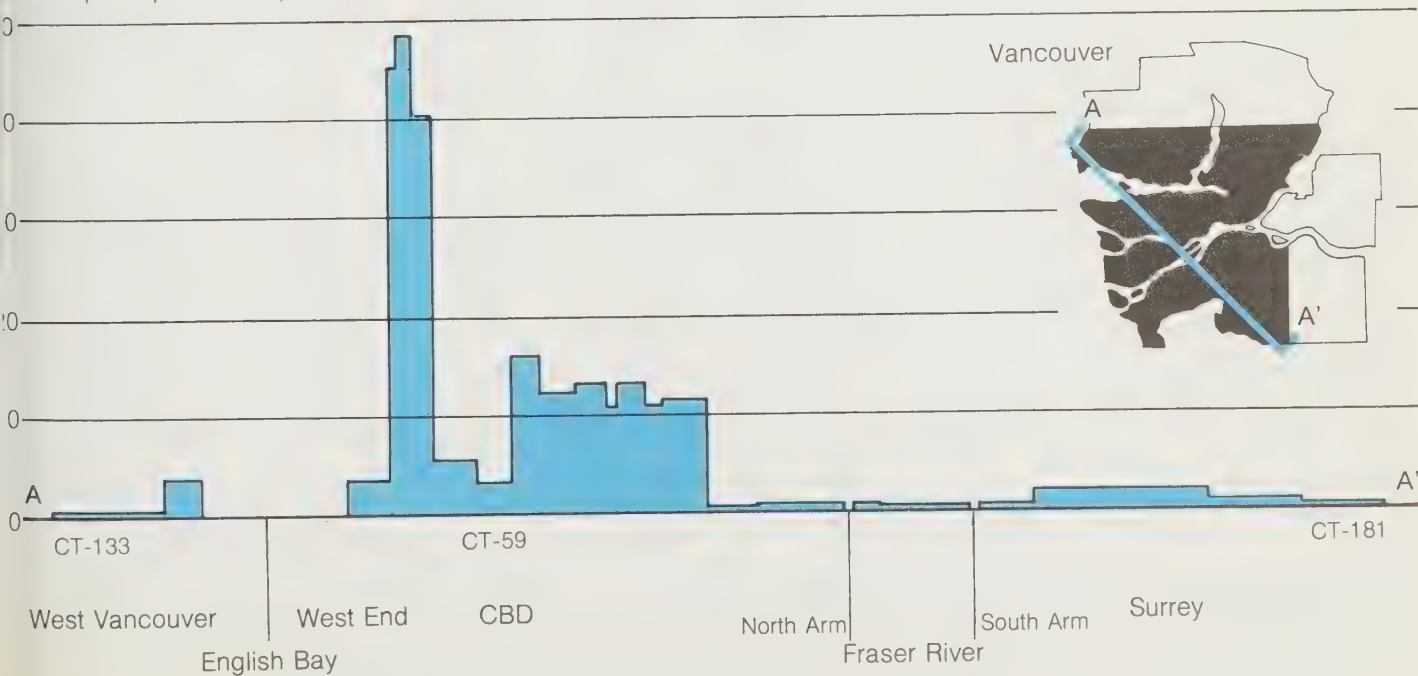


Table 10.24

POPULATION DENSITY, 1971

	Zone					CM. total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Montreal CMA:						
Population per acre	8.7	47.8	34.8	6.4	0.9	4.
Population per acre(1) in residential use areas	549.4	246.2	123.2(2)	..	..
Toronto CMA:						
Population per acre	16.5	29.3	30.1	8.5	0.5	2.
Population per acre(1) in residential use areas	189.7	223.1	30.4(2)	..	..
Vancouver CMA:						
Population per acre	9.0	19.1	13.4	3.0	0.3	1.
Population per acre(1) in residential use areas	241.7	73.9(2)	21.4(2)	..	..

(1) The figures are derived by dividing the population of the zone by the actual number of acres currently occupied by dwellings and associated uses. Land occupied by other land uses, (industrial, commercial, recreational etc.,) was excluded.

(2) Calculations were done for the cities of Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal only. Areas within the zones but outside the municipal boundaries of the central cities are not included.

Table 10.25

POPULATION MOVEMENT INTO AND WITHIN EACH CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA BETWEEN 1966 AND 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total population
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Moved from:							
Other urban areas	7.3	4.8	3.3	5.9	5.2	4.6	115,045
Rural areas	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.8	45,230
Outside Canada	15.3	11.2	5.2	4.0	1.5	4.6	115,300
Unknown origin	4.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	38,715
Moved within							
Montreal CMA	3.3	2.9	4.7	15.9	20.1	10.7	270,065
Total movers	31.8	22.4	15.9	29.6	31.1	23.2	584,355
Total non-movers	68.2	77.6	84.1	70.4	68.9	76.8	1,945,880
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Population(1971)(1)	7,410	110,650	1,182,165	852,525	377,485	...	2,530,235

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.25 — Concluded

POPULATION MOVEMENT INTO AND WITHIN EACH CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA BETWEEN 1966 AND 1971 — CONCLUDED

	Zone						
	I	II	III	IV	V	CMA total	Total population
	per cent						
Toronto CMA:							
Moved from:							
Other urban areas	15.9	9.2	4.8	7.5	8.0	6.5	157,765
Rural areas	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.2	27,915
Outside Canada	18.7	19.6	13.4	8.8	6.2	10.9	262,135
Unknown origin	3.2	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.2	28,750
Moved within							
Toronto CMA	3.4	1.7	1.6	7.0	20.1	6.4	153,140
Total movers	43.0	33.6	21.6	25.5	38.2	26.2	629,705
Total non-movers	57.0	66.4	78.4	74.5	61.8	73.8	1,782,610
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Population(1971)(1)	15,320	102,525	993,355	963,770	337,345	...	2,412,315
Vancouver CMA:							
Moved from:							
Other urban areas	12.5	15.8	9.2	11.7	13.4	11.1	111,250
Rural areas	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.0	20,365
Outside Canada	6.8	15.2	8.4	5.0	4.3	7.2	71,675
Unknown origin	4.6	3.6	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.1	20,730
Moved within							
Vancouver CMA	1.8	4.7	5.6	12.7	20.9	9.9	99,115
Total movers	27.7	41.8	26.5	33.4	44.5	32.3	323,135
Total non-movers	72.3	58.2	73.5	66.6	55.5	67.7	678,940
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Population(1971)(1)	7,255	72,865	446,230	350,015	125,710	...	1,002,075

1) Population figures used here do not include the population under 5 years of age or armed forces personnel normally resident in a particular CMA but temporarily stationed overseas.

Table 10.26

LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY, BY SAME FAMILY, FOR ALL DWELLINGS, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total dwelling
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Less than 3 years	52.8	49.1	37.5	42.9	33.5	39.4	316,99
3-10 years	28.5	30.9	33.7	37.9	38.3	35.4	285,29
More than 10 years	18.7	20.0	28.8	19.2	28.2	25.2	202,41
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings	3,350	45,255	399,490	253,300	103,305	...	804,70
Toronto CMA:							
Less than 3 years	62.8	54.9	35.6	40.2	35.6	38.5	297,20
3-10 years	25.7	28.2	31.3	38.7	37.2	34.7	267,83
More than 10 years	11.5	16.9	33.1	21.1	27.2	26.8	207,32
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings	7,675	36,045	337,060	293,450	98,125	...	772,35
Vancouver CMA:							
Less than 3 years	51.2	62.1	37.2	35.8	40.9	40.0	138,65
3-10 years	29.8	26.8	31.2	36.9	35.6	32.9	114,30
More than 10 years	19.0	11.1	31.6	27.3	23.5	27.1	94,01
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings	1,865	37,300	162,725	104,110	40,965	...	346,96
Canada:							
Less than 3 years						34.0	2,048,62
3-10 years						32.4	1,953,12
More than 10 years						33.6	2,002,06
Total						100.0	
Dwellings						...	6,003,80

(Zones not applicable)

Table 10.27

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total population
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
0-19 years	10.2	24.8	32.3	40.2	44.4	36.5	1,000,760
20-34 years	30.8	27.8	24.0	25.5	22.3	24.4	668,855
35-64 years	41.0	35.2	34.5	30.1	28.5	32.1	881,915
65 years and over	18.0	12.2	9.2	4.2	4.8	7.0	191,575
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Population	7,535	116,400	1,266,370	937,065	415,735	...	2,743,105
Toronto CMA:							
0-19 years	10.5	25.3	29.8	39.6	42.4	35.2	924,305
20-34 years	46.2	33.4	25.2	23.7	21.9	24.6	647,705
35-64 years	32.0	30.8	34.1	32.2	30.2	32.6	857,940
65 years and over	11.3	10.5	10.9	4.5	5.5	7.6	198,180
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Population	15,835	108,965	1,072,405	1,058,210	372,715	...	2,628,130
Vancouver CMA:							
0-19 years	4.9	17.3	30.1	41.1	39.0	34.1	368,715
20-34 years	17.5	34.1	23.4	21.1	20.0	22.9	247,675
35-64 years	49.3	32.1	34.5	31.9	30.8	33.0	357,205
65 years and over	28.3	16.5	12.0	5.9	10.2	10.0	108,775
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Population	7,355	76,680	476,520	383,490	138,325	...	1,082,370

Table 10.28

HOUSEHOLDS WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total households
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
With children	11.1	26.3	49.3	66.7	71.8	56.2	453,320
Without children	88.9	73.7	50.7	33.3	28.2	43.8	352,740
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Households	3,415	45,060	399,860	254,810	102,915	...	806,060
Toronto CMA:							
With children	9.7	30.9	46.3	67.0	68.9	55.9	433,030
Without children	90.3	69.1	53.7	33.0	31.1	44.1	341,285
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Households	7,680	36,495	338,560	293,375	98,205	...	774,315
Vancouver CMA:							
With children	7.7	17.6	43.0	67.3	55.4	48.9	169,150
Without children	92.3	82.4	57.0	32.7	44.6	51.1	176,930
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Households	1,815	37,065	162,230	103,845	41,125	...	346,080
Canada:							
With children						57.6	3,478,600
Without children						42.4	2,562,690
Total						100.0	...
Households						...	6,041,290

(Zones not applicable)

Table 10.29

ACHIEVED EDUCATION LEVELS(1), 1971

	Zone					CMA total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	per cent					
Montreal CMA:						
Less than grade 6	15.4	20.8	15.2	9.7	10.9	13.1
Grade 6 to incomplete university	75.7	71.9	79.5	83.5	84.5	81.1
Completed university	8.9	7.3	5.3	6.8	4.6	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	6,645	86,645	863,310	565,075	235,995	1,757,670
Toronto CMA:						
Less than grade 6	4.7	11.7	13.0	6.4	4.1	9.2
Grade 6 to incomplete university	77.0	76.1	81.0	86.7	91.2	84.3
Completed university	18.3	12.2	6.0	6.9	4.7	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	12,445	77,985	747,990	633,630	216,075	1,688,125
Vancouver CMA:						
Less than grade 6	17.4	8.1	6.2	3.5	4.3	5.4
Grade 6 to incomplete university	79.8	85.9	87.1	90.8	91.4	88.6
Completed university	2.8	6.0	6.7	5.7	4.3	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Population	6,925	63,025	328,830	226,855	85,540	711,175
Canada:						
Less than grade 6						10.5
Grade 6 to incomplete university						84.8
Completed university						4.7
		(Zones not applicable)				
Total						100.0
Population						13,168,025

1) Includes only the population 15 years and over no longer participating in full-time education.

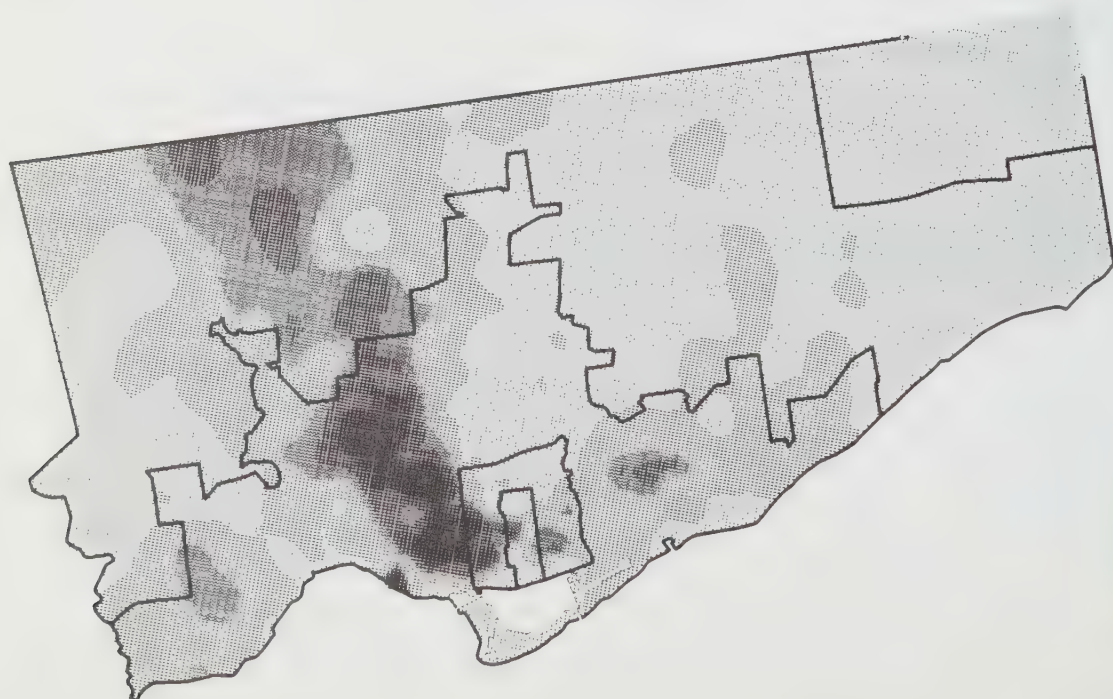
Map 10.30

EDUCATION ACHIEVED, 1971 — I: LESS THAN GRADE 6(1)

Montreal

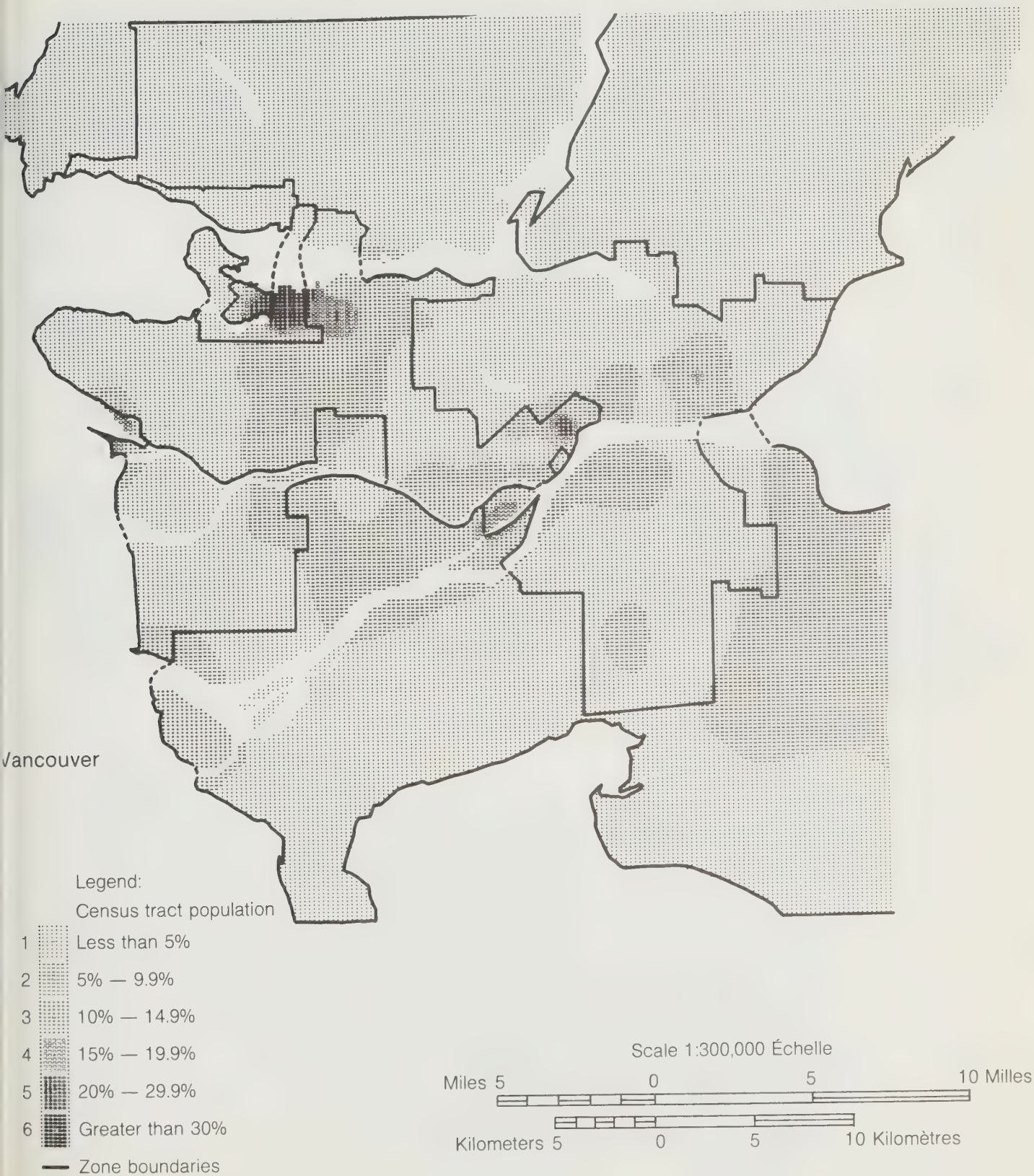


Toronto



Map 10.30

EDUCATION ACHIEVED, 1971 — I: LESS THAN GRADE 6(1)



(1) This map only includes the population of 15 years and over who are no longer in full time education.
 Note: See footnote (2) and insets of Map 10.17 for area of CMA displayed in these maps.

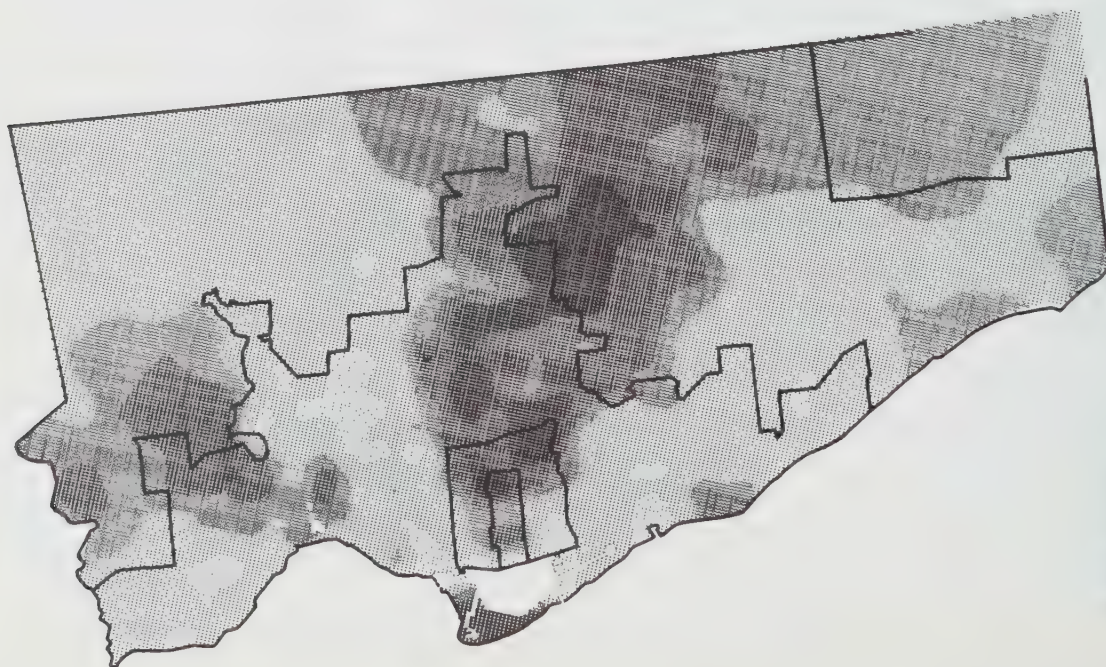
Map 10.31

EDUCATION ACHIEVED, 1971 — II: COMPLETED UNIVERSITY(1)

Montreal

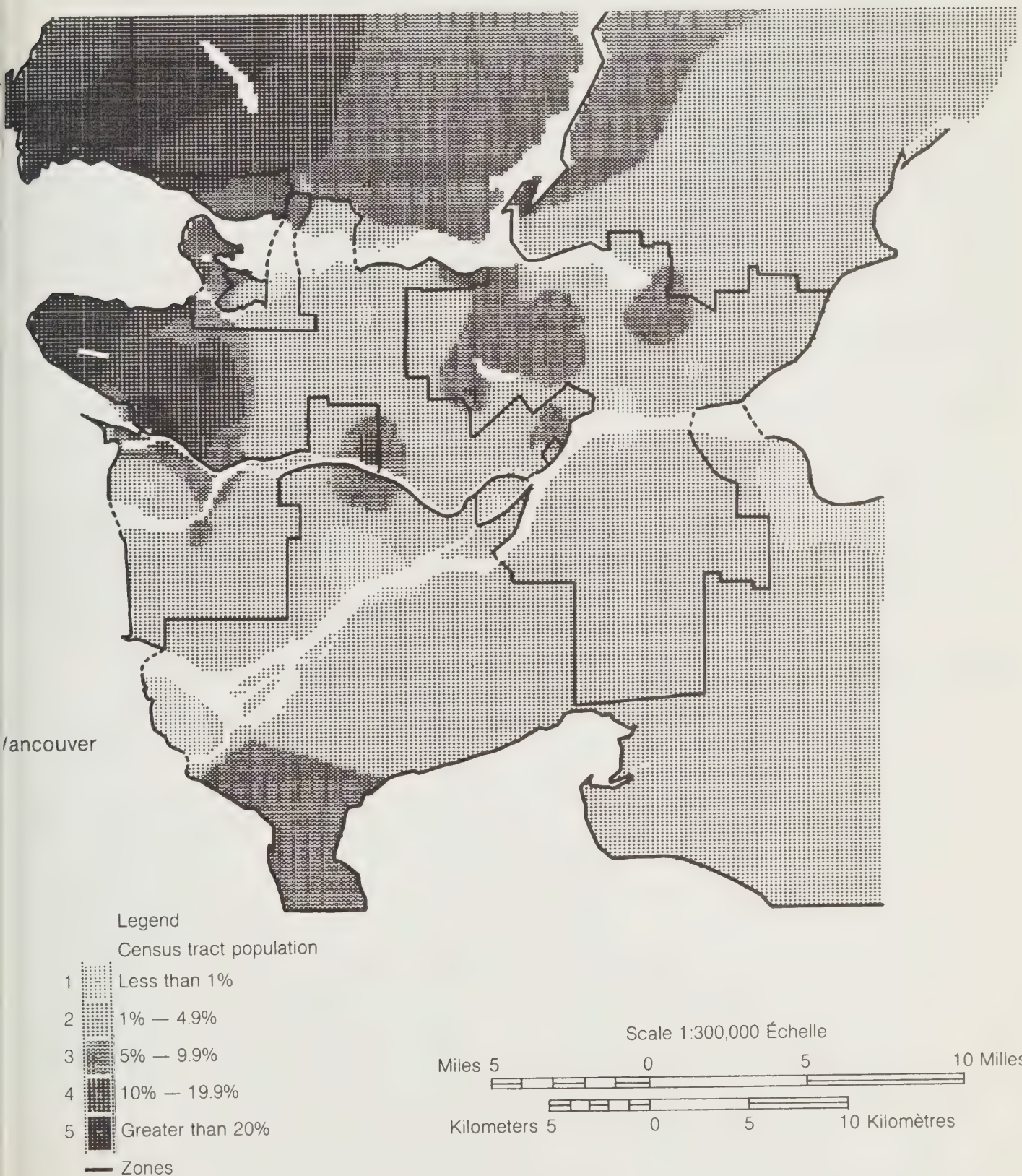


Toronto



p 10.31

EDUCATION ACHIEVED, 1971 — II: COMPLETED UNIVERSITY(1)



(1) This map only includes the population of 15 years and over who are no longer in full time education.
 Note: See footnote (2) and insets of Map 10.17 for area of CMA displayed in these maps.

Table 10.32

DWELLINGS(1) BY TENURE, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total dwelling
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Tenant-occupied	97.1	94.6	77.2	53.4	30.2	64.7	521,31
Owner-occupied	2.9	5.4	22.8	46.6	69.8	35.3	284,42
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings	3,395	45,045	399,830	254,620	102,850	...	805,74
Toronto CMA:							
Tenant-occupied	96.9	79.3	48.1	43.1	24.1	45.1	349,05
Owner-occupied	3.1	20.7	51.9	56.9	75.9	54.9	424,90
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings	7,685	36,515	338,215	293,355	98,190	...	773,96
Vancouver CMA:							
Tenant-occupied	95.0	91.2	45.1	23.5	22.6	41.2	142,47
Owner-occupied	5.0	8.8	54.9	76.5	77.4	58.8	203,33
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings	1,810	37,045	162,135	103,805	41,020	...	345,81
Canada:							
Tenant-occupied						39.7	2,397,58
Owner-occupied						60.3	3,636,92
			(Zones not applicable)				
Total						100.0	
Dwellings						...	6,034,50

(1) Excludes farm dwellings.

Table 10.33

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 1971

	Zone					
	I	II	III	IV	V	CMA total
per cent						
Montreal CMA:						
0 - 3,999	35.9	36.6	19.8	9.7	12.4	16.6
4,000 - 7,999	30.5	32.7	31.8	23.7	26.4	28.6
8,000 - 11,999	16.7	16.3	24.8	30.3	31.5	26.9
12,000 - 17,999	10.0	8.1	15.1	24.2	21.0	18.3
18,000 - 35,999	5.0	4.9	7.1	10.9	7.9	8.3
36,000 and over	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households	3,290	43,885	395,370	253,070	102,310	797,925
Average household income	\$ 7,614	7,085	9,185	11,124	10,170	9,804
Toronto CMA:						
0 - 3,999	21.6	26.8	14.7	7.4	8.1	11.7
4,000 - 7,999	31.8	29.0	25.1	15.9	16.4	20.7
8,000 - 11,999	22.0	18.5	25.8	28.1	31.2	27.0
12,000 - 17,999	15.2	13.9	21.2	30.8	30.5	25.7
18,000 - 35,999	7.9	9.2	11.3	15.8	12.4	13.0
36,000 and over	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households	7,585	35,880	335,855	292,240	97,625	769,185
Average household income	\$ 9,178	9,276	10,833	12,866	12,112	11,679
Vancouver CMA:						
0 - 3,999	51.1	31.4	20.3	12.2	21.8	19.4
4,000 - 7,999	26.7	33.3	25.5	18.6	23.9	24.0
8,000 - 11,999	13.6	20.9	25.5	31.4	27.5	27.0
12,000 - 17,999	5.7	10.6	18.7	25.8	18.2	19.8
18,000 - 35,999	2.5	3.3	8.6	10.6	7.6	8.5
36,000 and over	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households	1,760	36,550	161,140	103,525	40,860	343,835
Average household income	\$ 5,449	7,182	9,745	11,211	9,411	9,852

Table 10.34

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND UNATTACHED INDIVIDUALS
CLASSIFIED AS HAVING LOW INCOME, 1970

	Zone					CMA total	Total number of low income units
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Unattached individuals	48.7	51.3	45.2	42.4	44.6	45.7	114,540
Families	36.4	40.1	23.0	14.0	16.9	19.9	120,735
All units	46.4	47.4	29.9	19.3	21.3	27.4	235,275
Toronto CMA:							
Unattached individuals	36.0	46.6	35.7	34.2	44.8	37.5	95,020
Families	19.1	31.1	15.4	8.8	8.5	12.4	78,345
All units	31.8	41.0	22.4	12.8	14.7	19.6	173,365
Vancouver CMA:							
Unattached individuals	64.0	41.7	45.0	56.0	53.7	47.2	60,540
Families	43.8	27.0	16.9	13.0	18.4	16.4	42,285
All units	62.0	36.2	27.1	20.9	25.3	26.6	102,825

Table 10.35

UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX, 1971

	Zone					CMA total	Total unemployed
	I	II	III	IV	V		
	per cent						
Montreal CMA:							
Males	9.0	8.9	6.3	4.7	5.4	5.8	64,090
Females	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	39,300
Total unemployed	560	6,625	53,005	30,765	12,440	...	103,390
Toronto CMA:							
Males	4.8	7.8	4.5	3.0	2.5	3.8	48,370
Females	2.4	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	38,840
Total unemployed	810	6,565	41,895	19,310	8,635	...	77,210
Vancouver CMA:							
Males	32.7	8.5	5.7	4.8	4.4	5.7	27,630
Females	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.7	18,140
Total unemployed	1,275	5,655	21,270	13,520	4,060	...	45,780

le 10.36

CROWDING: PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN DWELLINGS WITH THREE
OR MORE PERSONS PER BEDROOM, 1971

	Zone					CMA total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	per cent					
Montreal CMA:						
rented dwellings	3.2	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.7
owned dwellings	10.5	4.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3
All dwellings	3.3	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.3	3.5
Toronto CMA:						
rented dwellings	4.5	6.1	8.8	5.1	5.8	6.9
owned dwellings	—	4.3	3.9	0.7	0.9	2.1
All dwellings	4.5	5.8	6.2	2.6	2.1	4.3
Vancouver CMA:						
rented dwellings	2.0	6.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.2
owned dwellings	15.8	6.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	1.4
All dwellings	2.8	6.6	3.6	2.1	2.8	3.3

Table 10.37

POLICE CALLS AND SELECTED REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES, MONTREAL CENSUS
METROPOLITAN AREA, 1974

	Zone					
	I	II	III	IV	V	CM. total
Police calls:						
Total calls	11,289	110,609	546,021	228,772	3,309	900,000
Calls per 1,000 persons	1,498.2	950.2	577.3	353.8	354.4	460.0
Armed robberies:						
Total offences	88	770	3,232	1,070	5	5,165
Offences per 1,000 persons	11.7	6.6	3.4	1.7	0.5	2.0
Indecent assaults:						
Total offences	5	49	512	354	1	921
Offences per 1,000 persons	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0
Simple thefts:						
Total offences	789	5,515	23,424	13,739	200	43,667
Offences per 1,000 persons	104.7	47.4	24.8	21.2	21.4	22.0
Arsons:						
Total offences	12	99	299	134	1	545
Offences per 1,000 persons	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Traffic offences(1):						
Total offences	240	2,231	11,315	5,509	80	19,375
Offences per 1,000 persons	31.9	19.2	12.0	8.5	8.6	9.0

(1) Includes impaired driving and failure to stop at the scene of an accident.

Table 10.38

REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES, TORONTO CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA, 1973

	Zone					CMA total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Offences against persons(1):						
Total offences	381	1,676	4,959	2,332	2,840	12,188
Offences per 1,000 persons	24.1	15.4	4.6	2.2	7.6	4.6
Offences against property(1):						
Total offences	4,909	13,915	40,049	30,596	17,272	106,741
Offences per 1,000 persons	310.0	127.7	37.3	28.9	46.3	40.6
Other criminal code offences:						
Total offences	3,088	11,460	17,126	8,788	7,863	48,325
Offences per 1,000 persons	195.0	105.2	16.0	8.3	21.1	18.4
Traffic offences:						
Total offences	863	4,146	17,608	12,598	92,818	128,033
Offences per 1,000 persons	54.5	38.0	16.4	11.9	249.0	48.7
Narcotic Control Act offences:						
Total offences	662	1,547	3,203	2,159	1,188	8,759
Offences per 1,000 persons	41.8	14.2	3.0	2.0	3.2	3.3
All other offences:						
Total offences	3,785	15,354	14,109	5,531	7,161	45,940
Offences per 1,000 persons	239.0	140.9	13.2	5.2	19.2	17.5
Total offences	13,688	48,098	97,054	62,004	129,142	349,986
Total offences per 1,000 persons	864.4	441.4	90.5	58.6	346.5	133.2

1) See definitions in Chapter 15.

Table 10.39

SELECTED REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES, CITY OF VANCOUVER, 1974

	Zone			Total
	I	II	III	
Offences against persons(1):				
Total offences	529	254	637	1,420
Offences per 1,000 persons	71.9	3.3	1.9	3.3
Offences against property(2):				
Total offences	7,681	5,273	22,463	35,417
Offences per 1,000 persons	1,044.3	68.8	65.6	83.1

1) Includes homicide, attempted homicide, assault causing bodily harm, indecent assault, police assault, wounding, rape and attempted rape.

2) Includes robbery, all thefts, and breaking and entering.

Table 10.40

INCIDENCE OF FIRES, FIRE LOSSES, AND FIRE STATION CALLS, CITY OF MONTREAL, 1973

	Zone				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
Fire station calls:					
Total calls	1,070	2,965	15,190	2,364	21,589
Calls per 1,000 persons	...	25.5	12.9	3.7	11.0
Building fires:					
Total fires	145	458	2,180	264	3,047
Fires per 1,000 persons	...	3.9	1.9	0.4	1.6
Other fires:					
Total fires	171	425	2,377	572	3,545
Fires per 1,000 persons	...	3.7	2.0	0.9	1.8
False alarms:					
Total false alarms	461	1,116	5,294	777	7,648
False alarms per 1,000 persons	...	9.6	4.5	1.2	3.9
Fire losses:					
Total losses	\$000's 606	2,536	10,604	1,403	15,129
Losses per 1,000 persons	\$...	21.8	9.0	2.2	7.7

ENVIRONMENT

man is dependent upon the natural environment for his life support system. Since man's earliest history he has sought to modify the environment provided by nature to better satisfy his needs for material comforts, food, and even aesthetic pleasures. In the process, natural forests and prairies have been cleared, wetlands drained, and great agricultural fields and cities put in their stead. Today there is a widely expressed concern that these and other modifications of the natural environment may ultimately lead man into a most desperate situation where he will be unable to continue to reap the benefits from nature because nature itself will have been irreversibly transformed.

Smog-shrouded cities, murky waters and denuded landscapes are but a few dramatic manifestations of environmental degradation. There are, however, more insidious symptoms as well: the toll in human lives and misery brought about by diseases sometimes caused or aggravated by environmental conditions, such as bronchitis, emphysema, as well as lead and mercury poisoning, etc. There are some recent findings suggesting that many human cancers may be triggered by environmental factors(1) and this is cause enough for concern. Environmental issues, however, go well beyond our immediate aesthetic and health requirements. They drive at the very heart of our life support systems, with which man has co-evolved for some two million years. Since the publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*(2), we have become more generally aware of the subtle but devastating effects that man-made chemicals can sometimes inflict on natural ecosystems. These new chemical compounds may become concentrated in the fauna and flora and have proved lethal to a number of species, particularly those near the top of the food chain.

Man's impact on the environment has not been limited simply to the release of pollutants. There exist other stresses on nature that are almost as ubiquitous: the clearing of forests for farmlands, the construction of transportation networks and utility corridors, strip mining, the draining of wetlands, and the damming of rivers. These activities, while generating many benefits, also transform natural surroundings swiftly and often quite dramatically. Even rather large ecosystems have not been immune to substantial transformation by man's activities. It was once believed that the vast virgin pine forests of Ontario and Quebec were practically inexhaustible, yet, in a relatively short period of time these timber lands were decimated. By the end of the nineteenth century, the fur trade had demolished the fur-bearing animal populations in Canada as far west as the Rockies. Between 1900 and 1913, some 73,000,000 acres of Canadian prairies had been converted to farmland.

With accumulating evidence of the extinction of some species caused by human activities, transformations of large natural ecosystems to less desirable states (the eutrophication of Lake Erie, for example) and the frequent inability of some once heavily forested lands to regenerate properly, to mention only

a few phenomena), there is now concern for the adequacy of our renewable as well as our non-renewable resources.

In view of the possibility that there could be serious ecological ramifications of human activities, we must ask questions such as: What are the limits to which ecosystems can be stressed without permanent deterioration, damage or undesirable change? How reversible are some of the land transformations that are currently being made? For example, how many acres of forest that are being harvested in Canada are not fully regenerating? What are the characteristics of "undisturbed" ecosystems, which might be used as indicators of a healthy environment? What are the short and long term effects of various environmental contaminants (both singly and synergistically) on human health and on the viability of ecosystems?

To help answer these kinds of questions, some type of environmental survey might display the transformation that Canada's ecosystems undergo over time. For example, for each of the forest zones an analysis could be made of what proportion of the annual loss in timber is due to man's harvesting activities, to disease, to insect defoliation, and to fire, and how this compares with the regeneration of mature timber in these zones. The questions may be posed: What is the rate of disappearance of tree stands that are essentially irreplaceable except over periods of many hundreds of years — such as the west coast Douglas fir forests? How many acres of wetlands are being drained annually and converted to farmlands or to urban uses? What proportion of the rivers are blocked by dams — and how are their potentials to support migrant fish, such as salmon, affected?

A second set of environmental accounts might trace major chemical contaminants through various ecosystems. These accounts could also provide data on other stressors caused by man and his activities, such as the introduction of non-indigenous plants and animals, of pathogens, heat, radiation and various disturbances that derive from harvesting activities, inclusive of mining, fishing, hunting, etc.

A third set of environmental accounts could focus on the biological responses of ecosystems to man-induced and natural stressors. These responses might include changes in species diversity, primary productivity, nutrient retention capabilities, and rates of recovery from various disturbances.

Information and Data Base

The data currently available are generally inadequate as a basis for environmental accounts, even though they do indicate some of the transformations that appear to have occurred in our environment, e.g. in urban areas.

(1) John Cairns, "The Cancer Problem", *Scientific American*, Nov. 1975.

(2) Rachel Carson, *"Silent Spring"*, Fawcett World Library, 1962 New York

Tables 11.1 and 11.3 and Charts 11.2, 11.4 and 11.5 display aspects of air quality. The data were selected from among those cities with monitoring stations in commercial locations. Evidently, sulphur dioxide levels have declined over the 1970-1974 period in almost all of these cities, even though five of the nine cities still had sulphur dioxide levels above the maximum acceptable under the National Ambient Air Quality Objectives. Although these apparent improvements may be attributed to the adoption of new pollution abatement technologies, there is no consensus among environmental health experts on the levels that may be regarded as absolutely "safe". There is always the disconcerting possibility that arbitrary standards may underestimate the long-term hazards that contaminants may pose to human health, and there are always uncertainties as to whether current knowledge adequately reflects the problems that may arise from exposure to numerous pollutants of different types at the same time.

The trend in suspended particulates in the air is less clear, with fifteen of the twenty-eight cities selected having higher annual levels than the maximum acceptable level set out under the National Ambient Air Quality Objectives. Chart 11.5 shows that transportation contributes the bulk of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide pollutants in the air, while industrial processes account for the major share of particulates and sulphur oxides.

With respect to sources of potential water pollution, Tables 11.6 and 11.7 present data on the percentage of the population that is serviced by various sewage-treatment facilities and the degree to which these facilities have been effective in removing suspended solids and phosphates from raw sewage. Table 11.6 shows the proportion of the Canadian urban and non-farm population serviced by various levels of sewage treatment. The table reveals that only about 4% of the Canadian population has sewage-treatment facilities adequate to remove phosphates and other nutrients before discharging their effluents into the environment. Table 11.7 suggests that nutrient removal efficiencies for most regions are rather low, indicating that considerable scope remains for the improvement of sewage-treatment facilities in Canada.

The data in Charts 11.8 and 11.9 are obtained from a monitoring network designed to trace radioactive fallout. This was set up in response to public concern about the hazards of nuclear weapon testing in the atmosphere. This is perhaps a good demonstration of a case where an environmental problem can be seen to be receding in magnitude, largely as a result of the agreement reached internationally to ban the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.

Charts 11.10 and 11.11 concern land use in Canada. Chart 11.10 was constructed from forestry data classified primarily for purposes of economic considerations rather than for ecosystem analysis. The category "wildlands", for example, refers to lands that are not suitable for forestry operations. Nevertheless, the chart does indicate the diversity in land use among the regions and some of the transformations from natural areas to agricultural and urban areas that have already occurred. British Columbia is the most heavily forested, while the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are the least. As could be expected, the Prairie Provinces have been the most highly developed for agricultural purposes, but, perhaps surprisingly,

deploy no more than 25% of their land area for this purpose. Ontario has the highest proportion of land under water (some 15%), while British Columbia has less than 5% of its land area submerged.

Chart 11.11 indicates a continued increment to land under crops, as well as to other improved farmlands.

DEFINITIONS

Eutrophication: Popularly expressed, means a transformation of "clear water" with high oxygen content and relatively little plant life to "murky water" with low oxygen content and an abundance of plant life. The process is accelerated by excessive fertilization from effluents high in phosphorus, nitrogen, and organic substances that assist in plant growth.

Waste Loading: The dumping of wastes into the environment.

Synergistic: Caused by the combined action of different agents.

Pathogens: Living organisms and viruses which cause disease.

Top of the Food Chain: Those organisms furthest removed from the consuming of plant material. The number of links in a food chain or food web is determined by the number of transformations of energy from its original incorporation into plant life to its ultimate incorporation into the organic component of large mammals, fish, birds, etc.

ble 11.1

SULPHUR DIOXIDE LEVELS IN THE AIR IN SELECTED CITIES(1)

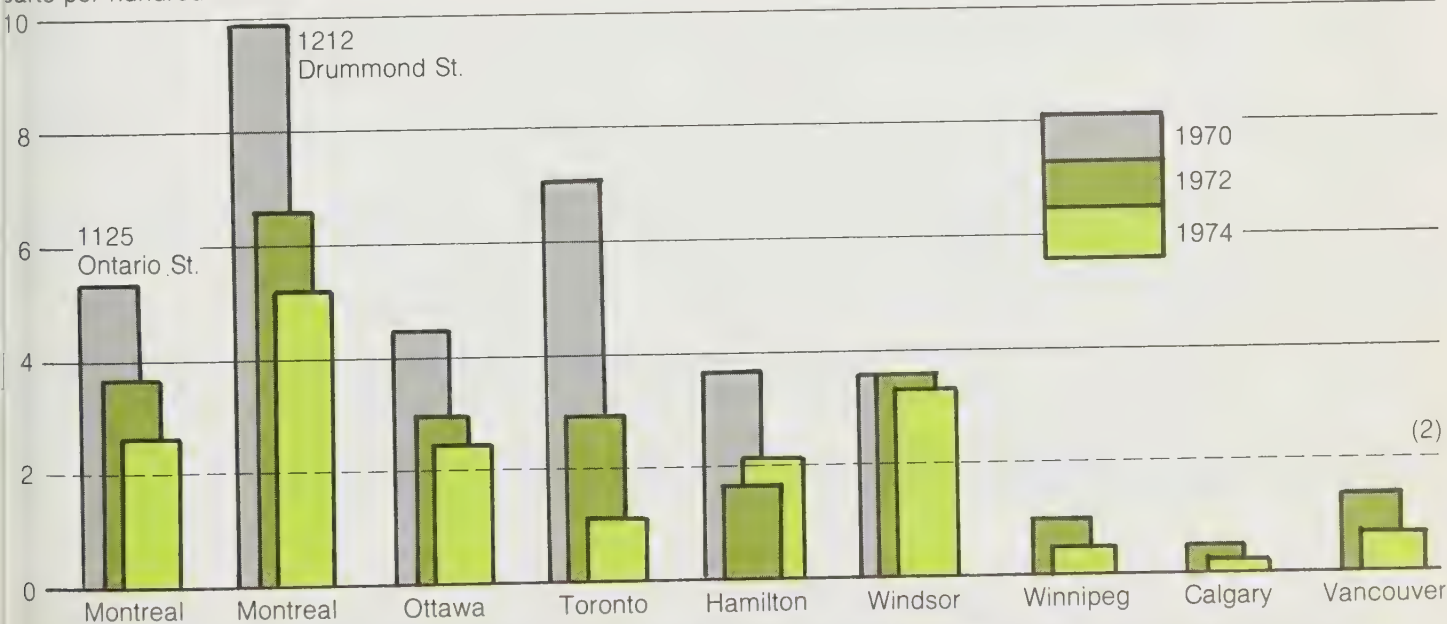
	1970	1972	1973	1974
	parts per hundred million			
Halifax	..	3.3	3.2	3.1
Saint John, N.B.(2)	..	4.4	3.2	2.5
Montreal - 1125 Ontario St.	5.4	3.7	2.0	2.6
Montreal - 1212 Drummond St.	9.9	6.6	4.7	5.2
Full	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.9
Ottawa	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.4
Toronto	7.1	3.0	1.4	1.2
Hamilton	3.7	1.7	1.8	2.1
London	..	0.6	0.4	0.8
Winnipeg	..	1.9	1.7	2.2
Windsor	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.3
Vancouver	..	1.0	0.4	0.5
Regina	..	—	0.1	—
Edmonton	..	0.1	—	—
Calgary	..	0.5	0.2	0.2
Vancouver	..	1.4	0.7	0.7
Victoria	..	1.1	0.6	0.5

- 1) The figures are annual arithmetic means; they are estimated when data are not available for a complete year. Readings are for stations in commercial downtown core areas.
- 2) Location of station was changed in 1974.

Chart 11.2

SULPHUR DIOXIDE LEVELS IN THE AIR IN SELECTED CITIES(1)

parts per hundred million



- (1) Annual arithmetic means; figure is estimated when data are not available for a complete year. Readings are for stations in commercial downtown core areas.
- (2) This line represents the National Ambient Air Quality Objectives for sulphur dioxide in the air. This figure is the maximum acceptable level of contamination as set out in the Clean Air Act of 1974.

Table 11.3

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE(1) LEVELS IN THE AIR IN SELECTED CITIES(2)

	1970	1972	1973	1974
	micrograms per cubic metre(3)			
St. John's	..	54	55	51
Fredericton	33	..	19	23
Saint John, N.B.	61	46	55	60
Moncton	77	54	54	..
Quebec City	..	83	101	101
Chicoutimi	..	75	57	54
Montreal	..	132	101	128
Hull	77	69	72	79
Ottawa	109	75	87	91
Toronto	111	92	101	81
Hamilton	140	133	128	105
London	..	95	94	92
Sarnia	..	98	104	89
Windsor	142	91	121	122
Sudbury	..	..	63	55
Sault Ste. Marie	44	66	58	50
Thunder Bay	..	60	76	60
Winnipeg	79	75	78	77
Regina	66	49	58	66
Saskatoon	..	68	65	71
Moose Jaw	..	48	65	69
Prince Albert	..	51	69	77
Edmonton(4)	80	66	65	71
Calgary	117	85	147	122
Red Deer	74	58	61	62
Medicine Hat	67	57	74	88
Lethbridge	38	38	57	45
Vancouver	104	77	61	56
Victoria	51	44	47	44

(1) Includes all foreign floating bodies.

(2) The figures are annual geometric means; they are estimated when data are not available for a complete year. Readings are for stations in commercial downtown core areas.

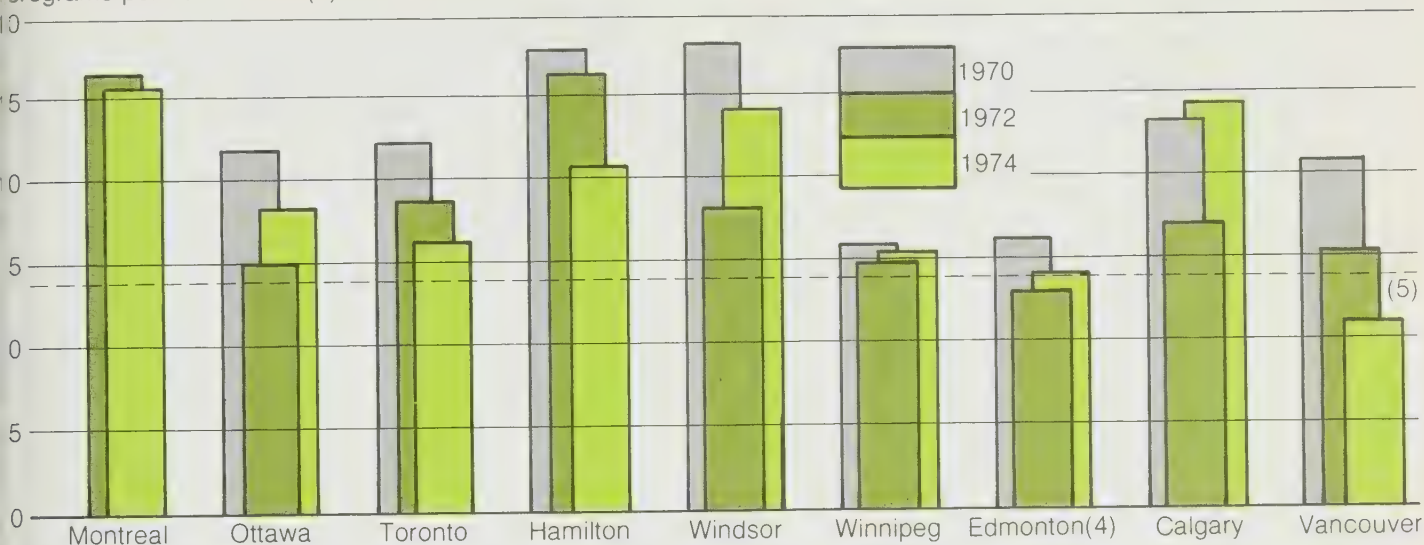
(3) One microgram is one millionth (10^{-6}) of a gram.

(4) Location of station was changed in 1973.

Chart 11.4

SUSPENDED PARTICULATE LEVELS(1) IN THE AIR IN SELECTED CITIES(2)

micrograms per cubic metre(3)



(1) Includes all foreign floating bodies.

(2) Annual geometric means; figure is estimated when data are not available for a complete year. Readings are for stations in commercial downtown core areas.

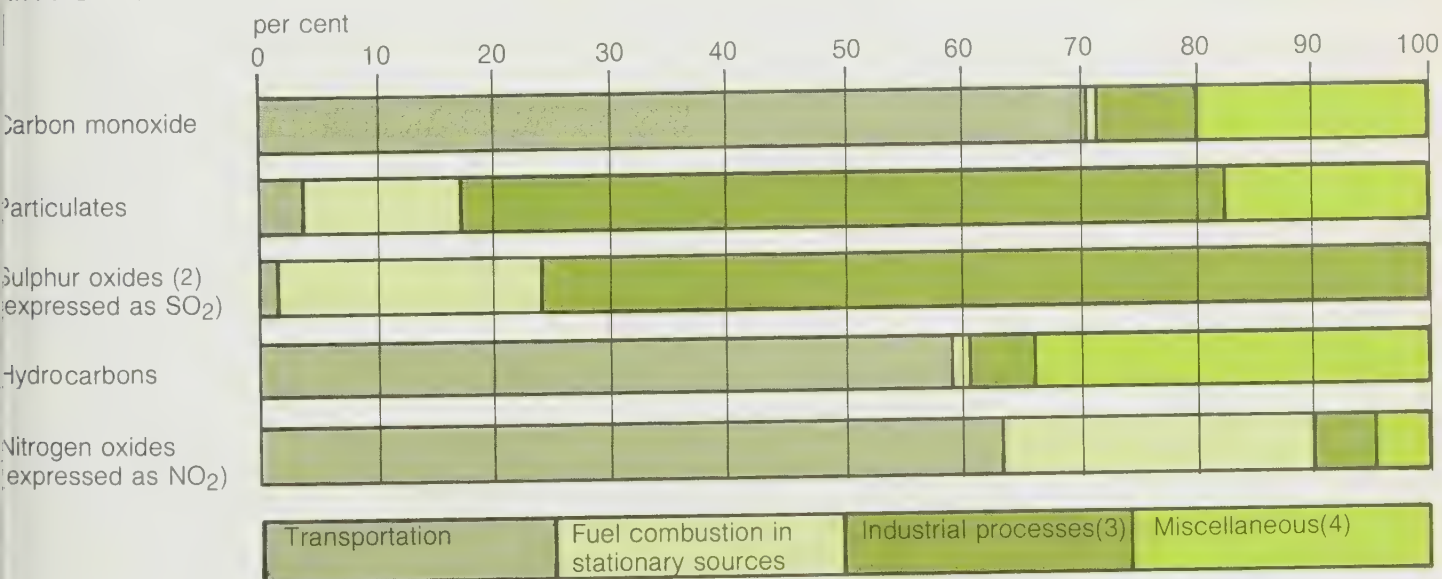
(3) One microgram is one millionth (10^{-6}) of a gram.

(4) Location of station changed in 1973.

(5) This line represents the National Ambient Air Quality Objectives for suspended particulate matter in the air. This figure is the maximum acceptable level of contamination as set out in the Clean Air Act of 1974.

Chart 11.5

AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS BY SOURCE; 1972 ESTIMATES(1)



(1) These estimates were computed by the Air Pollution Control Directorate, Environmental Protection Service, Department of the Environment. The methodology employed is described in the report "A Nation-Wide Inventory of Air Pollutant Emissions: Summary of Emissions for 1972" (Report E.P.S. 3-AP-75-1) produced by the Air Pollution Control Directorate.

(2) Includes solid waste incineration and forest fires.

(3) The major industrial source of sulphur oxides is primary copper and nickel production.

(4) Includes power generation by utilities; industrial, commercial and residential fuel uses; and fuelwood consumption.

Table 11.6

RURAL NON-FARM AND URBAN POPULATIONS SERVED BY MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEMS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1974, BY REGION(1)

Region(5):	Type of treatment							
	Primary only(2)		Primary and secondary only(3)		Primary, secondary and advanced(4)		Total with at least one stage of service	
	Rural non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Urban
	per cent of population served by treatment							
Atlantic	3	6	35	60	..	..	38	66
Quebec	12	14	35	44	..	..	47	58
Ontario	15	17	61	71	10	11	86	99
Pacific	38	50	21	27	2	1	61	78
Northern	..	..	43	83	..	..	43	83
Canada	15	18	50	61	4	4	69	83

(1) The urban population is the population residing in municipalities of more than 1,000 persons, or in areas with more than 1,000 persons per square mile. The rural non-farm population includes persons residing in rural areas who have land holdings of less than one acre, or who have not sold agricultural produce worth more than \$50 in the previous year.

(2) Primary treatment involves a series of physical and/or mechanical unit operations in which settleable and floating solids are removed. This process removes up to 60% of the suspended solids in the water.

(3) Secondary treatment involves the use of naturally occurring bacteria in sewage to degrade the remaining organic materials. This process removes 85-95% of the suspended solids. Secondary treatment processes include filtration, aeration and the use of oxidation ponds.

(4) Advanced treatment involves the use of chemical processes to remove contaminants such as phosphates.

(5) The Prairie region is not included because persons living in rural farm areas were in some cases included in the non-farm and urban populations.

Table 11.7

ESTIMATED DAILY NON-FARM WASTE LOADING BY REGION, 1974

Region:	Waste loading before treatment in thousands of pounds per day(1)		Net waste loading after treatment in thousands of pounds per day(2)		Removal efficiency(3)
	Suspended solids	Phosphates	Suspended solids	Phosphates	
Atlantic	410	16	285	15	30
Quebec	1,160	47	780	42	33
Ontario	1,540	62	557	46	64
Prairie	604	24	182	19	70
Pacific	462	19	332	17	29
Canada	4,176	168	2,136	139	50

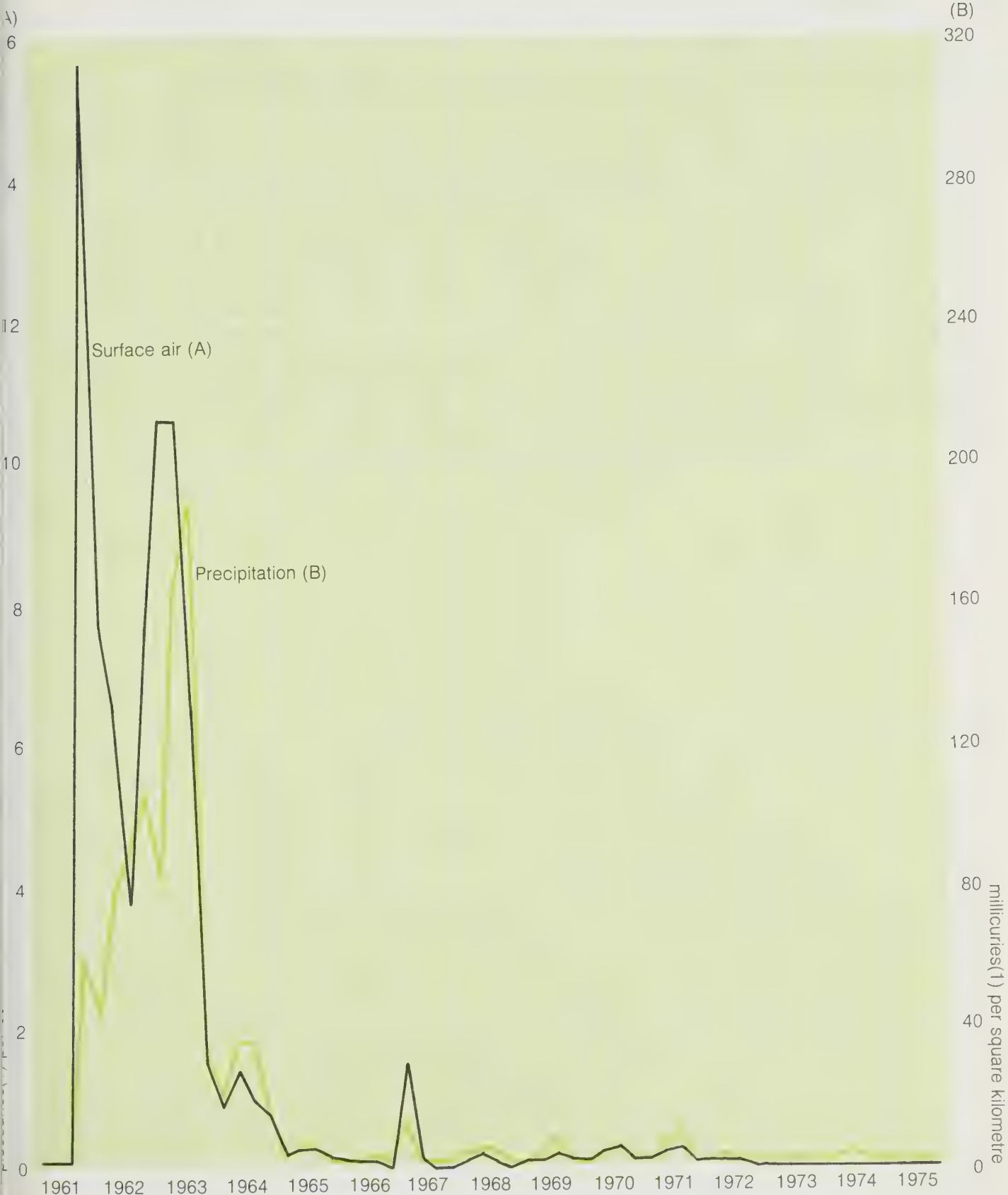
(1) In calculating municipal waste loadings, standard daily per capita coefficients were used. These were: 0.2 pounds of suspended solids; and 8 p.p.m. of phosphate (100 gallons of wastewater per capita assumed).

(2) In calculating net waste loadings after treatment, standard waste removal efficiencies were used. These were: for primary treatment, 30% suspended solids removal and no phosphate removal; for secondary treatment, 85% suspended solids removal and 27.5% phosphate removal. For locations with advanced treatment the suspended solids removal efficiency rate is assumed to be the same as for secondary treatment, while the phosphate removal efficiency is assumed to be 90%. In calculating these data, the proportion of the urban population with untreated wastes has been considered.

(3) Does not include phosphates.

art 11.8

CROSS BETA RADIOACTIVITY IN PRECIPITATION AND IN SURFACE AIR



1) Pico — one trillionth (10^{-12}); milli — one thousandth (10^{-3}), curi — unit of radioactivity.

Chart 11.9

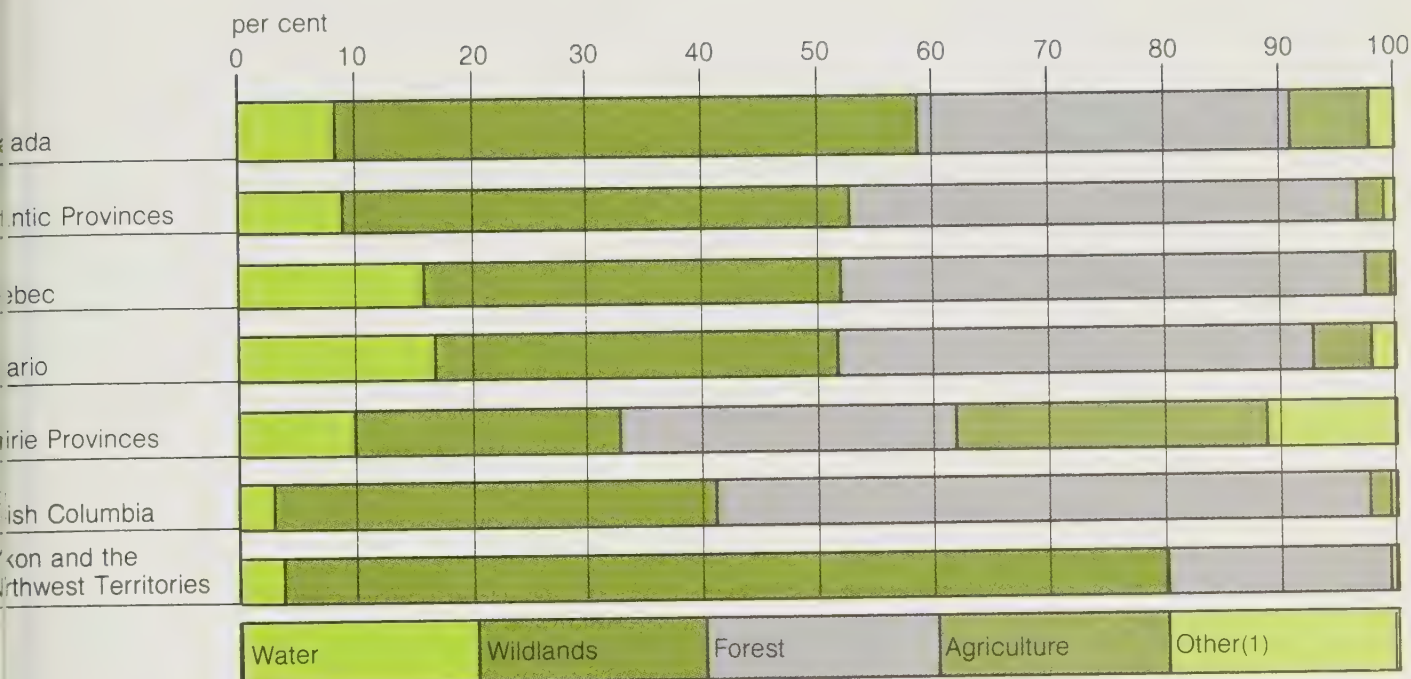
RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT CONTENT IN WHOLE MILK

picocuries per litre



Part 11.10

LAND USE BY REGION, 1973

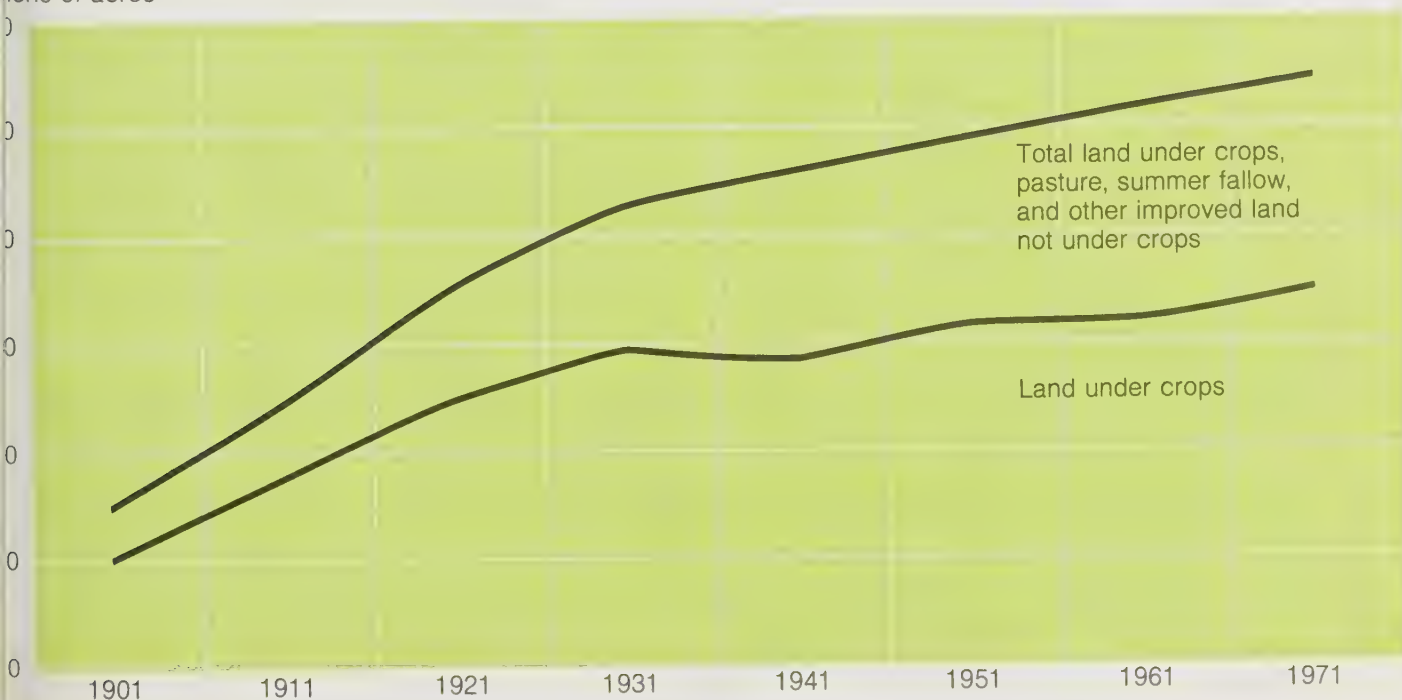


Includes urban areas.

Part 11.11

AREA OF IMPROVED FARMLAND(1)

Millions of acres



(1) Total area of all census farms (agricultural holdings of one acre or more with some income from sale of agricultural products).

HOUSING

Canada most of our concerns with food, clothing, and shelter tend usually to relate not to their presence or absence in the absolute, but rather to their overall adequacy with respect to the satisfaction of needs. In the broadest sense, shelter offers protection from the heat of summer and the cold of the Canadian winter, provides a base for the structuring of daily activities, and offers a retreat when the pressures of social interaction become overwhelming.

The availability, accessibility and quality of housing, however, also reflect and contribute significantly to other aspects of the quality of life. Shelter plays a role in the physical, social, and psychological development of its occupants by influencing directly and indirectly the physical and mental health of Canadians, and by shaping group attitudes and behavior.

The information presented in this chapter documents some of the basic social aspects of Canadian housing. General trends in crowding levels and access to basic amenities indicate that the quality of housing has been improving for all income groups, a fact attributable, in the main, to a consistently rising standard of living for most Canadians.

At the same time, there have been changes in patterns of tenure and types of dwellings constructed. Nationally, in the last twenty years, the percentage of rented dwellings in the total housing stock has increased, while house types other than single detached occupy a larger proportion of both dwelling starts and the total stock of Canadian housing.

The cost of purchasing a home has always been a major concern. This is particularly so in times of high interest rates. To enter the home ownership market, the first-time home buyer must bring together a large sum of money or seek financing measures that impose a significant burden on the family budget.

ATA

The tables and charts in this chapter are grouped into two broad areas of examination, (1) the stock of housing (Tables 12.1 - 12.11), and (2) measures of housing adequacy (Tables 12.12 - 12.16).

Urban centres, especially the great metropolitan agglomerations of Canada, display housing patterns significantly different from those present in rural areas. For this reason, a number of tables have been presented to display data for rural, and small and large urban areas, as well as national totals.

Tables 12.1 to 12.3 and Chart 12.4 illustrate various aspects of Canada's housing stock. Table 12.1, "Housing Stock by Type of Dwelling", shows the continuing dominance of the single detached dwelling in most areas, although higher density forms of housing are occupying an ever-increasing pro-

portion of the total stock. The steady decline in dwelling ownership since 1961, particularly in urban areas, is highlighted in Table 12.2, which shows occupied dwellings by tenure.

The most significant aspect of Table 12.3, which illustrates the period of construction, is the large percentage of dwellings in the Census Metropolitan Areas built after 1945. Chart 12.4 presents the apartment stock by size of structure. The highrise has become the dominant apartment form in the three major Ontario cities displayed in this table.

Charts 12.5, 12.7 and 12.8 and Table 12.6 indicate trends in new housing construction. The number of single detached starts as a percentage of total starts steadily declined from 1951 to 1971, although Chart 12.5 suggests that this trend has reversed in 1975, despite continually increasing costs for single detached homes. This change may be the result of renewed demand brought on by increasing investment uncertainty in the area of rental accommodation construction. The sharp increase in the actual number of single detached and row dwellings built in 1975 as compared to previous years is shown in Table 12.6. The number of apartment units built in 1975 as compared to 1971 has actually dropped. Chart 12.7 plots construction levels for two three-year periods in selected major urban areas. The very large increase in apartment construction in Ottawa-Hull and the substantial decline of the same in Toronto, is particularly noteworthy. Chart 12.8 indicates trends in the size of apartments constructed in several Census Metropolitan Areas. It is interesting to note that while there is a general trend to large multi-unit structures in most cities, small apartments are still being built in large numbers in Montreal.

Table 12.9 shows that the highest apartment vacancy rates coincided with the apartment construction "boom" of the late 1960's and the early 1970's. The decline in apartment construction, combined with steady demand, is reflected in lower vacancy rates in the last few years. The 1975 figures indicate that the supply of apartments in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver may not satisfy the demand.

The great variation in prices for comparable houses throughout Canada is illustrated in Table 12.10. This table also indicates the significant increases in house prices that have taken place in recent years. Table 12.11 documents aid for low-income groups through the National Housing Act.

Tables 12.12 to 12.16 deal with several aspects of housing adequacy. The criteria used to define decent or acceptable housing may differ from one time period to another. These criteria may also differ from location to location, such that the type of dwelling classed as substandard in a suburban area may be rated differently in a deteriorating inner city neighbourhood.

Table 12.12 indicates that in rural areas there is still a significant percentage of homes without the basic amenities that most Canadians take for granted. This table also indicates, however, that the proportion of homes without these facilities is steadily falling.

The assumption that middle and upper income groups tend to occupy newer housing is supported by data in Table 12.13.

Tables 12.14 to 12.16 present information on crowding by income of household head, by rural and urban areas, and by region. Crowding is usually defined as more than one person per room in a household as in Table 12.15. However, the data in Tables 12.14 and 12.16 are grouped in classes of less than one person per room and one or more persons per room in a household. It should be noted that crowding indexes are only rough measures subject to a number of potential distortions. Data relating persons to the floorspace of the dwelling they occupy might provide a more valid evaluation of crowding conditions. Unfortunately, such data which might eliminate the difficulties of defining rooms, and the problems generated by differences in room size, are not available.

DEFINITIONS

Dwelling: Refers to a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from outside, or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building. The entrance must be one that can be used without passing through someone else's living quarters.

Single detached: A structure with only one dwelling, completely separated by open space from all other structures except its own garage or shed.

Single attached: A dwelling unit separated from another dwelling unit by a common wall extending from ground to roof. Included in this category are semi-detached or double houses, i.e., one of two dwellings joined side by side but not attached to any other building. It may also include dwellings in rows of three or more units, and dwellings adjoining a store or other non-residential structure.

Apartment: A dwelling unit in a multi-dwelling structure in which units are arranged vertically as well as horizontally. In some cases duplexes; i.e., two dwelling units, one above the other and adjoining no other structure, are included in this category.

Rooms: Refers to enclosed areas within a dwelling which are finished and suitable for year-round living. Partially divided L-shaped rooms are considered to be separate rooms if they are considered to be such by the respondent. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, clothes' closets, pantries, halls and rooms used solely for business purposes.

Census Metropolitan Area (C.M.A.): This is defined as the main labour market of a continuous built-up area having a population of 100,000 or more. The main labour market area corresponds to a commuting field or a zone where a significant number of people are able to travel on a daily basis to "work places" in the main built-up area. (See also

the definition of C.M.A. provided in Chapter 10.)

The number of total dwellings may vary between tables for 1971 Census data. This is the result of rounding procedures. The definitions of "rural", "urban", "household", and "family" are provided in Chapter 10.

Table 12.1

HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF DWELLING

	Type of dwelling				Total	
	Single detached	Single attached	Apartment or flat	Other(1)		
	per cent					dwellings
Rural:						
1951	90.2	4.7	4.7	0.4	100.0	1,254,260
1961	99.4	5.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	1,274,025
1971	89.2	4.3	3.6	2.9	100.0	1,297,095
Urban — less than 100,000 persons:						
1951	63.5	6.4	29.9	0.2	100.0	1,306,395
1961	65.7	9.4	24.5	0.4	100.0	1,191,398
1971	63.7	10.0	25.1	1.2	100.0	1,676,960
Urban — 100,000 persons or more:						
1951	37.2	11.2	51.4	0.2	100.0	848,640
1961	50.3	10.5	39.1	0.1	100.0	2,089,070
1971	44.7	14.9	40.2	0.2	100.0	3,060,460
MA's only:						
1951	46.5	9.7	43.6	0.2	100.0	1,302,720
1961	51.1	10.4	38.4	0.1	100.0	2,152,766
1971	48.0	14.1	37.5	0.4	100.0	3,485,320
Canada:						
1951	66.7	7.0	26.0	0.3	100.0	3,409,295
1961	65.4	8.9	25.3	0.4	100.0	4,554,493
1971	59.5	11.3	28.2	1.0	100.0	6,034,505

1) Includes mobile homes, occupied trailers, houseboats, tents and other miscellaneous types.

Table 12.2

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY TENURE

	Tenure		Total	
	Owned	Rented		
		per cent		dwelling
Rural:				
1961	83.1	16.9	100.0	1,274,02
1966	83.1	16.9	100.0	1,239,01
1971	82.0	18.0	100.0	1,297,09
Urban – less than 100,000 persons:				
1971	63.2	36.8	100.0	1,676,95
Urban – 100,000 persons or more:				
1971	49.4	50.6	100.0	3,060,45
All urban:				
1961	59.3	40.7	100.0	3,280,46
1966	56.8	43.2	100.0	3,941,45
1971	54.3	45.7	100.0	4,737,41
CMA's only:				
1961	57.1	42.9	100.0	2,208,79
1966	53.7	46.3	100.0	2,646,91
1971	52.1	47.9	100.0	3,485,31
Canada:				
1961	66.0	34.0	100.0	4,554,49
1966	63.1	36.9	100.0	5,180,47
1971	60.3	39.7	100.0	6,034,51
1975(1)	58.1	41.9	100.0	6,921,95

(1) 1975 figures are estimates based on unpublished data from the Construction Division of Statistics Canada.

Table 12.3

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, BY TENURE, 1971

	Period of construction					Total	
	1920 or before	1921- 1945	1946- 1960	1961- 1968	1969- 1971		
	per cent						dwellings
Canada:							
Owned	30.3	18.4	28.1	16.8	6.4	100.0	1,060,750
Rented	30.1	21.5	27.6	15.7	5.1	100.0	231,930
Total	30.3	18.9	28.0	16.6	6.2	100.0	1,292,680
Urban - less than 100,000 persons:							
Owned	20.4	16.8	36.0	20.5	6.3	100.0	1,060,550
Rented	25.1	20.4	27.3	19.6	7.6	100.0	617,985
Total	22.2	18.1	32.9	20.1	6.7	100.0	1,678,540
Urban - 100,000 or more persons:							
Owned	12.7	18.5	42.8	21.0	5.0	100.0	1,513,290
Rented	16.1	16.9	28.3	28.3	10.4	100.0	1,546,295
Total	14.4	17.6	35.5	24.7	7.8	100.0	3,059,585
Metropolitan areas only:							
Owned	13.2	17.6	41.6	21.7	5.9	100.0	1,815,440
Rented	16.8	17.0	28.3	27.6	10.3	100.0	1,668,340
Total	15.0	17.3	35.1	24.6	8.0	100.0	3,483,780
Canada:							
Owned	20.1	17.9	36.6	19.6	5.8	100.0	3,634,595
Rented	19.7	18.2	28.0	24.9	9.2	100.0	2,396,210
Total	19.9	18.1	33.2	21.7	7.1	100.0	6,030,805

Chart 12.4

PRIVATELY INITIATED APARTMENT UNIVERSE BY SIZE OF STRUCTURE-SELECTED CMA'S, 1975

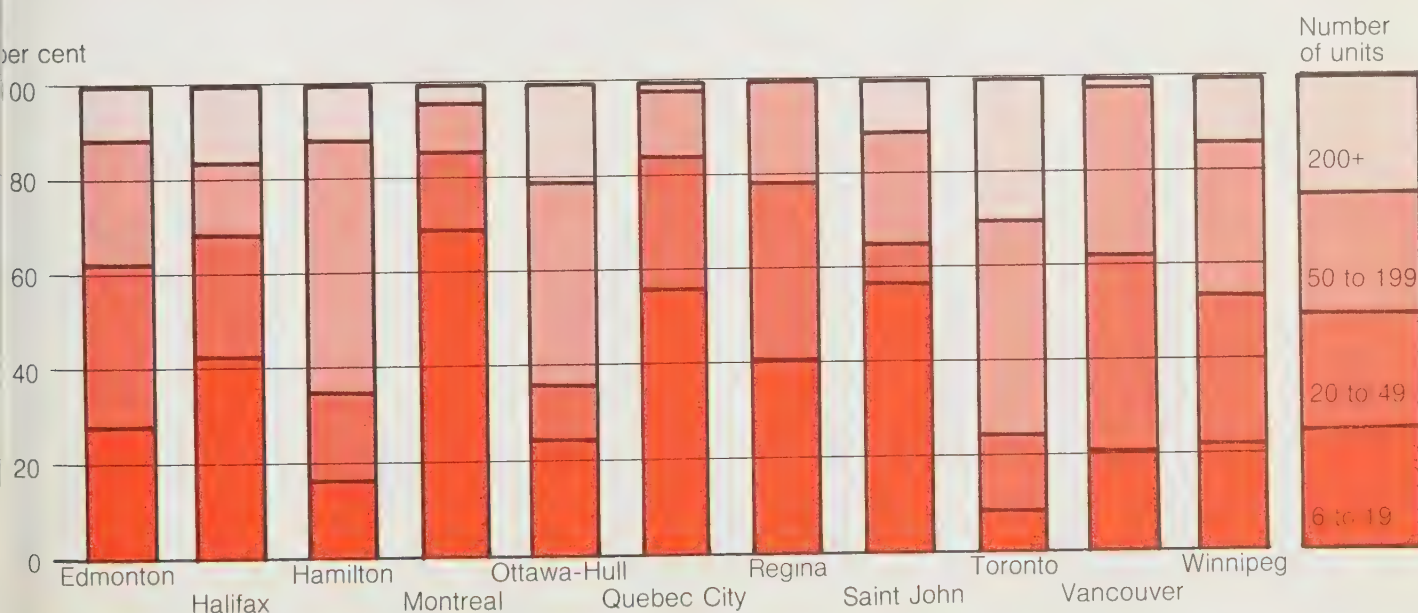


Chart 12.5

DWELLING STARTS BY TYPE OF DWELLING

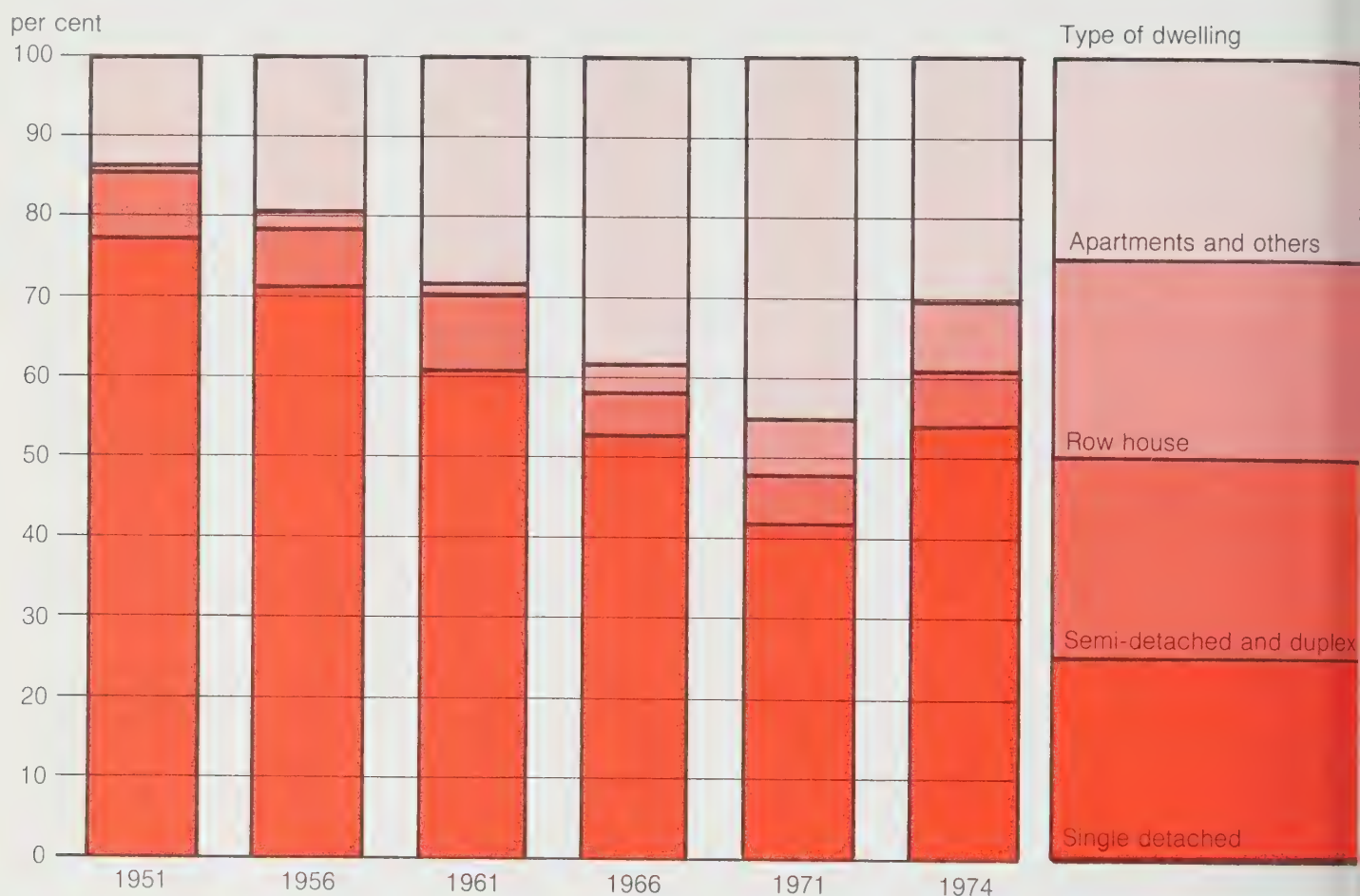


Table 12.6

DWELLING STARTS BY TYPE OF DWELLING

	Type of dwelling				Total
	Single detached	Semi-detached and duplex	Row	Apartment and other	
CMA's only:					
1961	30,397	8,389	1,154	31,129	71,069
1966	36,309	4,947	4,154	44,986	90,396
1971	44,841	9,231	13,073	87,458	154,603
1975	61,503	10,527	16,724	49,986	138,740
Canada:					
1951	53,002	5,658	54	9,865	68,579
1956	90,620	9,441	2,263	24,987	127,311
1961	76,430	11,650	1,864	35,633	125,577
1966	70,642	7,281	5,000	51,551	134,474
1971	98,056	13,751	15,659	106,187	233,653
1975	123,929	15,403	21,763	70,361	231,456

rt 12.7

SELLING STARTS BY TYPE IN SELECTED CMA'S

ellings (000's)

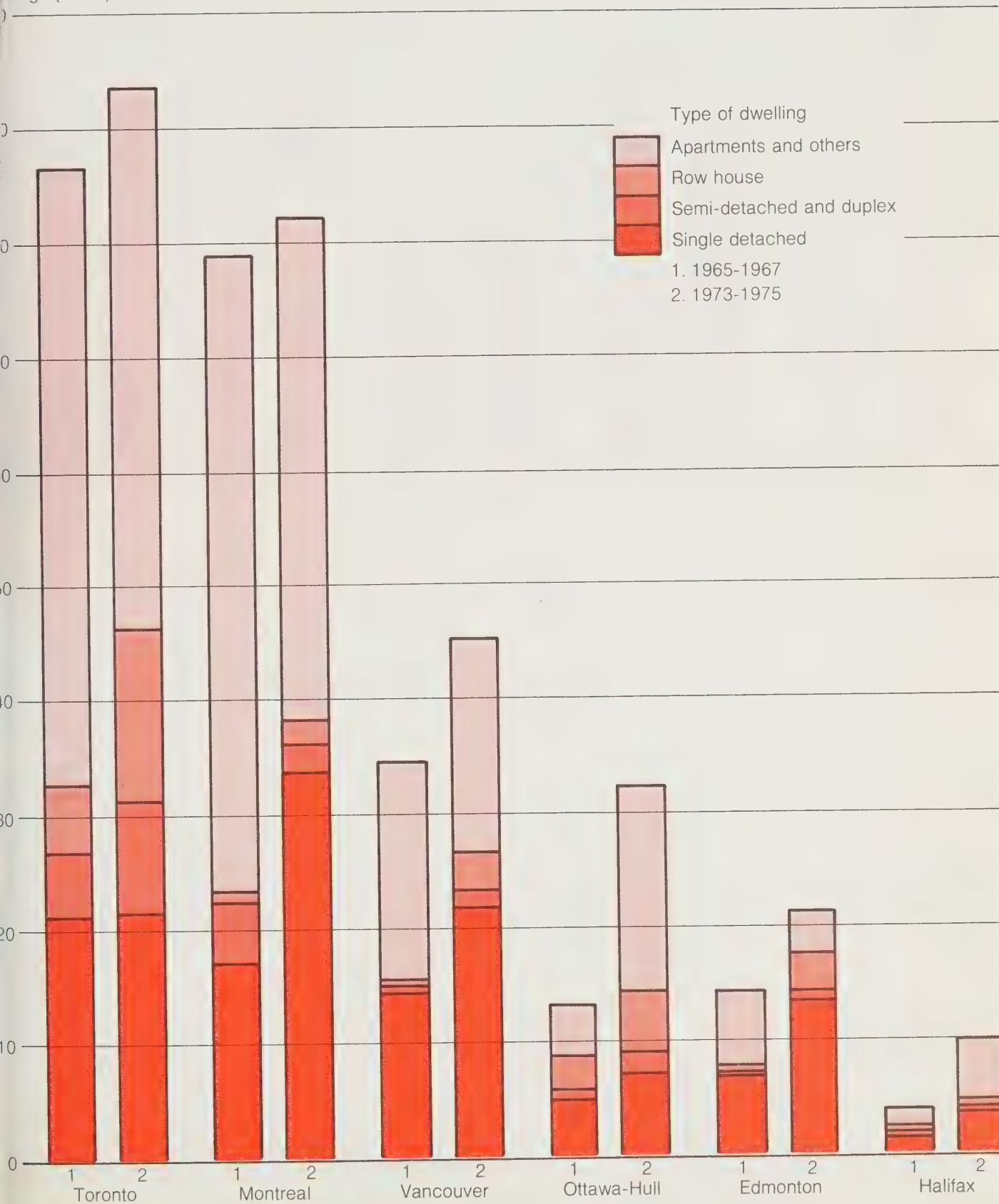


Chart 12.8

APARTMENT BUILDING COMPLETIONS BY SIZE OF STRUCTURE FOR SELECTED CMA'S

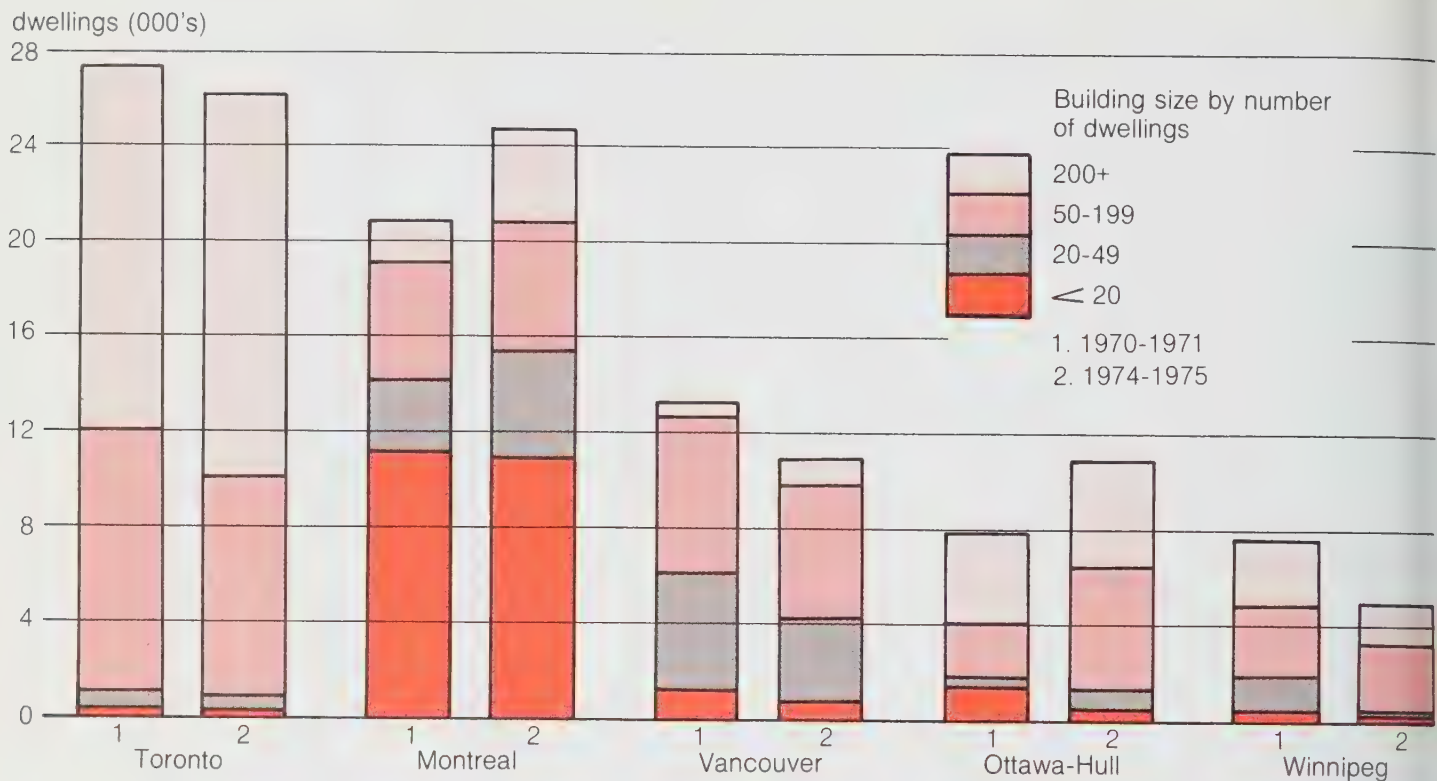


Table 12.9

APARTMENT VACANCY RATES(1) FOR SELECTED CMA's(2)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	April 1975	October 1975
	per cent								
Metropolitan area:									
Calgary	1.3	1.7	5.8	10.7	8.9	8.6	5.7	2.0	0.4
Edmonton	2.8	3.7	5.7	6.3	7.6	8.3	5.5	0.8	0.3
Halifax	0.5	0.5	2.6	4.1	4.8	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.8
Hamilton	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	3.0
Montreal	5.0	7.6	8.2	7.2	5.7	3.8	2.6	1.1	0.7
Ottawa-Hull	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.7
Quebec	2.2	2.8	3.8	4.8	6.5	5.3	4.7	1.1	1.4
St. John's	..	18.9	20.7	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.7
Toronto	1.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.8
Vancouver	1.3	1.2	2.7	4.1	2.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Winnipeg	1.6	1.6	2.6	3.5	5.4	4.1	2.9	1.6	2.1
Average vacancy rate of all metropolitan areas	2.7	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.4	2.5	1.2	1.2

(1) These vacancy rates are for privately initiated apartment buildings with six or more units.

(2) Data for the years 1968 to 1971 are based on 1966 Census Metropolitan Area definitions; data for the remaining years are based on 1971 CMA definitions.

e 12.10

HOUSE PRICES(1) IN SELECTED URBAN AREAS

	August 1974	August 1975	December 1975	August 1976	Percentage change from August 1974 to August 1976
000's of dollars					
Urban area:					
Windsor (Windsor)	..	80	87	93	..
North Vancouver	56	61	71	73	30
Montreal	43	56	62	71	65
Mississauga (Toronto)	66	69	69	69	5
Edmonton	43	52	61	69	60
Scarborough (Toronto)	63	65	63	66	5
Vancouver	52	59	62	66	27
Montreal (Montreal)	60	63	65	65	8
Winnipeg	43	48	49	62	44
Calgary	49	52	57	62	27
Richmond (Vancouver)	47	57	60	60	28
Hamilton	48	49	56	60	20
Saskatoon	37	49	55	57	54
Corner Brook	42	48	54	54	29
Winnipeg	43	44	47	51	19
Halifax	46	48	49	50	9
Windsor	42	48	48	50	19
Kelowna	43	44	44	46	7
Le-Foy (Quebec City)	..	..	43	45	..
St. John's	44	46	46	45	2
St. John	38	41	42	42	11
Winnipeg	38	40	40	40	5
Charlottetown	33	36	38	40	21
Pointe Claire (Montreal)	40	38	38	39	- 2
Winnipeg	36	37	38	38	6
Montreal (Montreal)	30	33	33	33	10
Montreal-Rivieres	28	28	27	30	7
Montreal (Montreal)	29	27	27	27	- 4

The house prices in this table are based on estimates of the "fair market value" of a comparable house. The estimates were supplied by Royal Trust Real Estate managers across Canada. The survey house is a detached brick bungalow, five to eight years old with three bedrooms, one and one-half bathrooms, an attached garage and full basement, but no recreation room, fireplace, or appliances. The total area of the house using outside dimensions is 1,200 square feet and the dwelling is situated on a fully serviced 6,000 square foot lot. There are no mortgages on the house.

Table 12.11

LOW INCOME DWELLINGS BUILT UNDER THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, BY TYPE OF DWELLING(1)

	Type of dwelling		Total
	Single detached	Multiple dwelling structure	
	number		
1962	99	1,850	1,949
1966	305	5,984	6,289
1971	5,354	41,212	46,566
1974	9,008	24,387	33,395
1975	17,644	59,141	76,785

(1) Includes aid under the following sections of the National Housing Act: Loans to Entrepreneurs and Non-Profit Corporations (Sections 15 and 15.1), Public Housing (Section 43), Student Housing (Section 47), Assisted Home-Ownership Programmes (Sections 34.15, 58 and 59), Co-operative Housing (Section 34.18), Federal and Provincial Rental and Sales Housing Projects (Section 40) and Loans to Approved Lenders (Section 6). Data are gross and include only fully documented loans.

Table 12.12

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS LACKING SELECTED AMENITIES

	Dwellings without		Flush toilets
	Hot, piped running water	Installed bath facilities	
	per cent		
Urban:			
1966	4.7	4.0	1.9
1971	2.8	3.4	1.7
1975	1.0	0.9	0.5
Rural:			
1966	37.1	39.6	33.4
1971	22.1	24.5	19.4
1975	13.0	12.9	11.0
Canada:			
1966	11.6	11.5	8.6
1971	6.5	7.4	4.6
1975	3.3	3.1	2.6

Table 12.13

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF OWNED, SINGLE DETACHED NON-FARM DWELLINGS, BY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 1971

	Period of construction				Total	dwellings
	1920 or before	1921- 1945	1946- 1960	1961- 1971		
	per cent					
Income groups:						
0 - 3,999	28.2	24.1	33.5	14.2	100.0	745,615
4,000 - 7,999	16.8	18.8	40.6	23.8	100.0	874,610
8,000 - 11,999	9.2	13.1	44.0	33.7	100.0	722,360
12,000 - 19,999	6.5	10.4	42.5	40.6	100.0	330,090
20,000 or more	7.8	14.3	41.3	36.6	100.0	119,035
Total	16.3	17.5	39.8	26.4	100.0	2,791,710

Table 12.14

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM, BY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, 1971

	Persons per room			Total	dwellings
	Less than 1.0	1.0 and over			
	per cent				
Income groups:					
\$ 0 - 3,999	80.1	19.9	100.0		1,875,115
4,000 - 7,999	75.0	25.0	100.0		2,151,520
8,000 - 11,999	77.7	22.3	100.0		1,323,270
12,000 - 19,999	86.0	14.0	100.0		512,665
20,000 and over	92.3	7.7	100.0		168,235
Total	78.6	21.4	100.0		6,030,810

Table 12.15

PERSONS PER ROOM IN OCCUPIED DWELLINGS

	Persons per room (1)				Total	
	0.5 or less	0.6-1.0	1.1-1.5	More than 1.5		
	per cent					
Rural:						dwelling
1951	35.1	42.2	12.6	10.1	100.0	1,254,26
1961	34.8	43.4	13.4	8.4	100.0	1,274,02
1971	41.8	43.2	10.2	4.8	100.0	1,297,09
Urban — less than 100,000 persons:						
1951	31.8	51.2	11.7	5.3	100.0	1,306,39
1961	33.4	49.6	12.6	4.4	100.0	1,191,39
1971	41.9	48.1	8.0	2.0	100.0	1,676,95
Urban — 100,000 or more persons:						
1951	30.1	54.2	11.3	4.4	100.0	848,64
1961	32.8	54.2	10.1	2.9	100.0	2,089,07
1971	43.4	49.9	5.5	1.2	100.0	3,060,45
CMA's only:						
1951	30.5	53.8	11.1	4.6	100.0	1,302,72
1961	33.0	53.9	10.1	3.0	100.0	2,152,76
1971	43.0	49.9	5.8	1.3	100.0	3,485,31
Canada:						
1951	32.6	48.6	11.9	6.9	100.0	3,409,29
1961	33.5	50.0	11.7	4.8	100.0	4,554,49
1971	42.6	48.0	7.2	2.2	100.0	6,034,57

(1) In this table those individuals and families which fall exactly at the 1.0 person per room level are grouped with the less than 1.0 person per room totals. In Tables 12.14 and 12.16 they are included in the more than 1.0 person per room totals.

Table 12.16

PERSONS PER ROOM BY REGION, 1974

Region:	Persons per room			Total
	0.5 or less	0.501-0.999	1.0 or more	
	per cent			
Atlantic	40.9	35.3	23.8	100.
Quebec	40.4	37.9	21.8	100.
Ontario	50.2	36.2	13.5	100.
Prairies	49.5	34.8	15.7	100.
British Columbia	52.1	35.7	12.2	100.
Canada	46.9	36.3	16.8	100.

BILINGUALISM

Canadian government fosters a policy of bilingualism so that an important part of our heritage — the French culture, in which language is a vital element, may be maintained. This, of course, does not imply that all Canadians should speak both English and French; rather, in the spirit of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism, Canadians should be able to use the official language of their choice in their daily experience, at school, at work, at play and particularly in their dealing with governments(1).

The Canadian government's policy on bilingualism has its roots in a long debate going back many years in Canadian history, and was brought to fruition by the recommendations of the 1963 Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The limited nature of section 133 of the British North America Act dealing with language rights, played a large part in the ambiguity surrounding the constitutional basis of bilingualism. Section 133 does not provide adequate protection of the language rights of Anglophone and Francophone minorities. The situation is aggravated by the fact that section 133 was extended from those sections subject to constitutional amendment introduced in 1949. It was not until 1969 that the Official Languages Act was passed making French one of Canada's two official languages and establishing the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, whose responsibility is to overcome the shortcomings of section 133(2).

To present the debate on language rights and bilingualism is as dated as ever. Some see the bilingualism policy as a direct threat to the *status quo*, which until now has been in their favour, while others see it as a futile attempt at reconciliation between the federal government and the objectives and aspirations of the government of Quebec. There is a wide divergence of reactions to bilingualism. A survey conducted in the Public Service in 1972(3) revealed that most Francophones were optimistic or at least ambivalent about the policy, because they could see signs of genuine change in the Public Service, although there remained a minority that was less than enthusiastic. The same survey found that Anglophones supported bilingualism to a lesser extent. A small minority was hostile, while a considerable proportion of those surveyed were indifferent to the idea. In general the federal government policies in this area are still the object of strong criticism from many quarters. Notwithstanding these criticisms, the bilingual policy remains crucial to ensure equality of opportunity for Canada's two official language groups.

Particular emphasis has been placed on bilingualism in the fields of education and federal public employment. In the area of education, in line with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism, the federal and provincial governments have reached an agreement to promote the teaching of the official languages in each province. The main purpose of this agreement is to permit Canadians to educate their children in their official mother tongue and for students of the majority official language group in each province to have

the opportunity to learn the other official language. It is felt that the greatest progress toward achieving the goals of bilingualism can be made at this level. The federal Public Service itself has established programs to foster bilingualism so that all Canadians may have an equal opportunity to communicate with their government or work for it in the official language of their choice. These programs teach the other official language to unilingual employees, and promote French as well as English as languages of work. The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism stated in its conclusions that most Francophones are disadvantaged from the point of view of language, cultural environment and discrimination on entering the federal Public Service(4). French language units(5) were established in an effort to overcome the disadvantages suffered by Francophones.

The mandate of the federal Public Service is to develop and implement programs that efficiently meet the needs of Canada as a whole and at the same time provide Francophones with an equally efficient service in their own language. The programs aim to eliminate the operational problems created by an originally unilingual Public Service in a bilingual society.

- (1) *It is recognized that an efficient bilingualism policy supposes a sufficient number of people speaking the other official language. According to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism, at least 10% of the population of district must speak the minority language, in order that the district be declared bilingual.*
- (2) *For more information concerning the history of language rights in Canada and the bilingualism policy, see Volume 1, General Introduction on the Report on the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.*
- (3,4) *Beattie, C., Désy, J., and Longstaff, S., "Bureaucratic Careers: Anglophones and Francophones in the Canadian Public Service", Documents of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, Number 11, 1972.*
- (5) *Such units are defined as units whose working language is French. Most of the units (87%) are located in Quebec, 11% are in the National Capital Region and the remaining 2% are spread throughout the country and overseas. A program is being prepared to increase the number of French language Units in the National Capital Region and in other area of Canada.*

The bilingualism policy has also affected, albeit in varying degrees, other social, political, economic and cultural aspects of life in Canada. The many studies resulting from the 1963 Royal Commission bear witness to the importance and extent of the policy(6). Among the areas researched are the Supreme Court of Canada, Cabinet formation, and the adaptability of the corporate sector to bilingualism.

The interest in bilingualism is also reflected in certain provincial legislation. Since education comes under provincial jurisdiction, it goes without saying that the provinces have played a key role in the promotion of bilingualism in this sector. In some provinces — New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba — both French and English are specified as permissible languages of instruction. The use of French and English extends beyond education in Quebec and New Brunswick, where both languages may be used in the legislature and the courts. In Ontario, the members of the legislative assembly may speak in either English or French, but there is no simultaneous interpretation service at present. The Ontario Civil Service has also increased its bilingual services since 1967, although no official policy to this effect exists as yet.

DATA

Canada's bilingual character implies the right for each Canadian to use the official language of his choice to the extent possible in all aspects of his life, be it in school, at work, in politics or in recreation. The following tables present data bearing on some of these aspects.

The first table shows the mother tongue of Canada's population and the language spoken at home.

Tables 13.2 to 13.5 deal with education. Data pertaining to mother tongue by language used in school are portrayed in Table 13.2. Tables 13.3 to 13.5 present statistics on the number of students who learn the second official language and students who receive their instruction in the second official language.

Going on to the area of work, Table 13.6 gives mother tongue by language used at work. Ideally, as all citizens should have an equal opportunity to work for the Federal government as well as to communicate with it in the official language of their choice, it is important that programmes are set up to foster bilingualism in the federal Public Service. Tables 13.7 to 13.10 give the linguistic characteristics of the federal Public Service and the number of its employees enrolled in language courses.

Finally, Tables 13.11 to 13.14 present some data on the availability of information and the existence of entertainment media in each of the official languages.

Census data on the characteristics of the population with regard to the official languages have not been included in this edition of *Perspective Canada*. However, they do appear in the first edition which was published in 1974. Similarly, statistics on the language of work in Quebec, from the survey conducted by the Gendron Commission on the situation of the French language in Quebec, are not repeated here but may be found in the first edition of *Perspective Canada*.

It would be interesting to study the use of the official languages in other areas by such socio-economic characteristics as education, occupation and income. Unfortunately such data are not presently available.

It would also be interesting to learn the motivation of people who study the other official language or the obstacles that prevent them from doing so, as well as the circumstances in which the motivation or obstacles increase or decrease.

(6) *The complete list of the documents of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism is given in the "Further Reading" section.*

le 13.1

LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME BY MOTHER TONGUE, MARCH 1973(1)

Language spoken in the home	Mother tongue			Total(2)
	English	French	Other	
	000's			
English	9,107	297	1,275	10,689
French	50	4,044	..	4,127
Other	..	..	1,181	1,191
Total(2)	9,165	4,346	2,488	16,010

) Includes persons 14 years of age and over.
) The totals do not balance with the figures in the columns and rows because some respondents did not know what their mother tongue was.

ble 13.2

PRIMARY LANGUAGE OF EDUCATION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS BY MOTHER TONGUE, MARCH 1973

Language of education	Mother tongue			Total(1)
	English	French	Other	
	000's			
English	1,515	64	194	1,776
French	13	585	..	604
Other	..	..	..	..
Total(1)	1,529	651	201	2,383

) The totals do not balance with the figures in the columns and rows because some respondents did not know what their mother tongue was.

able 13.3

ENROLMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES IN
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCE

Province and level of education	Students enrolled in second language programmes					
	1970-1971		1973-1974		1974-1975	
	number	per cent(1)	number	per cent(1)	number	per cent(1)
Newfoundland:						
K- 6(2)	21,835	21.4	32,520	32.9	33,036	34.2
7-12	37,895	63.9	34,583	56.9	33,031	54.6
Total	59,730	37.0	67,103	42.0	66,067	42.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.3 — Concluded

ENROLMENT IN SECOND LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCE

Province and level of education	Students enrolled in second language programmes					
	1970-1971		1973-1974		1974-1975	
	number	per cent(1)	number	per cent(1)	number	per cent(1)
Prince Edward Island:						
1- 6	3,561	21.2	6,226	41.7	6,148	42.1
7-12	10,794	83.0	8,156	61.2	8,958	69.1
Total	14,355	48.1	14,382	50.9	15,106	55.5
Nova Scotia:						
K- 6(2)	12,642	10.4	23,853	21.1	24,424	22.1
7-12	59,955	70.0	59,420	67.0	57,764	61.1
Total	72,597	35.0	83,273	41.2	82,188	40.1
New Brunswick:						
1- 6	37,305	61.5	31,997	55.5	36,329	65.1
7-12	42,708	78.2	37,852	70.1	39,318	72.1
Total	80,013	69.4	69,849	62.5	75,647	68.1
Ontario:						
K- 8(2)	526,538	38.2	596,820	44.7	609,562	46.1
9-13	252,496	47.5	202,729	36.4	189,426	33.1
Total	779,034	40.8	799,649	42.3	798,988	42.1
Manitoba:						
K- 6(2)	42,655	32.9	47,845	38.6	47,224	39.1
7-12	58,389	55.3	45,121	42.3	43,843	41.1
Total	101,044	42.9	92,966	40.3	91,067	40.1
Saskatchewan:						
K- 6(2)	6,950	5.2	6,674	5.7	6,208	5.1
7-12	77,928	69.0	56,696	53.3	57,546	54.1
Total	84,878	34.4	63,370	28.5	63,754	28.1
Alberta:						
K- 6(2)	58,235	25.7	62,010	29.1	61,921	29.1
7-12	80,607	40.8	63,554	30.7	63,291	30.1
Total	138,842	32.8	125,564	29.9	125,212	29.1
British Columbia:						
K- 7(2)	18,558	5.7	31,226	9.3	48,418	14.1
8-12	127,293	66.9	105,664	49.8	96,532	44.1
Total	145,851	28.2	136,890	24.9	144,950	26.1
Total(3):						
Elementary	728,278	29.1	839,271	34.8	873,270	36.1
Secondary	748,065	55.4	613,775	43.7	589,709	41.1
Total	1,476,344	38.4	1,453,046	38.1	1,462,979	38.1
Quebec(4):						
Elementary	348,367	41.1	235,500	33.6	249,860	37.1
Secondary	542,026	100.0	599,475	100.0	571,175	100.0
Total	890,393	64.1	834,975	64.2	821,035	65.1

(1) The percentage of the total school population (less the students for whom the minority language is the language of instruction) enrolled in second language programmes.

(2) "K" stands for kindergarten.

(3) The total of all provinces except Quebec.

(4) Includes private schools.

Table 13.4 — Concluded

ENROLMENT IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SECOND LANGUAGE SCHOOLS(1), BY PROVINCE

Province and level of education	Students enrolled in second language schools					
	1970-1971		1973-1974		1974-1975	
	number	per cent(2)	number	per cent(2)	number	per cent(2)
Quebec(5):						
Elementary	159,546	15.8	130,775	15.7	125,800	15.7
Secondary	98,116	15.3	109,175	15.4	103,875	15.4
Total	257,662	15.6	239,950	15.6	229,675	15.6

(1) Second language schools are schools in Quebec in which English is the primary language of instruction, and schools in other provinces in which French is the primary language of instruction.

(2) The percentage of the total school population enrolled in second language schools.

(3) "K" stands for kindergarten.

(4) The total of all provinces except Quebec.

(5) Includes private schools.

Table 13.5

ENROLMENT BY MOTHER TONGUE AND THE PROPORTION OF SECOND LANGUAGE STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SECOND LANGUAGE SCHOOLS, 1974-1975

Province and level of education	Total school enrolment	Mother tongue of students in all schools(1)		Students enrolled in second language schools as a percentage of all students whose mother tongue is the second language
		French	English and other non- French	
		per cent		
Newfoundland:				
K- 6(2)	96,872	0.5	99.5	37.4
7-12	60,533	0.5	99.5	-
Total	157,405	0.5	99.5	23.0
Prince Edward Island:				
1- 6	14,957	5.3	94.7	46.9
7-12	13,201	6.2	93.8	39.2
Total	28,158	5.8	94.2	42.4
Nova Scotia:				
K- 6(2)	112,671	3.4	96.6	85.7
7-12	95,317	3.6	96.4	59.8
Total	207,988	3.5	96.5	73.7
New Brunswick:				
1- 6	85,129	34.7	65.3	99.3
7-12	81,421	36.7	63.3	90.8
Total	166,550	35.9	64.1	94.3
Ontario:				
K- 8(2)	1,404,839	5.8	94.2	96.4
9-13	589,650	6.2	93.8	84.5
Total	1,994,489	6.0	94.0	91.5

See footnotes at end of table.

le 13.5 — Concluded

ROLMENT BY MOTHER TONGUE AND THE PROPORTION OF SECOND NGUAGE STUDENTS ENROLLED IN SECOND LANGUAGE SCHOOLS, 1974-1975

Province and level of education	Total school enrolment	Mother tongue of students in all schools(1)		Students enrolled in second language schools as a percentage of all students whose mother tongue is the second language
		French	English and other non- French	
			per cent	
Manitoba:				
K- 6(2)	124,484	5.2	94.8	90.9
7-12	110,296	5.9	94.1	58.2
Total	234,780	5.6	94.4	73.6
Saskatchewan:				
K- 6(2)	117,622	2.1	97.9	44.1
7-12	105,093	2.7	97.3	9.4
Total	222,715	2.4	97.6	25.4
Alberta:				
K- 6(2)	208,631	1.9	98.1	..
7-12	210,616	2.1	97.9	..
Total	419,247	2.0	98.0	..
British Columbia:				
K- 7(2)	324,725	0.9	99.1	14.5
8-12	217,145	0.9	99.1	—
Total	541,870	0.9	99.1	8.7
Total(3):				
Elementary	2,489,930	5.3	94.7	90.3
Secondary	1,483,272	5.9	94.1	73.6
Total	3,973,202	5.5	94.5	84.0
Quebec:				
Elementary	801,100	84.3	15.7	100.0
Secondary	675,050	84.6	15.4	100.0
Total	1,476,150	84.4	15.6	100.0

(1) Distributions by mother tongue were extrapolated from 1971 Census figures.

(2) "K" stands for kindergarten.

(3) The total of all provinces except Quebec.

Table 13.6

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT WORK BY MOTHER TONGUE, MARCH 1973(1)

Language spoken at work	Mother tongue			Total(2)
	English	French	Other	
	000's			
English	5,102	437	1,261	6,800
French	46	1,891	..	1,937
Other	..	..	..	14
Total(2)	5,170	2,352	1,467	8,989

(1) Includes persons who were in the labour force in March 1973.

(2) The totals do not balance with the figures in the columns and rows because some respondents had never worked and because some respondents did not know what their mother tongue was.

Table 13.7

LANGUAGE ABILITY OF EMPLOYEES
IN THE FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE BY LANGUAGE(1)

Language	Bilingual		Unilingual		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
	per cent					
English	6.4	7.2	71.9	71.6	78.3	78.7
French	12.4	12.8	9.3	8.5	21.7	21.3
Total	18.8	20.0	81.2	80.1	100.0	100.0
Number	14,124	16,239	61,111	65,166	75,235	81,405

(1) Includes employees under the Public Service Employment Act in the Executive, Administrative and Foreign Service, Scientific and Professional, and Technical Occupational Categories for whom data are maintained on a central computer registry. However, this registry is not necessarily complete, as it contains data only for persons who have filed a record.

Table 13.8

SENIOR EXECUTIVES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE BY LANGUAGE

	English		French		Total	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	number	per cent
1972	638	83.5	126	16.5	764	100.0
1973	731	81.7	164	18.3	895	100.0
1974	915	81.5	208	18.5	1,123	100.0
1975	971	79.8	246	20.2	1,217	100.0

Table 13.9

PARTICIPANTS IN FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE LANGUAGE COURSES AND THEIR LEARNING STATUS, 1975(1)

	English courses	French courses
Continuous:		
Standards met(2)	383	2,931
Standards not met(3)	29	547
Continuing study in 1976	241	2,314
Total continuous	653	5,792
Non-continuous	383	3,068

- (1) Participants may be enrolled in a continuous or non-continuous programme. In the former category the participants attend school until they either meet or do not meet the standards for their position (see below). In the non-continuous programme students attend class for a few weeks a number of times a year. This training may take 2 or 3 years to complete.
- (2) Participants who passed a language knowledge examination in accordance with the linguistic standards of their positions.
- (3) Participants who withdrew from training voluntarily, or at the request of the branch.

Table 13.10

TIME SPENT AT WORK USING SECOND LANGUAGE BY FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE LANGUAGE SCHOOL GRADUATES(1)

Percentage of work time graduates use language studied	English graduates of French-language course		French graduates of English-language course	
	number	per cent	number	per cent
Less than 1	342	12.8	24	2.2
1- 9	1,276	47.8	89	8.2
10-19	597	22.4	128	11.7
20-29	233	8.7	105	9.6
30-39	90	3.4	63	5.8
40-49	53	2.0	59	5.4
50-59	36	1.3	142	13.0
60-69	13	0.5	80	7.3
70 or more	30	1.1	402	36.8
Total	2,670	100.0	1,092	100.0

- (1) The data are based on language course graduates' responses to a question asking them to indicate, on the average, the percentage of their time at work they use the language they studied. Data for 47 graduates were either not provided or were not usable.

Table 13.11

COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS BY LANGUAGE AND PROVINCE

	1971	1972	1973
Newfoundland:			
English	6	8	11
French	—	—	—
Bilingual	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island:			
English	—	2	2
French	—	—	—
Bilingual	—	—	—
Nova Scotia:			
English	31	30	33
French	1	1	1
Bilingual	—	—	—
New Brunswick:			
English	15	14	13
French	1	1	3
Bilingual	2	3	2
Quebec:			
English	21	17	20
French	111	117	99
Bilingual	50	55	55
Ontario:			
English	285	292	299
French	3	2	4
Bilingual	3	1	1
Manitoba:			
English	63	63	61
French	1	1	1
Bilingual	1	1	1
Saskatchewan:			
English	94	97	100
French	2	2	2
Bilingual	4	4	1
Alberta:			
English	103	122	119
French	1	1	1
Bilingual	—	—	—
British Columbia:			
English	101	107	117
French	1	1	1
Bilingual	—	—	—

Table 13.12

GENERAL INTEREST MAGAZINES BY LANGUAGE(1)

	1961	1971	1975
English	119	174	232
French	22	34	40
Multilingual	3	14	10

(1) Some figures have been revised since *Perspective Canada I*.

Table 13.13

TELEVISION STATIONS(1) BY LANGUAGE AND PROVINCE, MARCH 1976

	English	French
Newfoundland	67	3
Prince Edward Island	2	—
Nova Scotia	23	5
New Brunswick	11	7
Quebec(2)	12	79
Ontario	71	16
Manitoba	42	7
Saskatchewan	55	1
Alberta	70	3
British Columbia(3)	233	—
Yukon	10	—
Northwest Territories	24	—
Canada	620	121

(1) Includes originating stations and rebroadcasters.

(2) Excludes one station which is classified as multilingual.

(3) Since the survey was taken a French station has begun operating in British Columbia.

Table 13.14

RADIO STATIONS(1) BY LANGUAGE AND PROVINCE, MARCH 1976

	English	French	Other(2)
Newfoundland	48	3	1
Prince Edward Island	5	—	—
Nova Scotia	35	13	—
New Brunswick	24	10	—
Quebec	35	130	1
Ontario	171	34	4
Manitoba	36	6	3
Saskatchewan	26	4	1
Alberta	57	3	—
British Columbia	174	4	1
Yukon	15	—	—
Northwest Territories	20	—	10
Canada	646	207	21

(1) Includes AM and FM originating stations and rebroadcasters.

(2) Includes languages other than English and French.

NATIVE PEOPLES

pervasive inequality between Canada's indigenous peoples and the rest of the population remains one of the major shortcomings of Canadian society. The Indian and Métis groups have long been isolated physically, socially, economically and politically from the mainstream of Canadian life, but the growth of native leadership and the example of other militant minorities in Canada and elsewhere has led to greater articulation of their problems. The solution of these problems, however, is hampered by a number of difficulties. As some of the tables in this chapter indicate, certain aspects of the living conditions of the native people have changed considerably in recent years, but a gap that must still be bridged between their living conditions and opportunities and those of the Canadian population on the whole is large. As well, the native people of Canada constitute a highly heterogeneous population, separated geographically and culturally, as the "Linguistic Groupings Map" illustrates. They are also separated by the arbitrary administrative and legal distinctions among people with Indian ancestry, such as Registered and Non-status Indians, Treaty and Non-treaty Indians and the Métis(1), such that unity of thought and action among them may be difficult to develop and maintain.

This chapter highlights some of the major demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Canada's native peoples. Unfortunately, as the gaps and inadequacies in the tables below reflect, a completely satisfactory description of the social and economic conditions of the native people is not yet possible because of the lack of comprehensive available national data. The data that are available, for example, cover only a portion of the total native population. Much of the data regarding Indians have been collected by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, but their surveys normally include only Registered Indians, and often only those Registered Indians residing on reserves and Crown Lands. The Non-status and off-reserve Indian populations have, in most cases, been lost to this chapter. Only the barest demographic data are available concerning the Inuit, and even those are extremely difficult to collect because of the small numbers, isolation and the migratory way of life of these people. Finally, the Métis, who share none of the rights to the Registered Indians, have, through necessity, been totally ignored in this chapter. The Métis were last singled in the **1941 Census of Canada**, and since many factors are taken into account in defining them it is difficult to delineate them statistically, and only scattered data on them exist.

Data on native land claims have not been included in this chapter because of the difficulties involved in tabulating claims which have yet to be settled. The only major land claim to have reached settlement to date is the James Bay Agreement in 1975.

For a definition of these concepts see below.

DATA

This chapter has been divided into two general categories: demography and health and socio-economic factors.

The "Linguistic Groupings Map" illustrates the language affiliations of the various native peoples' groups at the time of their first contact with Europeans in the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries. It is essential to remember that there is no single time dimension in this map. The boundaries in the east represent the situation in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, while those in the western regions represent periods up to two hundred years later. Also, these boundaries were never static, but rather were in a constant state of flux.

It has been estimated that before the Europeans came to Canada there were approximately 200,000 Indians and 10,000 Inuit, but by 1901 the Indian population had fallen to about 100,000 as a result of war and disease. Table 14.2 and Chart 14.3 indicate, however, that this situation has been reversed such that the native population has been increasing at about twice the rate of the Canadian population.

Charts 14.4 to 14.6 provide a further breakdown of the natural increase of the native population by showing trends in crude birth and death rates and infant mortality. The phenomenon of native death rates falling below those of the Canadian population is explained, partly as a result of improved medical care and partly by the fact that the native population has a high proportion of young people. It should be noted that there may be some inconsistency between the data for Indians for 1962-1970 and that for 1971-1974 in Charts 14.3 to 14.5. The data for the former years are estimates, with the data aggregated in the year in which they occurred, while the latter figures represent the births and deaths reported each year. In some cases there is a delay between the occurrence of such events and the reporting such that they are occasionally reported in a later year.

Table 14.7 compares the causes of death in the native population with those of the Canadian population. Table 14.8 shows the incidence of tuberculosis among the Indian and Non-Indian populations and Table 14.9 outlines the decrease in enfranchisement(2) of Registered Indians since the mid 1950's.

The distribution of the native population by province and territory and of Registered Indians by type of residence are described in Tables 14.10 and 14.11.

The accessibility of Indian reserves and settlements by road, rail and water routes is shown in Table 14.12 for Canada and the regions.

(2) For a definition of this concept see below.

Table 14.13 indicates the age distribution of the Registered Indian population. The high proportion of young people is significant because it might be a force for social change.

Tables 14.14 to 14.17 deal with the quality and availability of housing on Indian reserves.

The next three tables discuss the education of Registered Indians and suggest, that in terms of the proportion of school-aged Indian children enrolled in full-time educational institutions and universities, they are gradually achieving improved educations, however, Table 14.20 suggests that Indians still lag far behind the rest of the population in achieved formal education.

The final table describes the social assistance received by Indians residing on reserve and Crown Lands.

DEFINITIONS

Registered Indians: Registered or Status Indians are the only persons recognized by the Department of Indians and Northern Affairs as Indians and only they are eligible for the benefits accorded to Indians as described in the Indian Act. Persons who may be of Indian descent but who are not registered are considered to be Non-status Indians and are not eligible for benefits available through the Indian Act. Persons entitled to be registered are those who were considered Indians or were Members of an Indian band on May 26, 1874; are descendents through the male line of the above; or are the wife or widow of a Registered Indian. A person is no longer considered registered when he or she becomes enfranchised (see below). For further explanation see the Indian Act, R.S.C. 149.

Treaty Indians: Registered Indians who are members of a band which is signatory to a treaty.

Enfranchisement: On enfranchisement an Indian permanently gives up his rights under the Indian Act. Enfranchisement in this sense has nothing to do with voting rights which were guaranteed to all Indians in 1960.

map 14.1
LINGUISTIC GROUPINGS OF NATIVE PEOPLES AT FIRST CONTACT WITH
NON-NATIVES IN THE 16th TO 18th CENTURIES

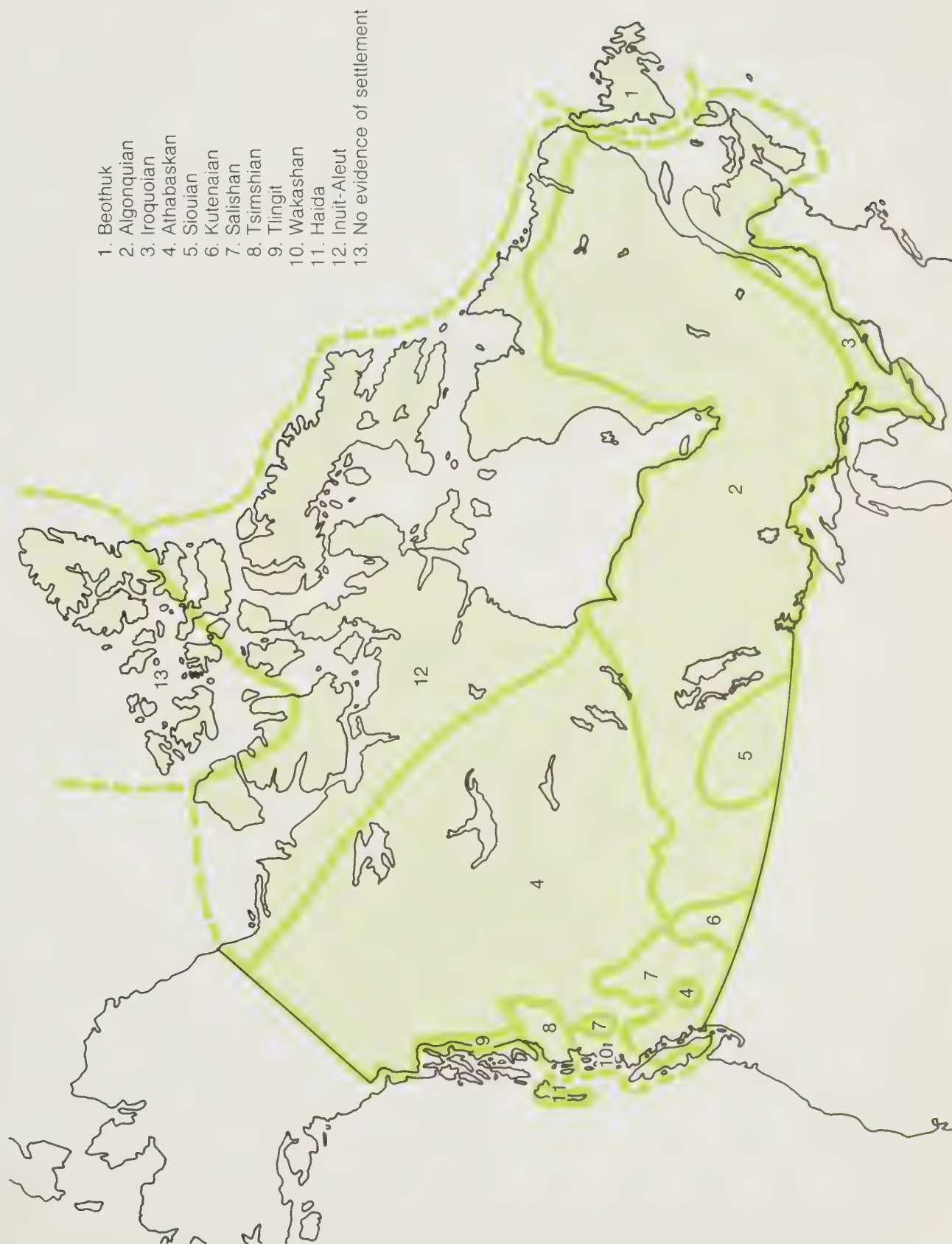


Table 14.2

POPULATION COUNTS OF NATIVE PEOPLE

Registered Indian population(1)		Census of Canada(2)		
			Indians	Inuit
1929	108,012	1881	108,547	..
1939	118,378	1901	127,941	..
1949	136,407	1921	110,814	2,910
1961	191,709	1941	118,316	7,205
1966	224,164	1951	155,874	9,733
1971	257,619	1961	208,286	11,835
1974	276,436	1971	295,215	17,550

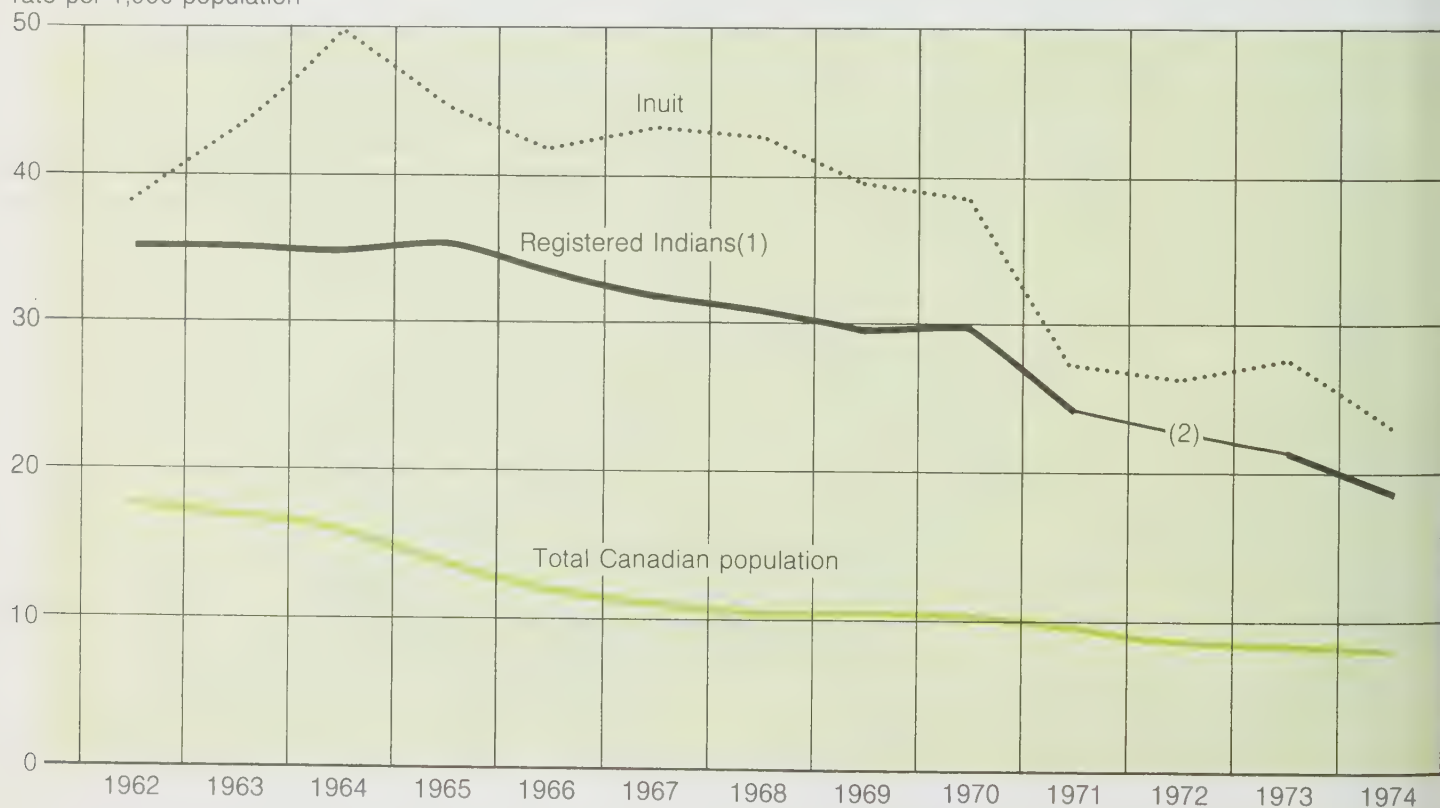
(1) The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs annually counts the number of Registered Indians under its jurisdiction. Prior to 1960 this count was made every five years.

(2) The Census of Canada counts as Indian anyone who calls himself Indian, whether registered or not, and who can trace Indian ancestry through the father's line. Prior to 1951 people of mixed Indian and non-Indian parentage were included in the native population. In the 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses, people of mixed parentage were counted in the same way as other ethnic groups i.e., through the line of the father.

Chart 14.3

NATURAL INCREASE OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN, INUIT AND CANADIAN POPULATIONS

rate per 1,000 population



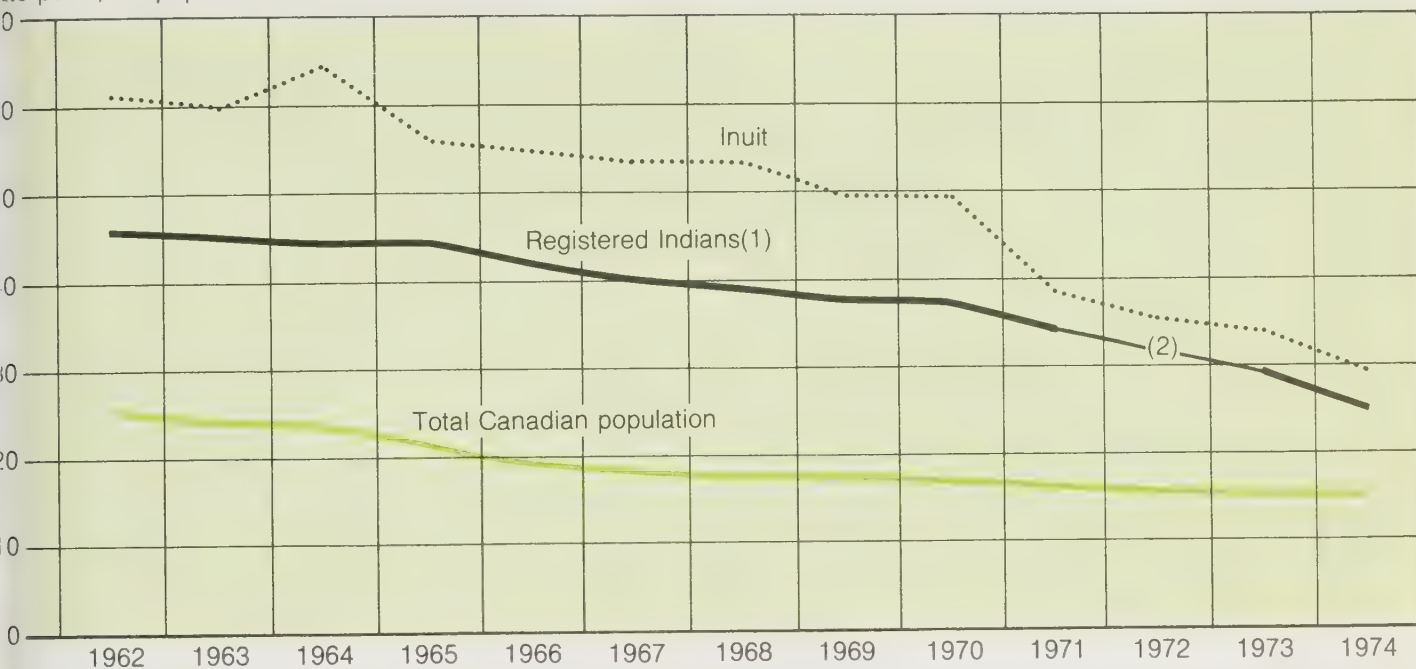
(1) See the introductory text for a short note re the source of the data for Registered Indians.

(2) No national figure was available for Registered Indians in 1972.

Chart 14.4

CRUDE BIRTH RATES OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN, INUIT AND CANADIAN POPULATIONS

Rate per 1,000 population

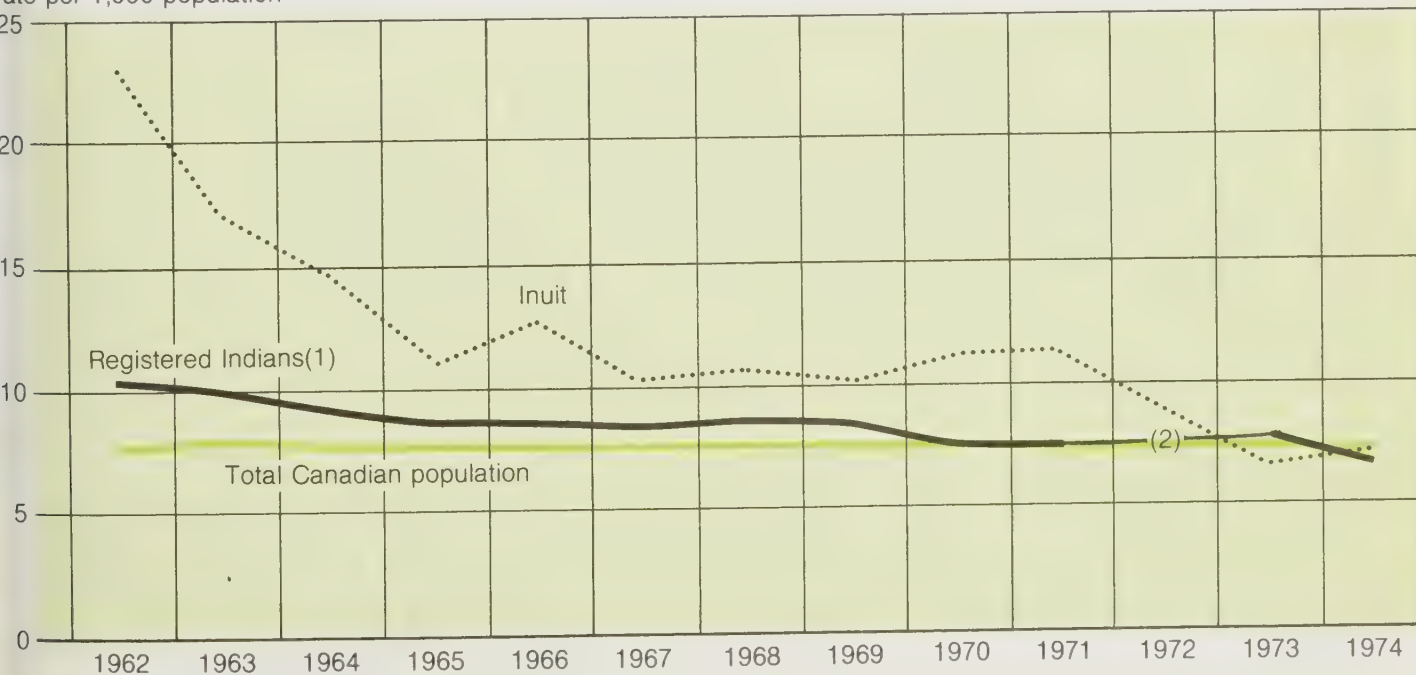


- 1) See the introductory text for a short note re the source of the data for Registered Indians.
2) No national figure was available for Registered Indians in 1972.

Chart 14.5

CRUDE DEATH RATES OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN, INUIT AND CANADIAN POPULATIONS

Rate per 1,000 population

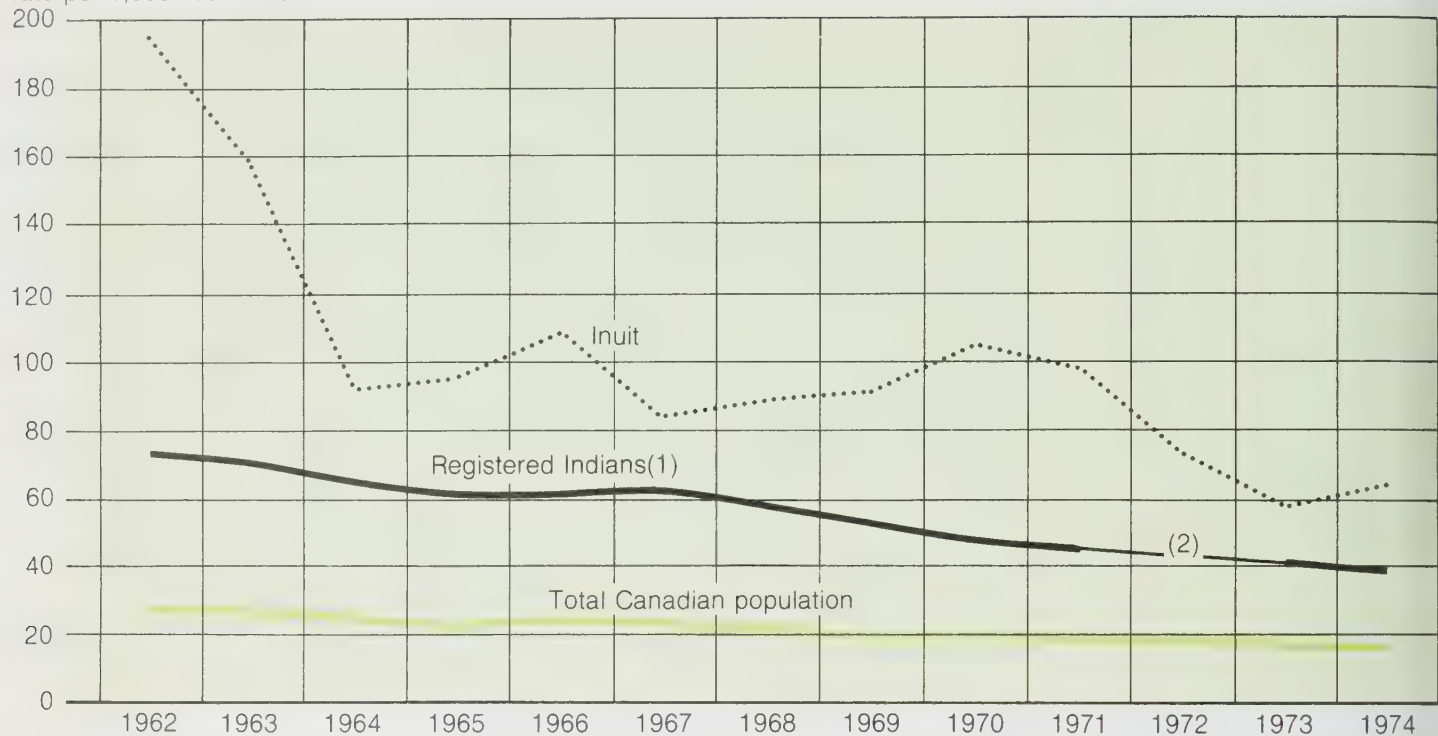


- (1) See the introductory text for a short note re the source of the data for Registered Indians.
(2) No national figure was available for Registered Indians in 1972.

Chart 14.6

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE REGISTERED INDIAN, INUIT AND CANADIAN POPULATIONS

rate per 1,000 live births



(1) See the introductory text for a short note re the source of the data for Registered Indians.

(2) No national figure was available for Registered Indians in 1972.

Table 14.7

CAUSES OF DEATH BY INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, 1974

	Indians and Inuit	All Canada
	per cent	
Diseases of the circulatory system	20.0	49.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	10.5	1.2
Diseases of the digestive system	5.1	3.7
Diseases of the nervous system	2.3	1.1
Neoplasms	7.6	20.4
Infective and parasitic diseases	3.1	0.7
Congenital anomalies	1.6	1.0
Perinatal morbidity	4.6	1.5
Accidents, poisoning and violence	34.8 (1)	10.1
Other causes	10.4	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Total deaths	1,973	166,794

(1) "Accidents, poisoning and violence" includes motor vehicle accidents (8.8%), drowning (5.6%), exposure (1.7%), burns (3.8%), falls (1.2%), firearm mishaps (2.7%), drug overdoses (1.1%), and others (9.9%).

ble 14.8
INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG REGISTERED INDIANS AND INUIT,
AND THE NON-NATIVE POPULATION, BY REGION, 1973

	Registered Indians and Inuit		Non-natives	
	New active cases	Reactivated cases	New active cases	Reactivated cases
	rate per 100,000 population			
Maritimes	68.7	98.4	16.3	1.7
Quebec	116.8	58.4	18.0	2.9
Ontario	245.3	61.3	11.8	1.9
Manitoba	126.1	10.5	17.8	3.2
Saskatchewan	171.1	28.1	12.0	1.7
Alberta	208.6	28.5	12.3	1.6
Pacific(1)	59.7	19.9	16.1	2.1
Northwest Territories	142.6	47.5	53.6	6.0
Canada	141.1	33.5	14.7	2.2
Total cases	345	82	3,215	485

(1) Includes British Columbia and the Yukon.

able 14.9
ENFRANCHISEMENTS(1) OF REGISTERED INDIANS

	Enfranchisements upon application		Enfranchisements following marriage to a non-Indian		Total enfran- chisements
	Adults	Children(2)	Women	Children(2)	
1955-56 to 1959-60	912	724	2,078	484	4,198
1960-61 to 1964-65	401	239	2,198	694	3,532
1965-66 to 1969-70	207	107	2,440	655	3,409
1970-71 to 1974-75	54	20	1,823	117	2,014

- 1) On enfranchisement an Indian permanently gives up his rights under the Indian Act. Enfranchisement in this sense has nothing to do with the possession of voting rights which were guaranteed to all Indians in 1960.
- 2) Prior to 1972-1973 minor, unmarried children were automatically enfranchised with their parent(s). Since 1972-1973 minor, unmarried children have been enfranchised only when it is requested by the parent(s) and when the application is approved by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Table 14.10

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED INDIANS AND INUIT

	Registered Indians 1974	Inu 1974
	per cent	
Newfoundland	—	6.
Prince Edward Island	0.2	—
Nova Scotia	1.9	0.
New Brunswick	1.8	—
Quebec	10.9	21.
Ontario	21.8	4.
Manitoba	14.6	0.
Saskatchewan	14.8	0.
Alberta	11.8	0.
British Columbia	18.7	1.
Yukon	1.0	0.
Northwest Territories	2.5	65.
Canada	100.0	100.
Total population	276,436	17,551

Table 14.11

REGISTERED INDIANS BY LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

	On reserves	On crown lands	Other(1)	Total	
	per cent				numbe
1959	73.2	9.9	16.9	100.0	179,121
1966	70.3	10.2	19.5	100.0	224,161
1968	68.1	9.1	22.8	100.0	237,491
1970	65.2	9.3	25.5	100.0	250,781
1972	63.7	8.6	27.7	100.0	264,681
1974	63.8	9.2	27.0	100.0	276,431

(1) Includes Registered Indians whose type of residence was not known.

Table 14.12

ACCESSIBILITY TO INDIAN RESERVES AND SETTLEMENTS, 1970

	Means of access			Total	settlements
	Road	Road and rail	Water only		
	per cent				
Maritimes	48.4	40.6	11.0	100.0	64
Quebec	28.2	38.5	33.3	100.0	39
Ontario	32.0	28.5	39.5	100.0	172
Manitoba	20.6	32.4	47.0	100.0	102
Saskatchewan	49.2	26.7	24.1	100.0	120
Alberta	37.0	36.0	27.0	100.0	89
British Columbia	34.2	11.2	54.6	100.0	1,300
Canada(1)	34.7	17.7	47.6	100.0	1,886

(1) Excludes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Table 14.13

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGISTERED INDIAN POPULATION

	Age group				Dependency ratios(1)			
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over	No age given	Total	Population	Young	Aged
	per cent							
924	32.2	51.2	5.9	10.7	100.0	104,894	62.9	11.5
934	34.7	55.4	6.2	3.7	100.0	112,510	62.7	11.1
944	37.5	55.9	6.6	..	100.0	125,686	67.0	11.8
954	41.7	53.2	5.1	..	100.0	151,558	78.5	9.6
964	46.7	49.1	4.2	..	100.0	211,389	95.0	8.6
974	43.2	52.4	4.2	0.2	100.0	276,436	82.4	8.1

(1) The dependency ratios reflect the relationship between the groups least likely to be involved in the work force, (i.e. the young and the elderly,) and the working age population. The ratios are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Young} = \frac{\text{Persons aged 0-14}}{\text{Persons aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Aged} = \frac{\text{Persons aged 65 and over}}{\text{Persons aged 15-64}} \times 100$$

A high dependency ratio suggests that the working age population must support a larger non-productive population than a similar working age population with a low dependency ratio.

Table 14.14

INDIAN HOUSING ON RESERVES

	Number of family units	Houses per family(1)	Families requiring new housing(2)	Occupied houses requiring major repair
			per cent	
1958	25,979	87.8	31.6	8.1
1963	29,101	86.3	20.3	7.1
1965	30,399	87.2	19.7	9.1
1967	31,280	87.7	24.3	11.1
1969	32,882	86.4	25.4	13.1
1971	33,550	89.2	25.4	15.1
1973(3)	30,049	90.1	26.6	20.1

- (1) This column represents the number of houses available on reserves divided by the number of families residing on reserves. A figure of 100.0 would mean that there is one house per family. Figures less than 100.0 indicate that there are more families than houses, while figures greater than 100.0 indicate a surplus of houses.
- (2) These figures are based on standards established by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. These standards are based on such factors as the number of persons and/or families per dwelling, and structural aspects like the presence of a proper floor and the general structural quality of the frame and roofing.
- (3) No data were reported for the Brantford (Ontario) District, the Saddle Lake/ Athabaska (Alberta) District and for 23 bands in the Manitoba Region.

Table 14.15

CONDITION OF HOUSING ON RESERVES(1)

	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	
					per cent
All houses:					number
1958	40.4	30.2	29.4	100.0	22,800
1963	50.7	28.7	20.6	100.0	25,120
1969	49.6	26.5	23.9	100.0	28,410
1973(2)	45.9	30.6	23.5	100.0	27,070
Frame and other houses:					
1958	..	..	..	..	..
1963	59.4	27.7	12.9	100.0	19,050
1969	55.0	26.8	18.2	100.0	24,110
1973(2)	47.9	31.5	20.6	100.0	24,920
Log houses:					
1958	..	..	..	..	..
1963	23.3	31.6	45.1	100.0	6,070
1969	19.6	24.8	55.6	100.0	4,300
1973(2)	22.4	21.0	56.6	100.0	2,140

- (1) The evaluation of the condition of Indian housing is based on a set of standards established by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. See also footnote 2, Table 14.14.
- (2) No data were reported for the Brantford (Ontario) District, the Saddle Lake/ Athabaska (Alberta) District and for 23 bands in the Manitoba Region.

Table 14.16

ROOMS PER HOUSE IN HOUSES ON RESERVES

	One room	Two rooms	3 or 4 rooms	5 or 6 rooms	7 or more rooms	Total
	per cent					
1963	16.1	18.0	41.2	21.9	2.8	100.0
1965	15.2	17.3	40.7	23.5	3.3	100.0
1967	12.8	14.2	41.1	28.8	3.1	100.0
1969	10.3	11.5	39.6	35.1	3.5	100.0
1971	8.1	10.3	38.2	39.8	3.6	100.0
1973(1)	5.3	6.8	35.0	47.3	5.6	100.0

(1) No data were reported for the Brantford (Ontario) District, the Saddle Lake/Athabaska (Alberta) District and for 23 bands in the Manitoba Region.

Table 14.17

HOUSES ON INDIAN RESERVES WITH SPECIFIED FACILITIES

	Electricity	Running water	Houses with Indoor toilet	Indoor bath	Telephone
	per cent				
1963	44.8	13.8	8.5	7.2	10.2
1965	48.1	15.6	9.6	7.6	12.8
1967	57.3	19.2	12.1	10.0	16.4
1969	72.6	26.3	18.4	15.3	21.4
1971	79.0	30.2	23.1	19.3	25.2
1973(1)	82.2	42.1	36.6	32.7	27.5

(1) No data were reported for the Brantford (Ontario) District, the Saddle Lake/Athabaska (Alberta) District and for 23 bands in the Manitoba Region.

Table 14.18

ENROLMENT OF REGISTERED INDIANS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

	Kindergarten	Grades 1-8	Grades 9-13	University	Vocational	Other(1)	Total
	per cent						students
1964-1965	7.2	78.6	8.8	0.2	1.9	3.3	100.0 53,464
1966-1967	6.1	77.0	8.8	0.2	2.3	5.6	100.0 60,840
1968-1969	8.5	71.4	10.2	0.3	2.6	7.0	100.0 67,658
1970-1971	8.6	64.5	11.2	0.5	2.9	12.3	100.0 79,395
1972-1973	9.3	61.8	11.8	1.1	4.1	11.9	100.0 84,223
1974-1975	10.8	60.0	11.6	2.4	4.3	10.9	100.0 86,144

(1) Includes full-time students enrolled in special courses, nursing training, upgrading, other miscellaneous courses, and teacher training.

Table 14.19

STUDENT ENROLMENT(1) AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CORRESPONDING INDIAN POPULATION

	Age groups				Total 4-18 years
	4-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	14-18 years	
	per cent in school				
1969-1970	42.9	90.0	91.2	57.7	74.1
1970-1971	40.1	94.5	98.6	68.5	80.0
1971-1972	41.1	92.3	99.1	69.3	80.1
1972-1973	39.6	88.1	100.0	73.4	80.0
1973-1974	48.6	90.2	101.9	67.5	80.8
1974-1975	60.3	98.6	97.1	64.7	82.6

(1) Includes non-Indian children, such as the children of teachers living on reserves, who are enrolled in Federal and band-administered schools. Figures may therefore be somewhat inflated and exceed 100.0 percent in some categories.

Table 14.20

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF NATIVE PEOPLE AND ALL CANADIANS
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPINGS, 1971(1)

	Age group			
	15-19 years		20 years and over	
	Indians and Inuit(2)	All Canada	Indians and Inuit(2)	All Canada
	per cent			
Grades 1-8	58.7	12.8	79.6	36.8
Grades 9-13	39.0	75.3	15.0	36.0
Some university	0.5	4.9	1.7	11.9
Other post-secondary	1.8	7.0	3.7	15.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Includes only those individuals who were not full-time students of any educational programme or institution.

(2) Includes only those Indians and Inuit who reported Indian or Inuit languages as their mother tongue in the 1971 Census of Canada.

le 14.21

cial Assistance to Indians Residing on Reserves and Crown Lands, 1973-1974

	Reason for assistance				Average monthly number of persons(4) receiving assistance		Annual assistance per person	Total assistance
	Health(1)	Social(2)	Eco- nomic(3)	Total	Total	As percentage of 1974 reserve and crown lands' population		
per cent of persons receiving assistance							dollars	
Maritimes	11.2	27.5	61.3	100.0	6,453	83.4	513	3,311,179
Quebec	10.7	19.7	69.6	100.0	6,348	27.3	461	2,927,077
Ontario	29.5	...	70.5	100.0	7,611	18.7	475	3,615,077
Manitoba	21.1	20.9	58.0	100.0	14,763	47.6	464	6,844,827
Saskatchewan	11.7	29.7	58.6	100.0	16,743	56.7	541	9,065,093
Alberta	17.2	28.1	54.7	100.0	15,400	57.9	488	7,515,127
British Columbia	17.1	41.7	41.2	100.0	11,102	32.3	727	8,072,260
Yukon	16.3	26.1	57.6	100.0	1,018	44.6	502	511,100
Canada(5)	16.8	24.3	58.9	100.0	79,438	40.7	519	41,861,740

) A family head or single person is unable to work or has inadequate earnings because of physical or mental disability, including advanced age.

) A family head or single person is unable to work or has inadequate income because he or she is giving care to an incapacitated spouse or parent, or is giving care and supervision to the dependent children in the family. Health and social reasons are combined in Ontario.

) A family head or single person does not come within either of the first two categories but is unable to work or has inadequate earnings because of a lack of employment opportunities.

) Includes family members dependent on the head of the family.

) Excludes Northwest Territories.

CRIME & JUSTICE

The changing patterns with respect to women charged with crimes are noted in Tables 15.7 and 15.8. While there is evidence of increasing participation of women in all facets of criminal activity over the last 13 years, the major increase in charges against women for property offences indicates either that women are committing substantially more property crimes or that the police are increasingly likely to charge women with these offences. Charging patterns as they apply to males and females can be compared in Table 15.8 where the relative distribution of males

and females charged across crime categories is shown. New data collection programs now permit a more accurate count of individual juveniles charged with an offence, and these figures appear by selected crime categories in Table 15.9

The conviction and disposition of individuals for serious crimes are addressed in exhibits 15.10 through 15.13. Table 15.10 shows charges, convictions, and dispositions for violent, property, and all criminal code offences. As might be expected, the courts send a larger proportion of violent crime offenders (43.7%) than property crime offenders (28.6%) to jail and prison, but about one third of the offenders in each category (violent -33.4%, property -37.0%) are fined by the courts, while roughly 6% and 9% respectively of violent and property crime offenders were given a suspended sentence with no judicial supervision.

Chart 15.11 indicates that since 1960 there has been a definite decrease in the institutionalization of persons convicted of property offences, (down more than 20 percentage points). Violent crimes have remained stable at a rate of just below 45% institutionalization with a difference of only one half of one percentage point between the 1960 figure and that for 1972. For serious offences, the gaps between the number of persons charged, convicted and finally sent to an institution are displayed in Chart 15.12. Chart 15.13 shows the proportion of people admitted to jail for property crimes and selected violent crimes, who have been in an institution at least once before, though not necessarily for the same offence. There has been a slight decrease since 1968-69 in all categories shown and this decrease has been fairly substantial in the case of murder.

An example of the flow of persons through the judicial process and the handling of them is provided by Chart 15.14. This exhibit summarizes the path from charge through trial and to disposition of persons charged with murder during the last fourteen years. The decision route along which murder suspects travel and the consequences of decisions at each stage to those individuals are reflected in the classification and deployment of clients of the judicial system at different points in the process. Still focusing on the murder suspect but now in relation to the murder victim, Table 15.15 shows how that relationship has changed in character since 1962 with a definite increase in the proportion of victims who appear to be unrelated to the murder suspect.

Civil statistics — those dealing with lawsuits, contract disputes, etc. — comprise the content of exhibits 15.16 to 15.18. These data are the product of a sample survey of civil actions which was commenced during the 1971 calendar year. Data were gathered from court records in all provinces and territories in Canada except Ontario, and include cases brought to every level of court. The exhibits here include cases brought to county or district courts, and provincial supreme courts or Queen's benches in provinces other than Quebec, and cases brought to the provincial courts and Superior Court in Quebec.

Table 15.16 shows just how long it takes on the average to reach a settlement in differing kinds of civil cases.

While over 80% of contract and property actions are settled in less than six months, only 26.6% of tort actions — cases involving wrongs allegedly committed by another person(s) or organization — are settled within six months. The distribution of outcomes of the several types of civil actions is displayed in Table 15.17. An interesting highlight in this table is that although almost 86% of contract and property actions are settled in favour of the plaintiff (as compared with only 53.3% of tort actions), actions involving mortgages yield only 62% in favour of the plaintiff, with the remaining mortgage cases either discontinued or withdrawn. Chart 15.18, dealing with the manner in which civil cases are settled, shows that two-thirds of all tort actions were settled informally out of court before going to trial, in contrast to one-fifth of contract and property actions. Actions of the latter type were most typically settled before trial by formal judicial decision.

Canadian and American crime rates are compared in Table 15.19. The reader is cautioned that these comparisons are somewhat tenuous and conceal both legal and statistical differences between the Canadian and American systems of classifying and recording offences. With particular attention to violent and property crimes, Tables 15.20 and 15.21 compare the cumulative increases in rates for these two categories of crime for Canada and the United States since 1969. For both types of crime, Canadian rates have increased by a consistently greater proportion over those of five years ago than have the American rates.

The chapter concludes with comparisons of Canadian prison populations, and homicide rates, to those of other selected countries (Tables 15.22 and 15.23).

DEFINITIONS

Crime Rates: Crime rates are based on the number of offences per 100,000 total population. They do not include unfounded offences reported to the police. Unfounded offences comprise reported criminal negligence offences, reported offences of failing to stop at the scene of an accident, and reported dangerous driving offences, where it was established that the offence did not occur.

Violent Crimes: Comprise murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, other sexual offences, wounding, assault, and robbery.

Property Crimes: Comprise breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle, and all other thefts.

Clearances: (A) **Cleared by Charge:** An offence is cleared by charge when an arrest is made, a summons to appear is issued, or a warrant to apprehend is laid against at least one person. If an offence is committed by several persons and only one is arrested and charged, the offence is still cleared by charge.

(B) **Cleared Otherwise:** An offence is cleared otherwise when the offender has been identified and enough is known to issue a warrant, yet, there is a reason outside of police control that prevents the laying of this information and prosecution; for example, the offender has died, is in a foreign

country, the complainant refuses to prosecute, the offender is diplomatic immunity, etc.

While both types of clearance taken together may provide an indication of police efficiency in disposing of reported actual offences, offences cleared by charge provide a better, yet not perfect, measure of the degree to which individuals are brought to answer for their actions. The latter has been included in this volume, whereas the combination of the two appears in the first volume of *Perspective Canada*.

Juvenile Delinquents: A juvenile delinquent, as defined in the Juvenile Delinquents Act, is any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code or any Federal or Provincial Statute or any By-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provision of any Federal or Provincial Statute.

Whomsoever counts as a juvenile is specified in terms of age. The minimum age is 7 years, and the upper age limit of juveniles varies from province to province. The limits are: under the age of 16 in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Saskatchewan; under 17 in Newfoundland; under 18 in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia; and in Alberta, under 16 for boys and under 18 for girls.

Indictable and Summary Offences

An indictable offence is one regarded as an offence not only against a person but against the whole state. These offences are designated by statute, which also defines maximum punishment in each case; they demand a more formal hearing than ordinary (summary) offences.

Many offences can lead to either a summary or an indictable charge. The choice is up to the crown prosecutor.

Ordinary (summary) offences are those not expressly made indictable; they are, as a rule, minor. All provincial statutes and municipal by-laws are in this category (such as offences against traffic and liquor laws, and breaches of the peace). Maximum sentence for a summary offence is \$500 fine and/or six months' imprisonment.

Indictable offences are usually classified for statistical purposes as:

(1) Criminal Code offences, such as

- (i) against the person (abduction, kidnapping, assaults, criminal negligence, incest, rape, libel, murder)
- (ii) against property, with violence (breaking and entering, robbery, extortion)
- (iii) against property, without violence (fraud, embezzlement, theft, receiving stolen goods)
- (iv) malicious offences against property (arson, other malicious damages to property)
- (v) forgery and offences against currency

(2) Federal Statutes, such as offences against the Customs Act, Excise Act, Food and Drug Act, Narcotic Control Act, Post Office Act.

Summary offences are classified as:

- (a) Criminal Code (e.g. common assault, drunk and disorderly conduct, impaired driving, vagrancy)
- (b) Federal Statutes (Customs Act, Juvenile Delinquents Act, Unemployment Insurance Act, Lord's Day Act)
- (b) Provincial Statutes (game and fisheries offences, traffic offences, liquor control offences)
- (d) Municipal By-Laws (intoxication, traffic offences).

Table 15.1

CRIME RATES FOR SELECTED OFFENCES

	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974
	rates per 100,000 total population					
Murder	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
Attempted Murder	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.3
Manslaughter	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rape	3.9	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.9	8.1
Other sexual offences	34.7	40.7	47.0	46.7	43.9	41.4
Wounding	4.3	4.9	6.3	7.7	7.8	9.4
Assault(not indecent)	209.7	267.5	322.2	363.1	390.2	422.1
Robbery	29.4	28.5	40.5	54.6	54.2	75.5
Breaking and entering	504.0	510.3	700.0	834.4	875.1	1,039.7
Theft of motor vehicle	207.0	198.1	249.8	294.9	322.6	371.2
Theft	1,231.8	1,330.6	1,604.3	2,013.3	2,124.5	2,401.0
Possession of stolen goods	31.2	30.3	37.3	56.1	63.4	68.2
Fraud	172.4	188.9	234.6	315.9	315.0	338.0
Prostitution	10.6	10.8	9.6	8.9	10.0	14.5
Gaming and betting	13.8	11.4	10.2	8.6	14.3	14.5
Offensive weapons	15.2	18.2	24.2	30.2	34.4	48.2
Other criminal code offences(1)	775.4	866.1	1,035.3	1,157.0	1,187.2	1,633.8
Federal statutes(2)	172.0	172.7	193.5	171.4	182.3	197.8
Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drug Act offences	3.2	7.1	26.3	88.2	132.1	261.0
Provincial statutes	1,289.6	1,449.4	1,535.7	1,576.7	1,458.5	1,642.7
Municipal by-laws	271.2	329.7	359.9	343.2	337.2	362.2
Population(3)	000's	19,290	20,015	20,701	21,297	22,446

(1) Excludes traffic offences.

(2) Excludes traffic, Narcotic Control Act, and Food and Drug Act offences.

(3) Population based on Statistics Canada estimates as of June 1 for intercensal years.

Chart 15.2

RATE OF CHANGE IN CRIME RATES BY TWO YEAR PERIODS (1)



(1) Percentage increases are calculated by subtracting (for each crime category) the crime rate in one year, (say 1962) from the crime rate two years later (in this case 1964); the result is multiplied by 100 and divided by the crime rate in the year with which we started (in this case, 1962).

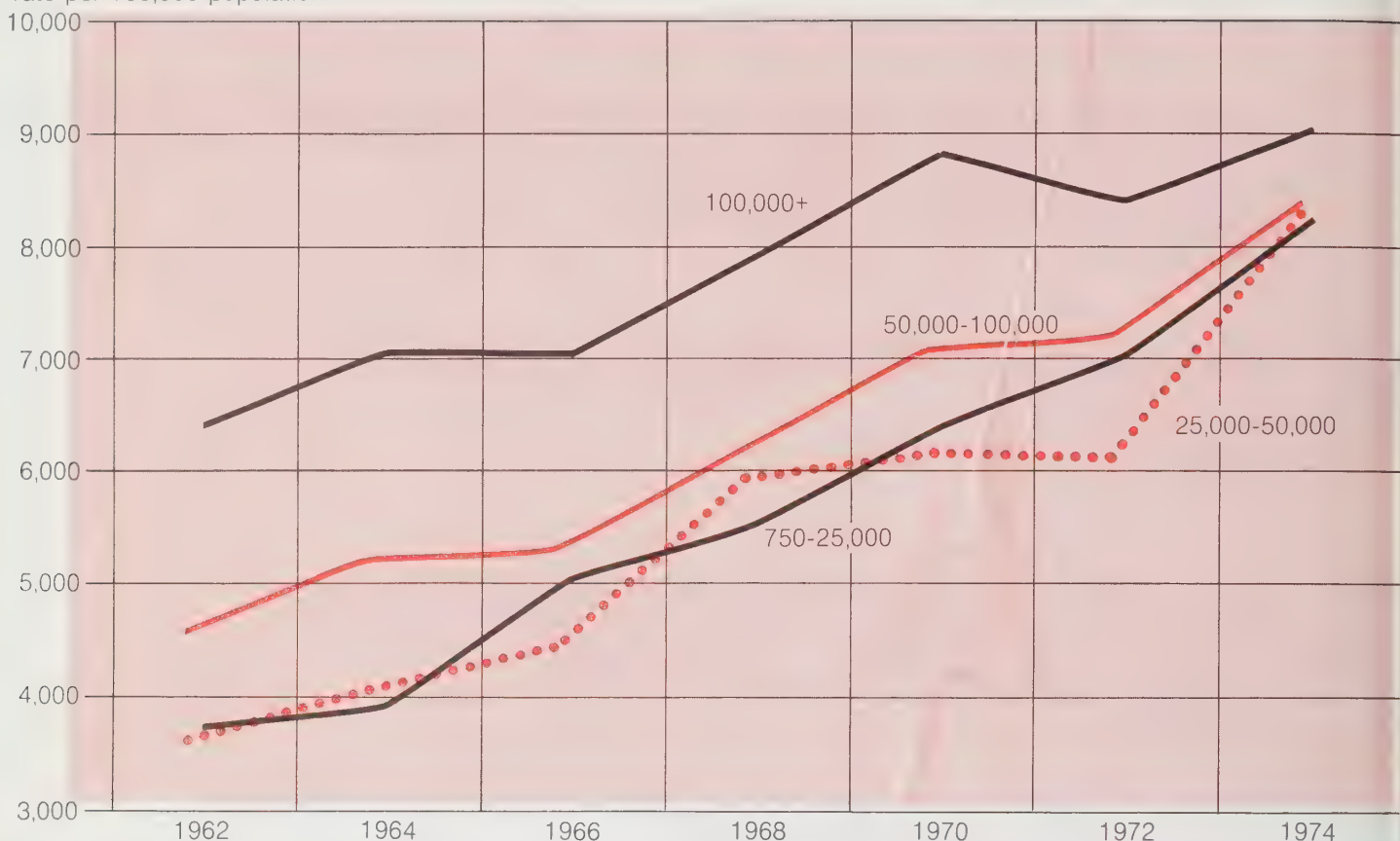
(2) See text for list of offences.

(3) Includes those listed in Table 15.1.

Chart 15.3

TOTAL CRIME RATE(1) BY SIZE OF MUNICIPALITY

rate per 100,000 population



(1) Includes offences listed in Table 15.1, and is based on actual offences only. Actual offences = reported offences less unfounded offences.

Table 15.4

VIOLENT OFFENCES AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL OFFENCES AND CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES

	All offences(1)	Criminal code offences(2)	Violent offences(2)	Violent offences as a percentage of all offences	Violent offences as a percentage of criminal code offences
1966	1,094,889	702,809	69,386	6.3	9.9
1967	1,188,704	784,568	77,614	6.5	9.9
1968	1,333,897	895,983	87,544	6.6	9.8
1969	1,468,631	992,661	95,084	6.5	9.6
1970	1,576,843	1,112,686	102,361	6.5	9.2
1971	1,651,571	1,169,211	108,095	6.5	9.2
1972	1,653,316	1,192,891	110,468	6.7	9.3
1973	1,813,918	1,302,938	117,764	6.5	9.0
1974	2,009,886	1,456,885	125,053	6.2	8.6

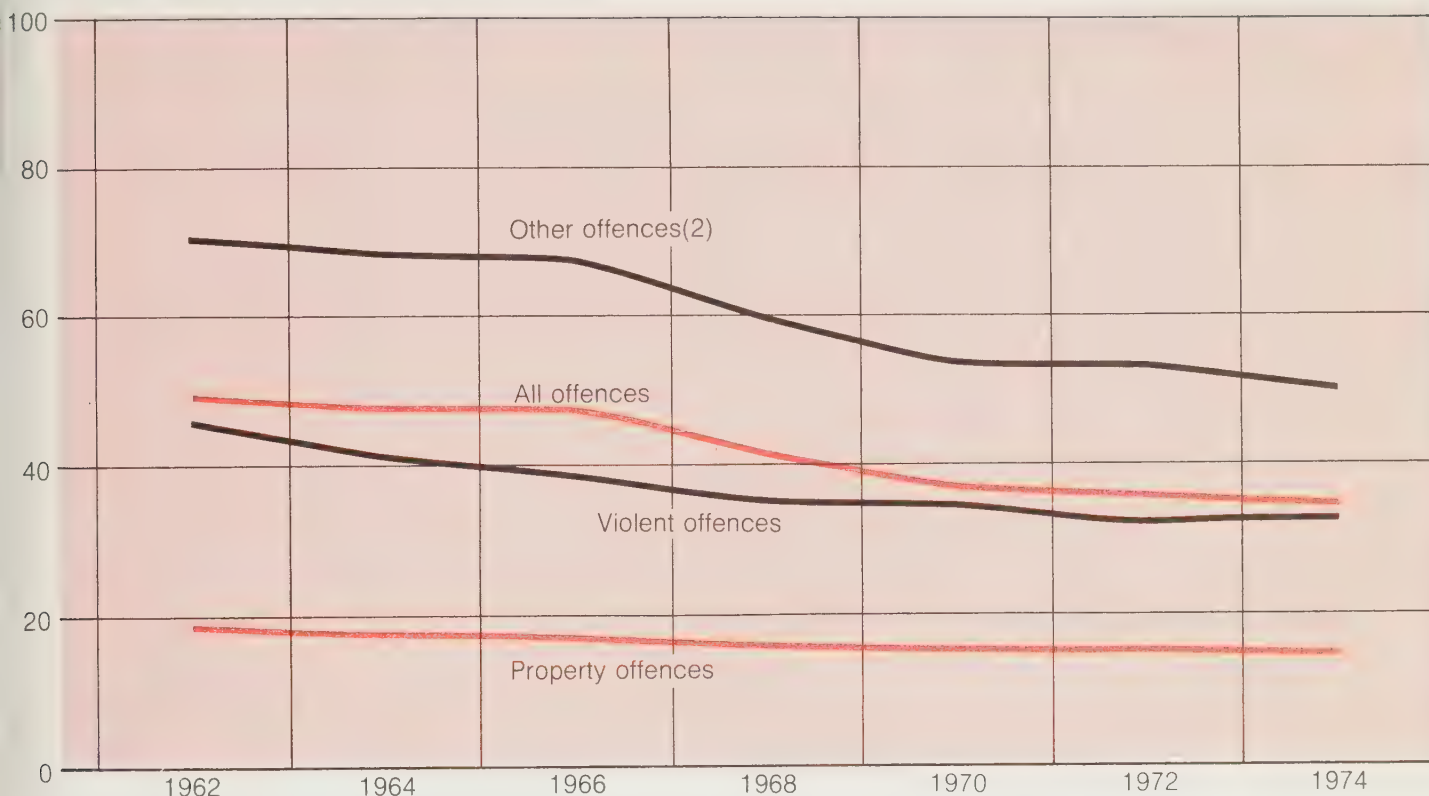
(1) Includes offences listed in Table 15.1.

(2) See text for listing.

Chart 15.5

CLEARANCE RATES (1)

clearance rate



(1) $\text{Clearance rate} = \frac{\text{crimes cleared by charge} \times 100}{\text{reported actual crimes}}$

A crime is cleared by charge when an information is laid against at least one person. Figures here include both adult and juvenile offences.

(2) Excludes violent and property offences.

Table 15.6

 RATE OF CHARGES LAID AGAINST ADULTS AND JUVENILES(1)
 IN SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORIES(2)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Adults:							
Violent offences	222.6	230.4	244.7	250.4	250.1	268.9	272.0
Property offences	428.8	464.0	532.6	555.6	558.5	572.8	619.4
All offences	3,679.6	3,752.2	3,633.8	3,563.4	3,503.5	3,795.7	3,922.4
Juveniles:							
Violent offences	64.4	62.7	65.9	63.3	62.2	69.0	76.1
Property offences	827.1	857.2	856.6	893.2	870.1	966.5	1,069.4
All offences	1,504.0	1,377.6	1,388.4	1,457.9	1,426.7	1,621.8	1,795.8

(1) The rates are per 100,000 adults and per 100,000 juveniles.

(2) The data include duplicated counts, i.e., a person is counted on each occasion that the person is charged with having committed an offence. If, at one time, a person is charged for more than one offence, only the most serious charge is counted.

Table 15.7

WOMEN(1) CHARGED AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL CHARGES(2)
IN SELECTED OFFENCE CATEGORIES

	Violent crimes(2)	Property crimes	All offences(2)
	per cent		
1962	5.0	6.9	7.7
1963	5.4	8.5	8.1
1964	5.1	10.2	8.3
1965	5.6	11.1	8.6
1966	5.8	11.8	8.5
1967	5.1	11.4	8.6
1968	5.8	11.4	8.1
1969	5.8	12.4	8.2
1970	6.3	14.1	8.9
1971	6.8	15.8	9.5
1972	7.3	16.6	9.6
1973	8.3	17.7	10.3
1974	8.2	18.2	10.1
Average percentage change per year:			
1962-68	+ 0.13	+ 0.75	+ 0.07
1968-74	+ 0.40	+ 1.13	+ 0.33

(1) Does not include charges against juveniles, but includes duplicated counts of persons charged (see footnote 2, Table 15.6).

(2) Excludes rape and other sexual offences.

Table 15.8

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES BY OFFENCE CATEGORY AND SEX(1)

	Violent crimes(2)		Property crimes		Other offences		Total		Total charges all offences(2)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	per cent									
1962	5.4	3.1	11.9	10.6	82.7	86.3	100.0	100.0	331,893	27,520
1963	5.4	3.1	11.6	12.3	83.0	84.6	100.0	100.0	353,295	30,816
1964	5.8	3.0	10.8	13.8	83.4	83.2	100.0	100.0	375,475	33,621
1965	5.6	3.2	10.2	13.6	84.2	83.2	100.0	100.0	397,133	37,151
1966	5.8	3.5	9.9	14.4	84.3	82.1	100.0	100.0	428,449	39,574
1967	5.8	3.0	11.0	15.2	83.2	81.8	100.0	100.0	455,429	42,590
1968	6.2	3.9	11.2	16.4	82.6	79.7	100.0	100.0	451,372	39,663
1969	6.3	3.9	11.8	18.7	81.9	77.4	100.0	100.0	470,996	42,030
1970	7.0	4.3	13.8	23.3	79.2	72.4	100.0	100.0	463,434	44,854
1971	7.3	4.6	14.5	26.1	78.2	69.3	100.0	100.0	462,113	48,083
1972	7.4	5.0	14.7	27.7	77.9	67.3	100.0	100.0	465,048	49,165
1973	7.3	5.2	13.8	26.1	78.9	68.7	100.0	100.0	511,443	58,446
1974	7.1	5.2	14.4	28.7	78.5	66.1	100.0	100.0	545,112	60,563
Average percentage change per year:										
1962-1968	+ 0.1	+ 0.13	- 0.1	+ 0.97	- 0.0	- 1.10				
1968-1974	+ 0.1	+ 0.22	+ 0.5	+ 2.05	- 0.6	- 2.27				

(1) Does not include charges against juveniles, but includes duplicated counts of charges (see footnote 2, Table 15.6).
(2) Includes rape and other sexual offences.

Table 15.9

JUVENILE OFFENDERS(1) BY TYPE OF OFFENCE(2)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
	rate per 100,000 juvenile population			
Against the person	35	38	38	43
Against property:				
With violence	193	192	199	205
Without violence	319	330	331	335
Other(3)	47	46	58	58
Forgery, currency, and other delinquencies	225	242	299	326
Total rate	818	848	924	968
Juvenile population	000's	4,536	4,577	4,564

(1) This is an unduplicated count of juveniles charged with an offence. A juvenile is counted only once in a single year, and then for the most serious delinquency in that year. This includes "non-judicial" (informal) and "no contact" cases for Manitoba.
(2) See text for explanation of offence categories for juveniles.
(3) Includes offences such as damaging property, arson and acts of public mischief.

Table 15.10

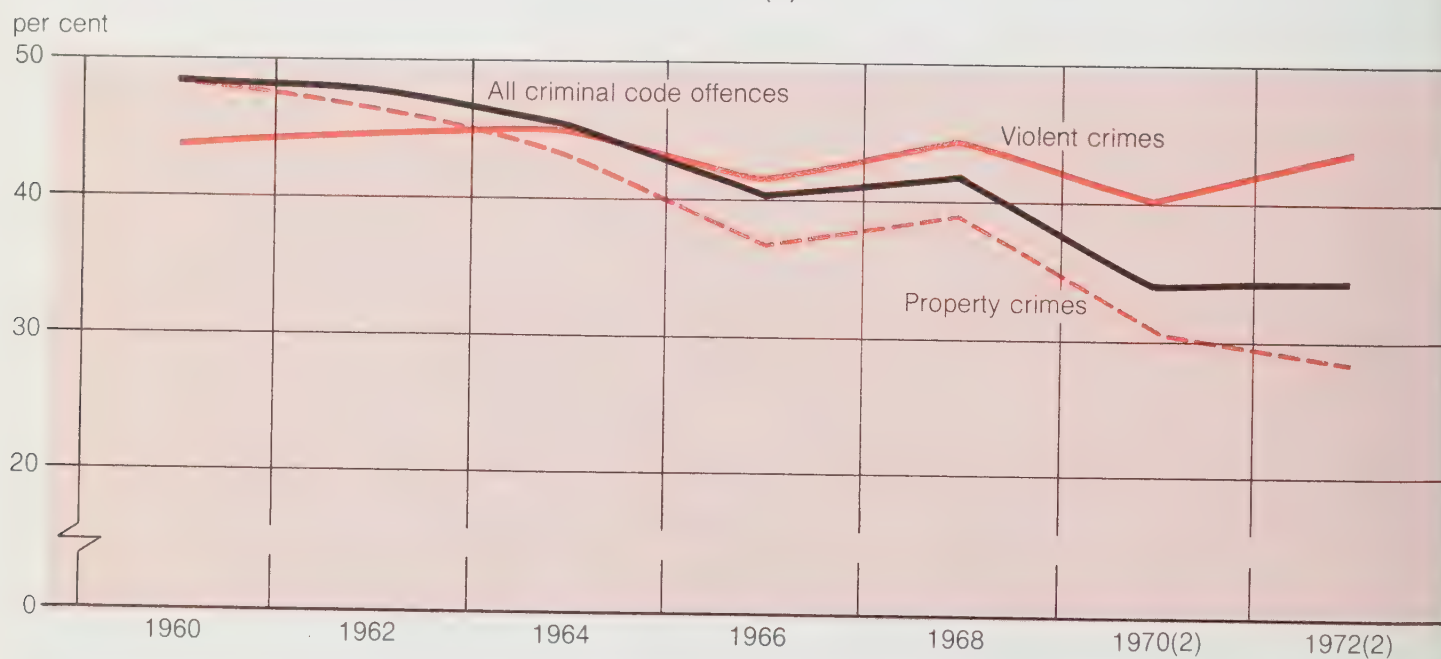
DISPOSITION OF PERSONS(1) CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES, 1972(2)

	All offences	Violent crimes	Property crimes
Persons charged	51,089	7,098	28,477
Persons convicted	42,580	5,450	24,373
Disposition of persons convicted:	per cent		
Suspension without probation	8.0	5.8	8.6
Suspension with probation	25.2	17.1	25.8
Fine	32.3	33.4	37.0
Jail(3)	30.8	31.6	26.3
Penitentiary:			
Less than 5 years	2.8	6.1	2.1
5 years and over	0.8	4.8	0.2
Life	0.1	1.2	—
Penitentiary total	3.7	12.1	2.3
Institution total	34.5	43.7	28.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (1) Individuals may be charged and convicted for more than one offence at the same time, however, in this table such individuals are counted for only one offence.
- (2) Excludes Quebec and Alberta.
- (3) Includes reformatories, training schools and industrial farms.

Chart 15.11

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE CRIMINAL CODE OFFENSES AND SENT TO AN INSTITUTION (1), BY OFFENCE CATEGORY (2)

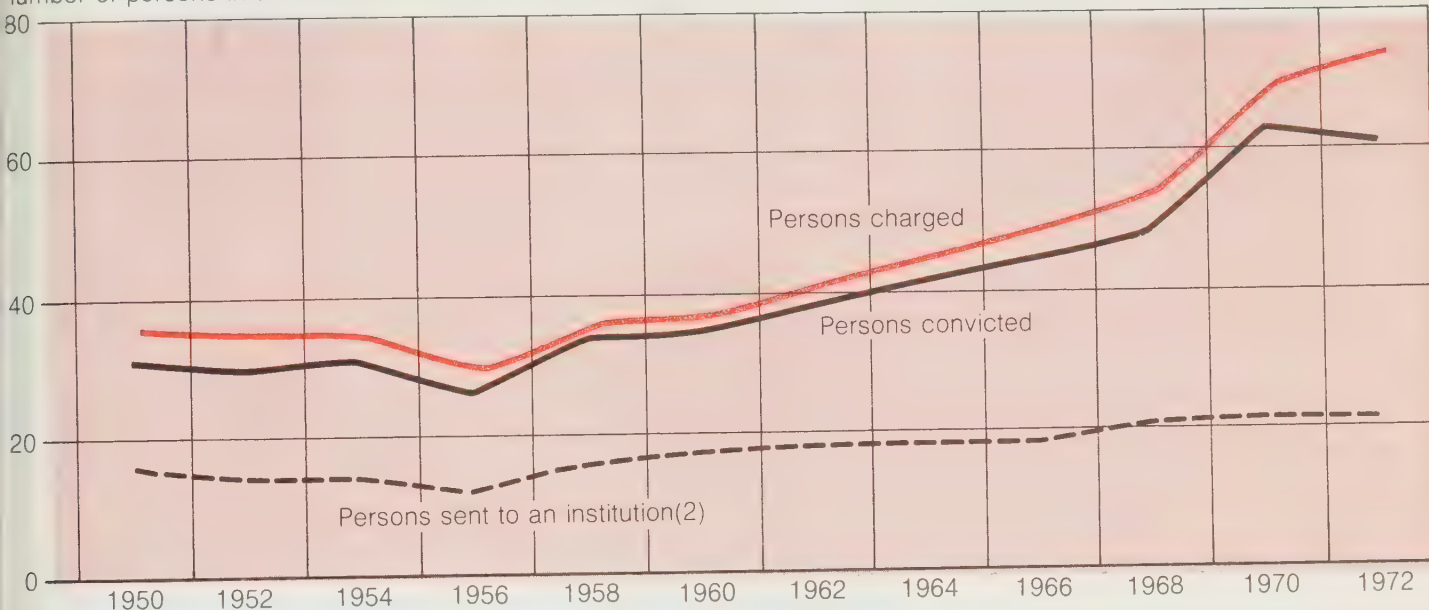


- (1) Includes penitentiary, jail, reformatory, training school, and industrial farm as well as those sentenced to death.
- (2) Excludes Quebec and Alberta.

Chart 15.12

PERSONS CHARGED, CONVICTED AND SENT TO AN INSTITUTION FOR ALL INDICTABLE CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES (1)

number of persons in thousands



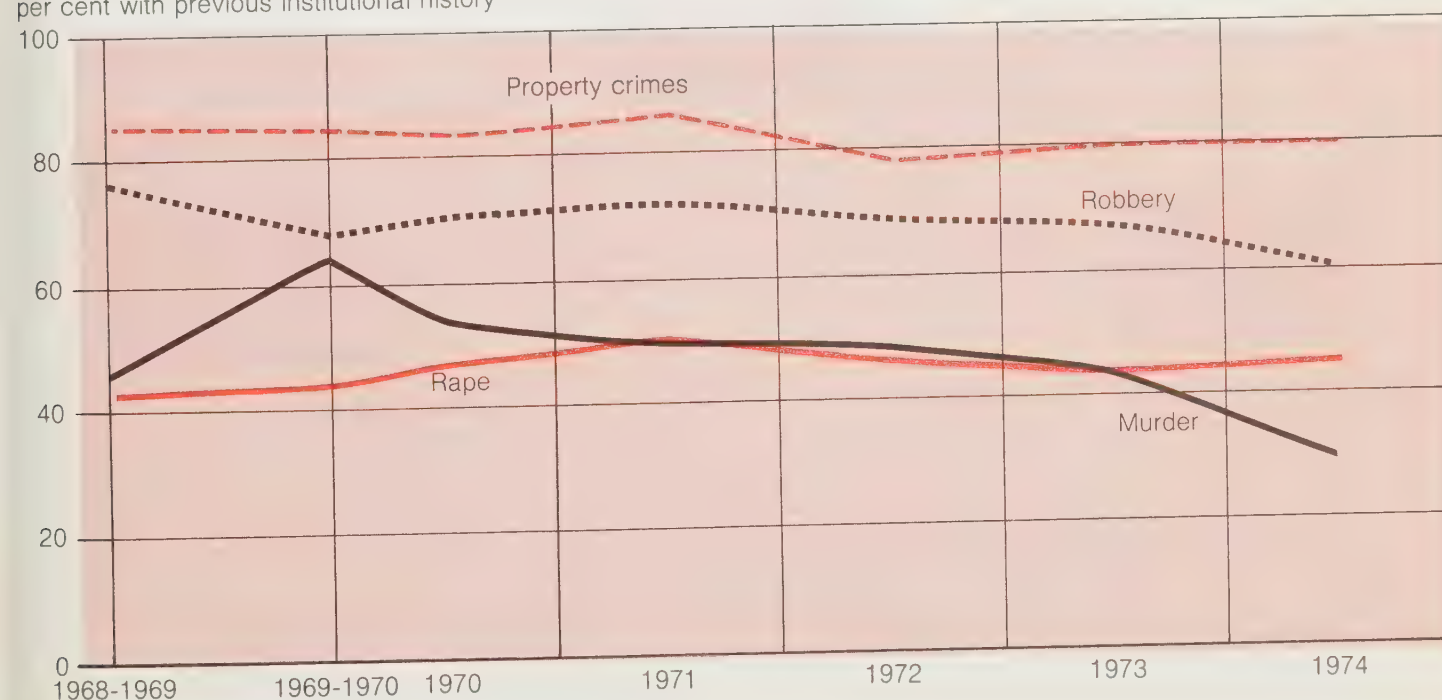
(1) The data for 1970 and 1972 are estimates only, as figures for Quebec and Alberta are not available. Quebec's and Alberta's share of persons charged was calculated in the years 1964-1967 and this figure was used as a multiplier for the data for the other provinces in 1970 and 1972.

(2) See footnote 1, Chart 15.11.

Chart 15.13

PERSONS WITH PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY ADMMITTED TO PENITENTIARY FOR SELECTED OFFENCES (1)

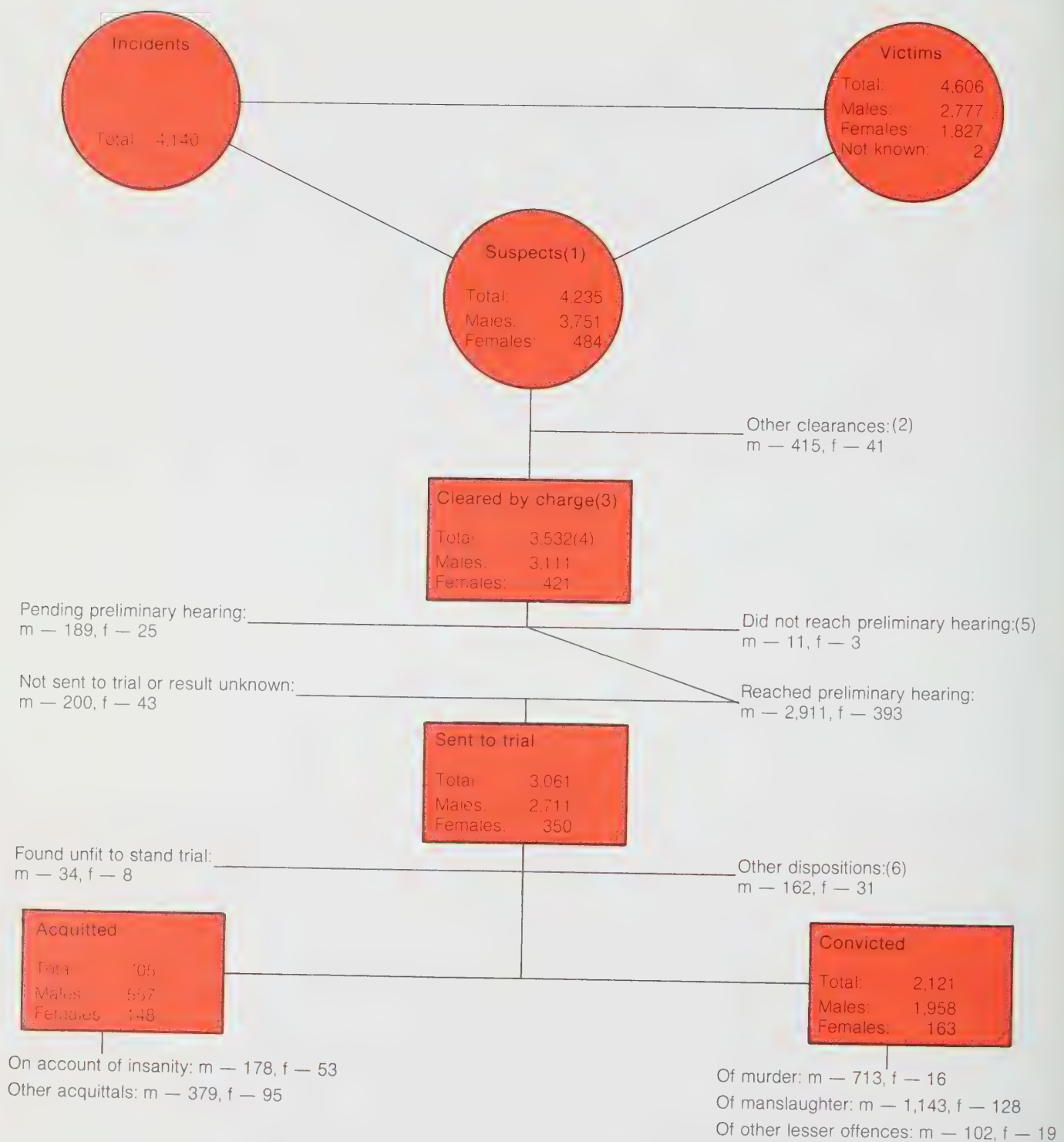
per cent with previous institutional history



(1) Includes previous commitments to penitentiary, prison and reformatory.

Chart 15.14

INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND LEGAL STATUS OF MURDER SUSPECTS, 1961-1974



(1) Includes 3,988 adult and 247 juvenile suspects.

(2) Includes only adult suspects who were cleared otherwise.

(3) Cleared by charge in this case means that charges were laid against a suspect.

(4) These and subsequent figures pertain only to adult suspects.

(5) Includes those suspects who committed suicide or died of natural causes after being charged, as well as those who had their charge(s) withdrawn before preliminary hearing.

(6) Includes those suspects who were awaiting trial, who had a stay of proceedings or had their charge(s) withdrawn, who died before conviction or acquittal, who received an absolute discharge, and those for whom the status or disposition at trial was not known.

Table 15.15

RELATIONSHIP OF MURDER SUSPECTS AND VICTIMS(1)
 Percentage distribution by murder incidents)

	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974
	per cent					
Domestic:						
Immediate family	28.6	34.0	30.1	24.0	23.5	22.6
Kinship	4.0	4.4	4.8	3.7	5.1	5.6
Common-law family	7.5	7.3	6.5	6.5	8.0	9.0
Lover's quarrel and/or triangle	6.5	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.1	2.6
Domestic total	46.6	51.0	46.9	39.0	41.7	39.8
Social or business:						
Close acquaintance	12.6	6.8	6.2	5.6	9.5	8.2
Casual acquaintance	13.6	14.1	14.0	16.4	14.8	15.3
Business relationship	2.5	4.4	1.7	3.7	2.2	1.2
Social or business total	28.7	25.3	21.9	25.7	26.5	24.7
During commission of another criminal act	11.7	10.7	11.6	12.7	10.2	9.4
No known relationship	6.5	8.2	6.2	7.1	6.8	8.6
Unsolved	6.5	4.8	13.4	15.5	14.8	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total murder incidents	199	206	292	354	412	499

(1) Murder incidents counted here are based on the number of original charges of capital murder, non-capital murder, and murder – not specified. In murder incidents involving more than one suspect and/or victim, the incident is scored only once, according to the closest relationship of the accused to the victim(s).

Table 15.16

DURATION OF CIVIL ACTIONS BY TYPE OF ORIGINAL ACTION(1)

	Duration(2)					Total	Total actions
	Less than 3 months	3 months to less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years or more		
	per cent						
Contract and property actions:							
Employment services	60.0	14.9	11.4	9.7	4.0	100.0	422
Goods sold and delivered	73.1	14.4	8.6	2.7	1.2	100.0	1,726
Landlord - tenant	71.8	11.4	9.4	6.7	0.7	100.0	149
Mortgage actions	45.1	20.9	21.2	10.0	2.8	100.0	321
Promissary notes	71.4	12.9	8.9	5.2	1.6	100.0	1,167
Goods and services	64.3	20.4	8.5	4.5	2.3	100.0	426
Other contracts	40.2	18.9	19.8	15.3	5.8	100.0	567
Total contract and property actions	65.0	15.5	11.1	6.2	2.2	100.0	4,778
Tort actions:							
Motor vehicle	8.5	13.2	26.4	34.0	17.9	100.0	750
Other personal injuries	9.2	4.6	25.3	37.9	23.0	100.0	87
Other tort actions	20.1	18.5	26.1	23.8	11.5	100.0	399
Total tort actions	12.3	14.3	26.2	31.0	16.2	100.0	1,236
Other actions:							
Family law	40.1	26.2	17.4	11.6	4.7	100.0	172
Statutory actions	84.0	5.6	5.2	3.9	1.3	100.0	232
Others	31.3	6.8	19.7	24.5	17.7	100.0	147
Total other actions	56.3	12.3	12.9	11.8	6.7	100.0	551
Total civil actions	54.3	15.0	14.1	11.3	5.3	100.0	6,565

(1) Data are from a sample survey; see text for details and qualifications.

(2) The duration period is the time from the originating process i.e., from the first legal step taken by a plaintiff or petitioner to the settlement, either out of court or by judicial decision. Appeals are not included.

Note: Differences between the total number of actions in exhibits 15.16, 15.17 and 15.18 are accounted for by different numbers of unknown or improperly recorded durations, results, or methods of settlement.

Table 15.17

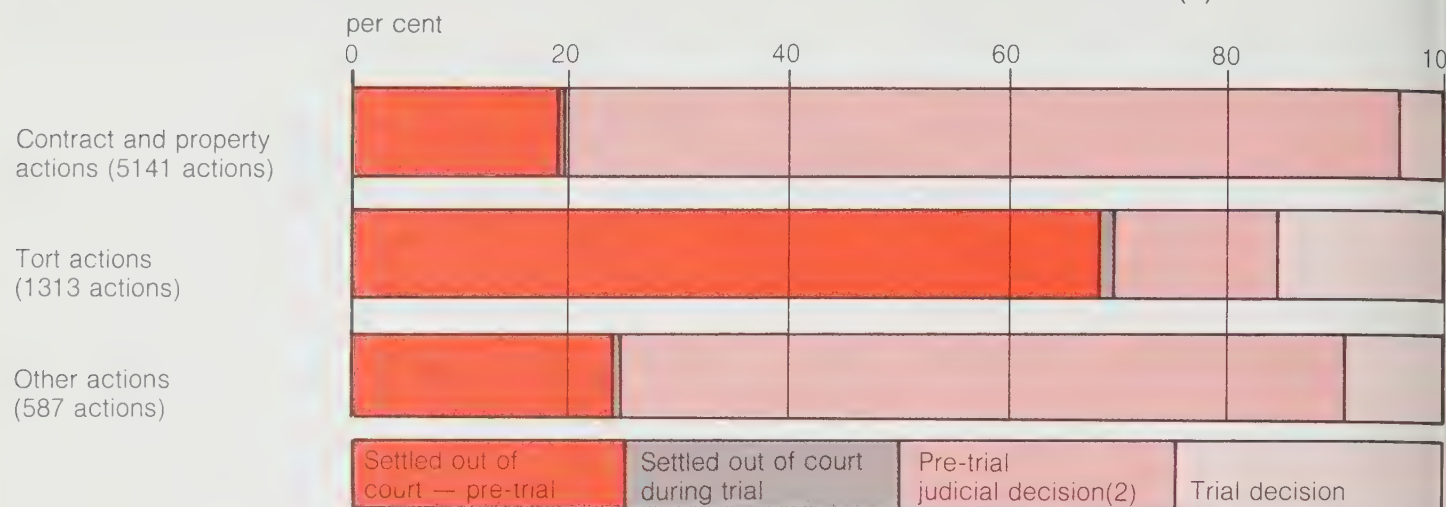
RESULTS OF CIVIL ACTIONS BY TYPE OF ORIGINAL ACTION(1)

	Results(2)				Total	Total actions
	For the	Disconti-	For the	Decision		
	plaintiff(3)	nuance or withdrawal(4)	defendent	for both		
	per cent					
Contract and property actions:						
Employment services	83.5	15.1	0.9	0.5	100.0	423
Goods sold and delivered	91.7	8.1	0.2	—	100.0	1,860
Landlord — tenant	86.3	11.6	1.4	0.7	100.0	147
Mortgage actions	62.0	38.0	—	—	100.0	326
Promissary notes	93.2	6.4	0.4	—	100.0	1,219
Goods and services	80.9	18.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	445
Other contracts	66.3	30.3	2.8	0.6	100.0	542
Total contract and property actions	85.5	13.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,962
Tort actions:						
Motor vehicle	53.5	41.4	4.1	1.0	100.0	613
Other personal injuries	46.5	41.4	5.2	6.9	100.0	58
Other tort actions	54.1	40.7	5.2	—	100.0	344
Total tort actions	53.3	41.2	4.5	1.0	100.0	1,015
Other actions:						
Family law	79.8	17.8	2.4	—	100.0	163
Statutory actions	89.3	9.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	234
Others	55.6	17.3	25.6	1.5	100.0	133
Total other actions	77.9	14.0	7.5	0.6	100.0	530
Total civil actions	79.9	18.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	6,507

- (1) Data are from a sample survey; see text for details and qualifications. See also the note attached to Table 15.16.
 (2) The data do not include 430 actions for which the result was not known and 46 actions in which the cause of the original action was not known.
 (3) Includes actions which were settled out of court as well as those which were settled by judicial decision.
 (4) The voluntary cessation of the action by the plaintiff.

Chart 15.18

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF CIVIL ACTIONS BY TYPE OF ORIGINAL ACTION (1)



(1) Data are from a sample survey; see text for details and qualifications. See also the note attached to Table 15.16.

(2) A decision made either by a judge or court clerk before a trial takes place.

Table 15.19

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN CRIME RATES
FOR SELECTED OFFENCES

	1964	1966	1968	1970	1972	1974
rates per 100,000 total population						
Murder and manslaughter(1):						
Canada	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6
United States	4.9	5.6	6.9	7.8	8.9	9.7
Rape:						
Canada	3.9	3.3	4.3	5.1	5.9	8.1
United States	11.2	13.2	15.8	18.6	22.4	26.1
Robbery:						
Canada	29.4	28.5	40.5	54.6	54.2	75.5
United States	68.0	80.6	131.5	171.7	180.3	208.8
Breaking and entering:						
Canada	504.0	510.3	700.0	834.5	875.1	1,039.7
United States	630.9	716.6	926.6	1,078.4	1,133.9	1,429.0
Theft(2):						
Canada	1,231.8	1,330.6	1,604.3	2,013.3	2,124.5	2,401.0
United States	1,306.8	1,433.4	1,735.1	2,065.5	1,980.4	2,473.0
Theft of motor vehicle:						
Canada	207.0	198.1	249.8	294.9	322.6	371.2
United States	246.5	286.0	391.7	455.3	424.6	460.6

(1) American figures do not include manslaughter with negligence.

(2) Canadian figures include all thefts, while American figures are for thefts over \$50.00.

art 15.20
 VIOLENT OFFENCE RATES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES:
 PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER 1969

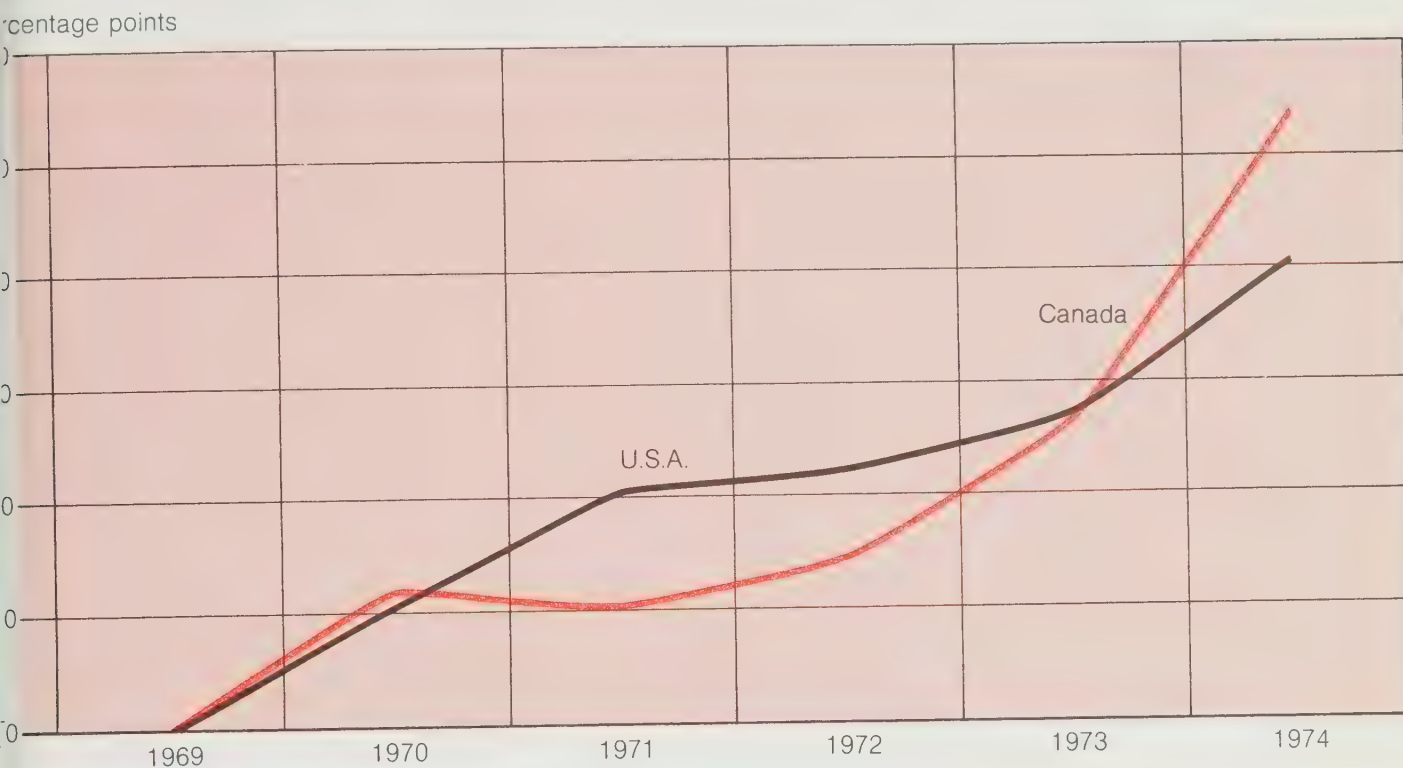


Chart 15.21
 PROPERTY OFFENCE RATES IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES:
 PERCENTAGE INCREASES OVER 1969

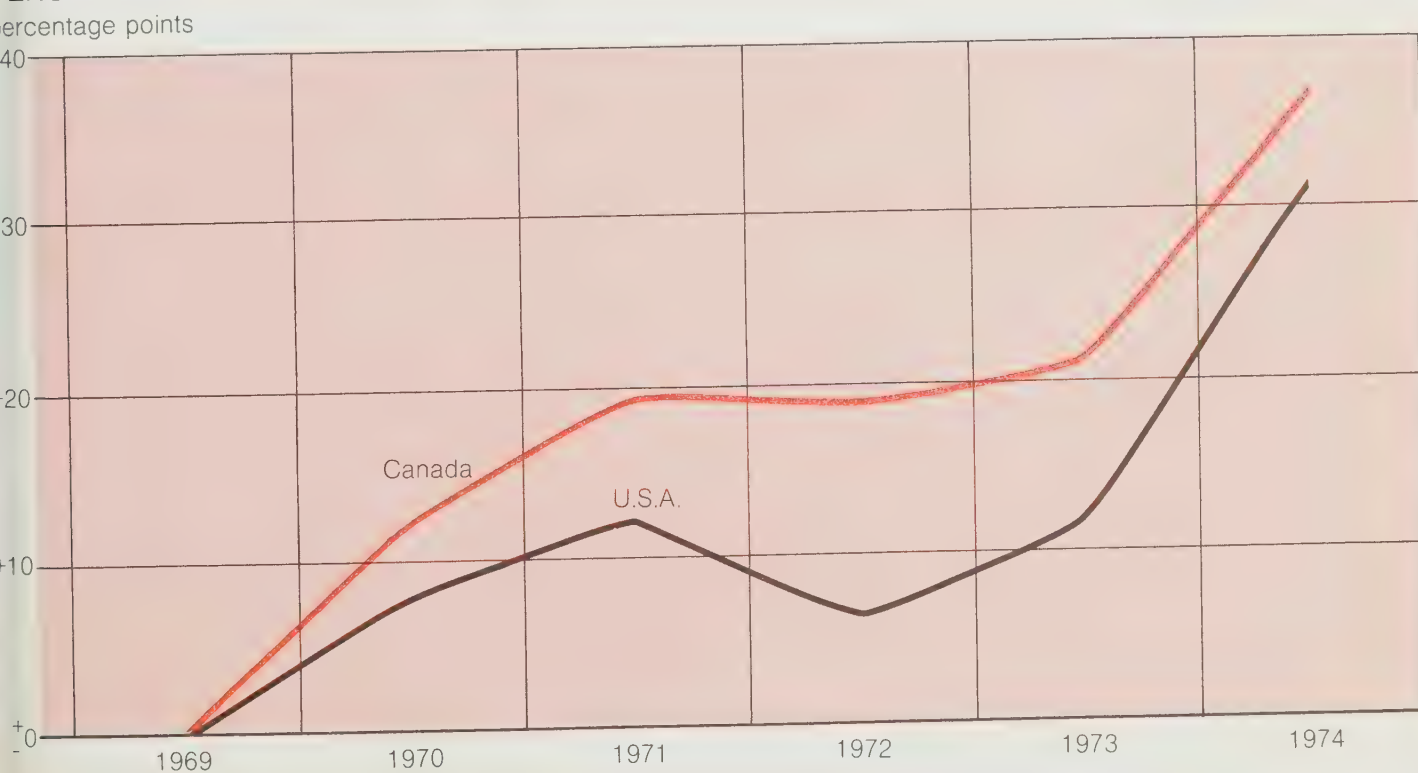


Table 15.22

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRISON IN CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

	Persons in prison(1)	Persons in prison per 100,000 population
Canada (1972)	19,668	90.0
United States (1970)	406,531	200.0
Poland (1972)	62,748	189.7
Australia (1972)	16,615	128.2
Finland (1972)	4,947	106.8
New Zealand (1972)	2,643	92.7
England and Wales (1971)	39,708	81.3
Denmark (1971)	3,350	69.8
Sweden (1971)	4,977	61.4
France (1972)	31,573	61.1
Italy (1972)	27,812	51.2
Japan (1972)	49,241	46.5
Spain (1972)	13,826	39.9
Norway (1971)	1,432	37.1
The Netherlands (1971)	2,919	22.4

(1) Excludes police lock-ups and mental institutions.

Table 15.23

HOMICIDE RATES FOR CANADA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1966		1968		1970		1972	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	crude rate per 100,000 population							
Canada	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.5	3.0	1.7
United States	9.1	2.9	13.4	3.4	12.4	3.2	14.7	3.8
France	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.6
Federal Republic of Germany	1.3	1.0	..	..	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.0
Japan	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.1
England and Wales	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
Sweden	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.0
Italy	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6

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- 2.14 Same as in 2.11 — 2.12
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- 2.5 *1951 Census of Canada*, Vol. X; *1956 Census of Canada*, Vol. II; *1971 Census of Canada*, Catalogue 93-703
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- 3.4-
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- 4.3 *Vital Statistics* (1931), Catalogue 84-202; *Vital Statistics, Preliminary Annual Report* (1974), Catalogue 84-201
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- 4.16 Same as in 4.5
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- the British Columbia Maps and Air Photos Sales Office
- 10.13 Planning Department, City of Montreal; Planning Department, City of Toronto; Planning Department, City of Vancouver
- 10.14 Planning Department, Metropolitan Toronto
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- 10.25 -
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